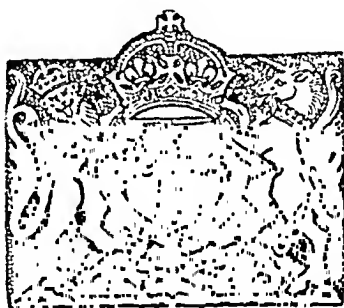


MEMORANDA
ON
THE INDIAN STATES
1940

(Corrected up to the 1st January 1940.)



Published by Authority.

PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI.
PRINTED BY THE MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, NEW DELHI.
1940.

List of Agents in India from whom Government of India Publications are available.

(a) PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOTS.

ASSAM :—Superintendent, Assam Secretariat Press, Shillong.
BHAR :—Superintendent, Government Printing, P. O. Ghalibagh, Patna.
BOMBAY :—Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Queen's Road, Bombay.
CENTRAL PROVINCES :—Superintendent, Government Printing, Central Provinces, Nagpur.
MADRAS :—Superintendent, Government Press, Mount Road, Madras.
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE :—Manager, Government Printing and Stationery, Pesbawar.
ORISSA :—Press Officer, Secretariat, Cuttack.
PUNJAB :—Superintendent, Government Printing, Punjab, Lahore.
SIND :—Manager, Sind Government Book Depot and Record Office, Karachi (Sadar).
UNITED PROVINCES :—Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, U. P., Allahabad.

(b) PRIVATE BOOK-SELLERS.

Advani & Co., P. O. Box No. 100, Cawnpore.
 Aero Stores, Karachi.
 Asarwala & Co., Fadrik-Havell, Patna City, Messrs.
 J. N. P.
 Army Muncktry Stores, Moga (Punjab).
 Associated News Agency, BIR Bazar, Quilon.
 Baobhya & Co., Ltd., Station Road, Ajmer.
 Bengal Frying Club, Durr Durr Cantt.
 Bhawanani & Sons, New Delhi.
 Bombay Book Depot, Charni Road, Gilgaon, Bombay.
 Book Company, Calcutta.
 Booklover's Resort, Talkad, Trivandrum, South India.
 British Stationery Mart, Peshawar.
 Buckingham & Co., Booksellers and stationers, Greenwood Street, Slialot City.
 Burma Book Club, Ltd., Rangoon.
 C. P. Circulating Library and Book Depot, Civil East Street, Cantonment, Jubbulpur.
 Chandrakant Chhannalal Vora, Ahmedabad.
 Chatterjee & Co., 3, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane, Calcutta.
 Chitry & Sons, Booksellers, etc., Dhanoli, Nagpur, C. P.
 Chukererty, Chatterjee & Co., Ltd., 13, College Square, Calcutta.
 Company Law Institute, Thyagarayanasar, Madras.*
 Das Gupta & Co., 54/3, College Street, Calcutta.
 Dastane Brothers, Home Service, 466, Raviwar Peth, Poona 2.
 Delhi and U. P. Flying Club, Ltd., Delhi.
 Eastern Publishing and Stationery Ltd., 10, Chambor-lain Road, Lahore.
 English Book Depot, Perorsore.
 English Book Depot, Taj Road, Agra.
 English Bookstall, Karachi.
 English Book Store, Abbottabad, N.-W. F. P.
 Faqir Chandi Marwah, Peshawar Cantonment.
 Goyal & Goyal Publishers and Stationers, Jaipur City.
 Higginbothams, Madras.
 Hodi Library, 137-F, Balaram De Street, Calcutta.
 H. L. College of Commerce, Co-operative Stores, Ltd., Ahmedabad.
 Hyderabad Book Depot, Chudarghat, Hyderabad (Deccan).
 Ideal Book Depot, Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun and Big Bazar, Meerut.
 Imperial Book Depot & Press, near Jama Masjid (Maohil-walan), Delhi.
 Imperial Publishing Coy., Lahore.
 Indandas Book Co., Connaught Circus, Opposite Seindia House, New Delhi.
 Indian Army Book Depot, Dayalbagh, Agra.
 Indian Army Book Depot, Daryaganj, Delhi.
 International Book Service, Poona 4.
 International Book Stall, Market, Kolhapur.
 Jain & Bros., Sarafa Road, Gwalior, Messrs. M. B.
 Jaina & Bros., Mori Gate, Delhi and Connaught Place, New Delhi, Messrs. J. M.
 Joshi, News Agent, Devgad Baria, via Pipodi, Bombay, Mr. V. G.
 Kanali & Co., 9, Commercial Buildings, The Mall, Lahore, Messrs. N. G.
 Karnataka Sahitya Mandir, Publishers and Direct Importers, Dharwar (S. Sind).
 Kitabistan, 17-A, City Road, Allahabad.
 Krishnaswami & Co., Teppakulam P. O., Trichinopoly Fort, Messrs. S.
 Lahiri & Co., Ltd., Calcutta, Messrs. S. K.
 Little Flower & Co., 44, Linsha Chetty Street, G. T., Madras.
 London Book Co. (India), Arbab Road, Peshawar.

Lucknow Publishing House, Lucknow.
 Lyall Book Depot, Lyallpore.
 Macmillan & Co., Ltd., 294, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.
 Malhotra & Co., Post Box No. 94, Lahore, Messrs. U. P.
 Mathur & Co., Chatter Villas, Patna, Civil Line, Jodhpur, Messrs. B. S.
 Minerva Book Shop, Anarkali Street, Lahore.
 Modern Book Depot, Bazar Road, Slialot Cantt.
 Modern Times, Mohani Road, Lahore.
 Mohanlal Dossabhai Shah, Lalit.
 National Book House, Joomamandi, Agra.
 New Book Co., "Kitab Mahal", 189-90, Hornby Road, Bombay.
 Newman & Co., Ltd., Calcutta, Messrs. W.
 Oxford Book and Stationery Company, Delhi.
 Parkash Educational Stores, Near Tolsli, Meerut.
 Parkash & Co., Baroda, Messrs. B.
 Pioneer Book Supply Co., 219, Cloth Market, Delhi.
 Popular Book Depot, Grant Road, Bombay.
 Punjab Religious Book Society, Lahore.
 Punjab Sanskrit Book Depot, Lahore.
 Raghunath Prasad & Sons, Patna City.
 Rajnane News Agency, The Bund Sri Nagar, Kashmir.
 Rajaji Press Ltd., Karnikudi and Derakottab.
 Rama Book Depot, Sarai Hussain, Allahabad.
 Rama Krishna & Sons, Booksellers, Anarkali, Lahore.
 Ram Prasad & Sons, Opposite Bhabrambad, Poona City.
 Ram Prasad & Sons, 1, B. P. Road, Allahabad.
 Ramesh Book Depot and Stationery Mart, Kashmir Gate, Delhi.
 Ray & Sons, 43, K. & L. Edwardes Road, Bawalpindi, Messrs. J.
 Roy Chowdhury & Co., 72, Harrison Road, Calcutta, Messrs. N. M.
 Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Hardinge Road, New Delhi.
 Sarcar & Sons, 15, College Square, Calcutta, Messrs. M. C.
 Sarkar & Sons, Ltd., 1-1-10, College Square, Calcutta, Messrs. S. G.
 Sharda Mandir, Ltd., Nai Sarak, Delhi.
 Sri Samarth Book Depot, Ramchandra Buildings, Near Fortinque Church, Gilgaon, Bombay.
 Standard Book Depot, Cawnpore.
 Standard Book Depot, The Mall, Cawnpore and Simla.
 Standard Bookstall, Karachi.
 Standard Bookstall, Quetta.
 Standard Law Book Society, 79/1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
 Subhan, Bookseller & Publisher, Bilsapur, C. P., Mr. M. A.
 Tara & Sons, Razmak (India), Messrs. B. S.
 Taraporevala Sons & Co., Bombay, Messrs. D. B.
 Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
 Thacker, Spink & Co. (1933), Ltd., Calcutta.
 Times Book Depot, Mohan Lal Road, Lahore.
 Tripathi & Co., Booksellers, Princes street, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Messrs. N. M.
 University Book Agency, Kachari Road, Lahore.
 Upper India Publishing House, Ltd., Literature Palace Annandani Park, Lucknow.
 Varadachary & Co., Madras, Messrs. P.
 Venkatesan Nageswaram, Mr. B.
 Venkatesan, A., Law Bookeller, Vellore.
 Verma's Cambridge Book Depot, Patna.
 Wheeler & Co., Allahabad, Calcutta and Bombay, Messrs. A. H.
 Young Man & Co. (Regd.), Egerton Road, Delhi.

*Agents for Income-Tax, Law and allied Publications only.

† Agents for Publications on Aviation only.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
List of principal appointments in India connected with Indian States .	1
States having political relations with the Crown Representative—	
Assam	3
Baluchistan	9
Baroda and Gujarat States	15
Bhutan	43
Central India—	
Bhopal Agency	49
Bundelkhand Agency	63
Indore Agency	85
Malwa	89
Eastern States—	
Bengal States Agency	102
Chattisgarh States Agency	107
Orissa States Agency	123
Gwalior, Rampur and Benares	143
Hyderabad	153
Kashmir (Jammu and Kashmir)	161
Kolhapur and Deccan States	171
Madras States	187
Mysore, Banganapalle & Sandur	193
North-West Frontier	203
Punjab States	221
Punjab Hill States	242
Rajputana—	
Rajputana Agency	259
Eastern Rajputana States	263
Jaipur Residency	273
Mewar and Southern Rajputana States	281
Western Rajputana States	289
Sikkim	297
Western India States—	
Western India States Agency	303
Western Kathiawar Agency	326
Eastern Kathiawar Agency	336
Sabar Kantha Agency	344
List of Civil Stations and non-jurisdictional Talukas under Thana Circles and the villages under each Thana	356

INDEX.

STATES, etc.	PAGES.	STATES, etc.	PAGES.
A			
Agar	20, 28, 30	Bavda	173
Aiyavej	358	Bawishi Thana	356
Ajaigarh	64, 68	Benares	160
Akadia	326, 360	Bori	64, 70
Akala	316	Bhadarwa	20, 28, 32
Akalkot	174, 176	Bhadli	326, 360
Alampur (Diwani)	336, 358	Bhadvana	336, 357
Alidhra	316	Bhadwa	316
Alipura	64, 68	Bhaistaunda	64, 71
Alirajpur	90	Bhaji	242, 247
Alwa	20, 29	Bhalala	336, 356
Alwar	274	Bhalgam Bhaldoi	326, 360
Amala	20, 30	Bhalgamda	336, 357
Amb	204	Bhalusna	344
Amraliana	214, 348	Bhandaria	336, 359
Amrapur (Dhruva Thana)	326, 359	Bharatpur	264
Amrapur (Pandu Mowas)	20, 29	Bharejda	336, 357
Anandpur (Chotila Thana)	336, 357	Bhatnan	330, 356
Anandpur, Khacher Desa Bhoj	330	Bhavnagar	304, 306
Anandpur Khacher Dada and Nana Jiwa	330	Bhawal	4
Anghad	20, 29	Bhayaavadar	316
Anida	316	Bhiloda	20, 29
Ankevalia	336, 357	Bhinora	336, 357
Athgarh	124, 126	Bhoika (Thana)	336, 357
Athmallik	124, 126	Bhoika	357
Aundh	174, 177	Bhojavadar	336, 358
Avchar	20, 30	Bhopal	50
B		Bhor	174, 178
Babra (Babra Thana)	326, 360	Bhutan	44
Bagasra (Majmu)	316	Bihat	64, 71
Bagasra Vala Goded Matra	326	Bihora	20, 29
Bagasra Vala Samat Katra	326	Bija	242, 247
Baghal	242, 244	Bijawar	64, 71
Baghat	242, 244	Bijna	64, 72
Bahawalpur	222, 224	Bikaner	200
Bajana	330	Bilaspur (Kahlur)	242, 247
Balasinor	20, 28, 30	Bilbari	20, 30
Balsan	242, 245	Bildi	326, 360
Bamanbor	336, 357	Bilkha	316, 320
Bamra	124, 127	Bodanones	36, 358
Banganapalle	104	Bolundra	344
Banka Pahari	64, 69	Bonai	124, 129
Bansda	20, 28, 31	Bundi	261, 27
Banswara	282	C	
Bantwa (Chhota Majmu)	316	Cambay	20, 28, 32
Bantwa Majmu	316	Chalala	330, 357
Baoni	64, 69	Chamardi. (Vachhani)	336, 358
Baramba	124, 127	Chamba	222, 226
Baraundha (Pathar Kaohhar)	64, 70	Champraj Jaso Taluka	316
Baria	20, 28, 31	Chanachana	336, 357
Baroda	16	Changbhakar	108, 110
Barwala	316	Chandup	350
Barwani	90, 92	Charkha	326, 359
Bashahr	242, 246	Charkhari	64, 72
Bastar	108	Cherra	4
Baudh	124, 128	Chhaliar	20, 28, 32
		Chhatarpur	64, 73
		Chhota Udepur	20, 28, 33
		Chhnilkhadan	108, 110
		Chinchli Gaded	20, 30

INDEX.

STATES, etc.	PAGES.	STATES, etc.	PAGES.
Jalia (Amraji)	358	Katosan	344, 350
Jalia-Devani	316	Katosan (Thana)	356
Jalia-Kayaji	338	Kawardha	108, 113
Jalia-Manaji	338, 359	Keonjhar	124, 132
Jamkhandi	174, 178	Keonthal (Junga)	242, 251
Jammu and Kashmir	162	Kesaria	338, 356
Jambughoda (Narukot)	22, 28, 34	Khadal	344, 350
Janbai-ni-Derdi	360	Khairagarh	108, 114
Janjira	174, 179	Khairpur	222, 233
Jaora	90, 94	Khambhala	328, 360
Jasdan	316, 320	Khamblav	338, 357
Jaso	60, 76	Khandia	338, 357
Jashpur	108, 111	Khandpara	124, 133
Jath	174, 179	Khaniadhnna	144, 147
Jawhar	22, 28, 34	Kharan	10, 14
Jesar	22, 29	Khari	316
Jetpur	316, 320	Kharsawan	124, 134
Jhabua	90, 95	Khasi Hills	4
Jhalawat	264, 269	Khedawada	346
Jhamar	338, 357	Kherali	338, 356
Jhamka (Velani)	226, 359	Khijadia	316, 360
Jhampodad	338, 357	Khijadia (Babra Thana)	328, 360
Jhari Gharkhadi	22, 30	Khijadia Dosaji (Songadh Thana)	338, 358
Jhinjuwada	338, 358	Khijadia-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	328, 359
Jigni	66, 76	Khilchipur	50, 56
Jind	222, 229	Khirasra	316, 321
Jiral Kamsoli	22, 29	Khyrin	4
Jobat	90, 96	Kirli	22, 30
Jodhpur (Marwar)	290, 292	Kishengarh	274, 277
Jubbal	242, 249	Kolhapur	172
Jumkha	22, 29	Koreo	108, 115
Junagadh	304, 310	Kotal	264, 271
Junnapadar	338, 359	Kotda-Nayani	328, 360
		Kotda Pitha	318, 360
		Kotda Sangani	318, 321
		Kotharia	318
		Kothi	66, 77
		Kuba	328, 359
		Kumbharain	242, 252
		Kuniyar	242, 253
		Kurundwad Senior	171, 180
		Kurundwad Junior	174, 180
		Kurwai	50, 57
		Kushalgarrh	282, 284
		Kuthar	242, 253
		L	
		Lakhapadar (Lakhapadar Thana)	328, 359
		Lakhtar (Lakhtar Thana)	330, 332
		Lajlad	338, 357
		Langrin	4
		Las Bela	10, 12
		Lathi	330, 333
		Lawa	274, 278
		Likhi	346
		Limbda	310, 358
		Limbdi	304, 311
		Lodhika Majmu	328
		Lodhika Mulwanji Estate	318
		Lodhika Thana	360
		Lodhika Vijaysinhji Estate	318
		Loharu	222, 234
		Lugasi	60, 76
		Lunawada	22, 28, 35
		M	
		Mahabubnagar	344, 350
		Maheshwar	356
		Mahidpur	108, 113
		Mahisagar	124, 132
		Mahul	242, 251
		Mahulgarh	338, 356
		Mahulpara	344, 350
		Mahulwala	108, 114
		Mahulwara	222, 233
		Mahulwara (Babra Thana)	328, 360
		Mahulwara Dosaji (Songadh Thana)	338, 357
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	338, 357
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	124, 133
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	144, 147
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	10, 14
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	316
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	124, 134
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	4
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	346
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	338, 356
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	316, 360
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	328, 360
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	338, 358
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	328, 359
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	50, 56
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	316, 321
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	4
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	22, 30
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	274, 277
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	172
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	108, 115
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	264, 271
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	328, 360
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	318, 360
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	318, 321
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	318
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	66, 77
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	328, 359
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	242, 252
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	242, 253
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	171, 180
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	174, 180
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	50, 57
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	282, 284
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	242, 253
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana)	
		Mahulwara-Nayani (Lakhapadar 	

STATES, etc.	PAGES.	STATES, etc.	PAGES.
M			
Magodi	346	Nayagarh	124, 135
Maguna	354, 356	Nilgiri	124, 136
Maharam	4	Nilvala	328, 360
Mahlog	242, 254	Nobosophoh	4
Mahuva (Nana)	328, 360	Noghanvadar	328, 360
Maihar	66, 78	Nongkhilaw	4
Makrai	50, 58	Nongspung	4
Malaisohmat	4	Nongstoin	4
Malor Kotla	222, 234	O	
Malia	318, 322	Orchlia (Tikamgarh)	66, 80
Malpur	346, 350	P	
Manavadar (Bantwa)	318, 322	Pachhegam (Devani) Songadh	
Manavav	328, 350	Thana	340, 358
Mandi	222, 236	Pah	340, 358
Mandwa	22, 28, 36	Pahra (Chaubepur)	66, 81
Mangal	242, 254	Pal	318
Manipur	4	Palaj	346
Manpur	318	Palali	340, 350
Mansa	346, 351	Palanpur	200, 294
Mariaw	4	Palasni	24, 28, 36
Mathwar	90	Palasvihir	24, 30
Matra-Timba	340, 357	Paldeo (Nayagaon)	66, 81
Mawiang	4	Pal Lahara	124, 137
Mawsynram	318	Paliad (Paliad Thana)	340, 357
Mayapadar	102, 105	Palitana	306, 312
Mayurbhanj	354, 356	Pan Talavdi	24, 29
Mohmadpura	318	Panchavda (Vachhani)	340, 358
Mongani	340, 357	Pandu (Pandu Mewas)	24, 29, 37
Mevasa	22, 29	Panna	66, 81
Mevli	174, 181	Partabgarh	282, 285
Miraj Senior	174, 181	Pataudi	224, 238
Miraj Junior	346, 351	Patdi	330, 333
Mohanpur	356	Pathari (Bhopal)	50, 60
Mohur	22, 29	Patiala	224, 239
Moka Paginu Muwada	328, 359	Patna	108, 116
Monvel	340, 358	Pethapur	346, 351, 5
Morchopna	304, 311	Phaltan	174, 182
Morvi	354, 356	Phulra	204, 215
Mota Kothasna	174, 181	Pimpladevi	24, 30
Mudhol	50, 68	Pimpri	24, 30
Muharamadgarh	330, 333	Pipalia	318
Muli	328, 360	Piploda	90, 96
Mulila-Dori	340, 356	Poicha	24, 29
Munjpur	4	Poonch	166
Mylliem	194, 195	Porbandar	306, 313
Mysore		Promptur	346
N		Pudukkottai	188, 189
Nabha	224, 237	Punadra	346, 351
Nadala	318	R	
Nagir	162, 167	Radhanpur	306, 313
Nagod (Unchehra)	66, 79	Raigarh	108, 117
Nahara	22, 29	Raika	24, 29
Naigawan Rebai	66, 79	Rairakhhol	124, 137
Nalagarh (Hindur)	242, 255	Rai Sankli	330
Nalia	24, 29	Rajgarh (Bhopal)	50, 60
Nandgaon	108, 116	Rajkot	306, 314
Nangam	24, 29	Rajpara (Chok Thana)	340, 359
Narsingarh	50, 59	Rajpara (Halar)	318
Narsinghpur	124, 135	Rajpipla	24, 28, 37
Narukot (Jambughoda)	22, 34	Rajpur (Gujarat State)	24, 29
Naswadi	24, 28, 36		
Natwarnagar	318		
Nawanagar	304, 312		

STATES, etc.	PAGES.	STATES, etc.	PAGES.
Rajpur (Western India)	330	Sihora	26, 28, 40
Ramanka	340	Sikkim	297, 298
Ramanka Devani	358	Silana	328, 359
Rames	346	Sindhiaपुरा	26, 29
Rambrai	4	Sirohi	290, 295
Ramdurg	174, 182	Sirmur (Nahan)	242, 256
Ramparda	340, 357	Sisang-Chandli	328, 360
Rampur	150, 151	Sitamau	90, 100
Rampura (Gujarat States)	24, 29	Sohawal	68, 83
Rampura (Western India States)	354, 356	Songadh Thana	358
Ranasan	346, 351	Songadh (Vachhani)	342, 358
Randhia	328, 360	Sonepur	124, 139
Ranigam	340, 358	Sudamada Dhandhalpur	342, 358
Ranipura	354, 356	Sudasna	348, 352
Ranparda (Chok Thana)	340	Suigam	354
Ranpur	124, 138	Suket	224, 241
Ratanmal	90	Surgana	26, 28, 41
Ratanpur-Dhamanka	340, 358	Surguja	108, 119
Ratlam	90, 97	Swat	204, 216
Rengan	24, 29		
Rewa	86, 88		
Rohisala	340, 358		
Rozwa	340		
Rupal	346		

STATES, etc.	PAGES.	STATES, etc.	PAGES.
Vana	342, 356	Vithalgadh	330
Vanala	328, 357	Vivra	360
Vangadhra	342, 358	Vora	26, 29
Vanod	330		
Varahi (Thana)	356	W	
Varnolmal	26, 29	Wadagam	348
Varnol Moti	26, 29	Wadhwan (Vadwan)	306, 314
Varnol Nani	26, 29	Wadhwan Bhoika Thana	356
Varsoda	348, 353	Wadhwan C. S.	356
Vasan Sevada	26, 29	Wadhwan District Thana	356
Vasan Virpur	26, 29	Wadi Estate	176, 185
Vasavad Majmu	318	Wadia (Vadia)	318, 324
Vasurna	26, 30	Wankaner	306, 315
Vatrak Kantha Thana	356	Wao	348, 353
Vavdi-Dharwala	342, 358	Warahi, M. S. Joravarkhanji	348, 353
Vavdi Vachhani	342, 358	Warahi, M. S. Muridkhanji	348
Vejanoness	342, 359	Wasna	348
Vekaria	328, 359	Western Kathiawar Agency	316-320, 359-360
Vichhavad	328, 359	W. S. Himatsinhji, Deodar	344
Vijayanagar	306, 314	W. S. Khanji, Deodar	344
Virampura	26, 29		
Virpur	318, 323	Z	
Virsoda	354, 356		
Virva	328	Zainabad	330
Vishalgad	173		

MEMORANDA

ON

THE INDIAN STATES

1940.

List of principal appointments in India connected with Indian States.

(The name in italics is that of the headquarters of the officer in each Agency.)

(A) APPOINTMENTS CONNECTED WITH OR UNDER THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assam—Governor of—(*Shillong*).

KHASI STATES—Political Officer for the—(Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills)—(*Shillong*).

MANIPUR—Political Agent and Superintendent—(*Manipur*).

Baroda and Gujarat States Agency—Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States—(*Baroda*).

REWAKANTHA, SURGANA AND THE DANGS—Secretary to the Resident (*ex-officio* Political Agent)—(*Baroda*).

Central India—Resident for—(*Indore*).

BHOPAL—Political Agent in—(*Bhopal*).

BUNDELKHAND—Political Agent in—(*Nourgong*).

MALWA—Political Agent in—(*Indore*).

Eastern States—Resident for the—(*Calcutta*).

BENGAL STATES—Secretary to the Resident (*ex-officio* Political Agent)—(*Calcutta*).

CHATTISGARH—Political Agent—(*Raipur*).

ORISSA STATES—Political Agent—(*Sambalpur*).

Gwalior, Rampur and Benares—Resident at Gwalior and for the States of Rampur and Benares—(*Gwalior*).

Hyderabad—Resident at—(*Hyderabad, Deccan*).

Kashmir—Resident in—(*Srinagar*).

Kolhapur and Deccan States Agency—Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States—(*Kolhapur*).

Madras States—Resident for the—(*Trivandrum*).

Mysore—Resident in—(*Bangalore*).

Punjab States—Resident for the—(*Lahore*).

PUNJAB HILL STATES—Political Agent—(*Simla*).

PATAUDI, LOHARU AND DUJANA—Secretary to the Resident (*ex-officio* Political Agent)—(*Lahore*).

Rajputana—Resident for—(*Abu*).

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES—Political Agent—(*Bharatpur*).

JAIPUR—Resident at—(*Jaipur*).

MEWAR—Resident in—and Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States—(*Udaipur*).

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES—Resident—(*Jodhpur*).

Western India—Resident for the States of—(*Rajkot*).

EASTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY—Political Agent—(*Wadhwan*).

SABAR KANTHA—Political Agent—(*Sadra*).

WESTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY—Political Agent—(*Rajkot*).

(B) APPOINTMENTS CONNECTED WITH OR UNDER THE EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.

Baluchistan—Agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in—(*Quetta*).

KALAT—Political Agent—and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass and of the Chagai District—(*Mastung*).

Bhutan—Political Officer in Sikkim—(*Gangtok*).

North-West Frontier Province—Governor of—(*Peshawar*).

DIR, SWAT AND CHITRAL—Political Agent—(*Malakand*).

Sikkim—Political Officer in—(*Gangtok*).

ASSAM STATES

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population. (Census 1931.)	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Manipur	<i>x Bodh Chaudron Singh,</i> His Highness Maharaja <i>x U. Chura Chand Singh,</i> His Highness Maharaja of —, (Khatiyas).	<i>26th July 1908</i> 15th April 1885	<i>6th November 1941</i> 18th September 1891	8,638	442,606	Rs. 9,62,000
	<i>Khasi Hill States.</i>						
2	Bhawal	U. J. Singh U. J. Singh	1848 1883	11 th April 1929		757	1,040
3	Chorra	U. J. Singh	1883	10 th April 1910.		9,738	13,650
4	Khyrim	U. Olin Singh Slem (Khasi)	1903	11 th February 1910.		43,558	34,132
5	Langru	U. Dorba Singh Slem (Christian).	1800	31 st October 1910.		1,344	10,987
6	Maharam	U. Ramon Singh Slem (Christian).	Not known	7 th February 1938.		15,003	4,116
7	Malaisohmat	U. Ramon Singh Slem (Christian).	Not known	Not known		483	650
8	Mawiang	U. Atler Singh Slem (Christian).	1903	3 rd May 1930		3,218	990
9	Mawsynram	U. Jolin Singh Slem (Khasi)	Not known	9 th April 1938.		2,007	2,450
10	Marlaw	U. Ramon Singh Slem (Christian).	1884	5 th May 1888		3,102	1,740
11	Myllem	U. Sati Raja Slem (Christian).	1880	1 st January 1936.		46,587	60,400
12	Nabnsohphoh	U. Sune Singh Slem (Khasi)	1907	28 th November 1927.		2,540	780
13	Nangkhlaw	U. Bidar Singh Slem (Christian).	1860	12 th October 1911.		14,273	7,300
14	Nangspung	U. Pyrba Singh Slem (Christian).	1861	11 th November 1885.		3,053	2,510
15	Nongstoin	U. Sib Singh Slem (Christian)	1800	13 th January 1926.		11,457	11,003
16	Ramrai	U. Jas Singh Slem (Khasi)	1921	4 th August 1928.		2,685	3,954

* Average for the five years ending 1938-39.

MANIPUR.

1. Of the total area, 7,938 square miles are mountainous and the remainder level land at an elevation of about 2,600 feet above the sea. The only town is Imphal, which contained at the last census 85,804 persons.

2. During the closing years of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th the country was constantly overrun by the Burmese, who carried off many captives and drove the rest of the inhabitants into Cachar and the hills.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTRY IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS, OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES' FORCES UNITS.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.									
*8,27,000	‡40,000	..	..	..	..	..	233 (Mil- itary) 56 (Civil).	11	..	11
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..	..									

* Average for the five years ending 1938-39.
‡ For the period up to 1938-39.

adjoining the Manipur valley. In 1823, when the first Burmese War broke out and the Burmese invaded Cachar, the East India Company made an alliance with Gambhir Singh, and a Manipuri contingent, which afterwards reached a strength of 3,000 men, was taken into British pay and, under command of Captain Grant, drove the Burmese not only out of Manipur, but also out of the Kabaw valley as far as Kale. Subsequent negotiations with the King of Burma ended, however, in the return of the Kabaw valley to the

Burmese, an annual payment of Rs. 6,270 being made to Manipur as compensation. This payment is still continued. By the treaty of Yandaboo, Gambhir Singh was declared independent ruler of the country gained with the assistance of the British Government. On Gambhir Singh's death in 1834 his cousin, Nar Singh, placed Gambhir Singh's son Chandra Kirti Singh on the *gaddi* and declared himself regent during his nephew's minority. Gambhir Singh's widow, however, in 1844, having failed in a plot to murder Nar Singh, fled to Cachar with the youthful Raja, and Nar Singh then took the *gaddi* and held it till his death in 1850, when he was succeeded by Chandra Kirti Singh, who was honoured with a K.C.S.I. for his loyal services.

3. His successor, Sura Chandra, was more occupied with religious observances than with the governing of his country. On the 23rd September 1890 there was a revolution and Sura Chandra took refuge in the Residency and subsequently abdicated and set out for Brindaban, but on reaching Calcutta he applied to be reinstated. In 1891, when the Chief Commissioner of Assam visited Manipur with an escort of 400 rifles to announce and enforce the Government of India's order recognising Kula Chandradhaja Singh as Raja, but deporting Tikendrajit Singh, his brother, who had been the moving spirit in the revolution. Tikendrajit Singh refused to surrender and an attempt to capture him by force failed, the troops having to retire. The Chief Commissioner, accompanied by Colonel Skene, Mr. Grimwood, Lieutenant Simpson and Mr. Cossins, the Assistant Secretary, entered the fortified enclosure to discuss matters, but were murdered, and the escort made its way back to Cachar. For this outrage, those immediately responsible were executed or transported, and the family of Gambhir Singh was debarred from the *gaddi*. The State was declared forfeited, but as an act of mercy was regranted to the ~~present~~ Maharaja His Highness Chura Chand Singh, a descendant of Nar Singh. Chura Chand was declared the ruler of Manipur with the title of Raja and a salute of 11 guns. The Political Agent administered the State as Superintendent during the minority of the young Raja. In the meantime His Highness was educated at the Mayo College from 1895-1901, and later joined the Imperial Cadet Corps. In 1906 he married Ngangbam Dhanamanjuri (Ibemacha), in March 1908 Chingakham Syama Sakhi, in 1909 Nya Sakhi and in 1912 Chongtham Chetanamanjuri and thus completing the number of wives which Manipuri custom enjoins for the Maharaja. In 1925, His Highness married Maisnam Subadani Debi. The Maharani has three daughters living, but having no son of her own has adopted the son of her sister, the third Rani. His Highness's eldest son, Bodha Chandra Singh, was born in 1908. He was educated at the Rajkumar College at Raipur. He married in 1929 Rajkumari Tharendra Kishori (Ramu Priya) of Badokhemidi, Ganjam district Madras. The second son Priyabatra Singh, who was born in 1911, was also educated at the Rajkumar College and at Allahabad University, whence he obtained the B.A. degree. In April 1922 they spent six months in England.

4. The superintendency terminated on May 15th, 1907, when His Highness the Maharaja came of age. His Highness was formally installed on the *gaddi* on the 4th February 1908. Since then the administration has been

in the hands of His Highness, supported by an advisory Darbar consisting of a Vice-President, who is a member of the Indian Civil Service and six nominated Manipuri Members. The Hill Tribes dependent on the State of Manipur are not amenable to the ordinary jurisdiction of the Darbar and other Manipuri Courts. In cases other than those arising within the British Reserve, where both parties are Manipuris, the Darbar is the Supreme Court, assisted in the administration of justice by subordinate Courts. In all cases except those that arise within the British Reserve in which both parties are Manipuris, His Highness the Maharaja exercises supreme appellate and revisionary powers. The Political Agent deals with all civil and criminal cases in which European British subjects or officers or other ranks of the Assam Rifles are parties and those that arise within the British Reserve, and also exercises powers similar to those of a Sessions Judge in cases in which the parties are hillmen committed to his court by the President, who has only powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

5. His Highness's administration has been marked by many important reforms. In 1913 water works were completed for Imphal. The Police and Judicial Departments have also been reorganised. In 1910 a Veterinary Department was instituted. A hydro-electric scheme for Imphal was completed in 1930. Manipuris are being educated outside the State, with State assistance, to take their place in the various branches of the administration, notably teaching, medical, public works and surveying. The revenue of the State collected in the year 1938-39 was Rs. 11,63,915, of which Rs. 5,49,592 was land revenue. The State invested Rs. 1,40,000 in Government 5 per cent. loan of 1945-55, Rs. 3,97,000 in Government 4 per cent. loan of 1960-70.

6. On the outbreak of war in August 1914, His Highness the Maharaja placed his personal services and the resources of his State at the disposal of the King-Emperor. In addition to his personal subscriptions to various war funds, he contributed four motor ambulances and an aeroplane. He raised 50 men for service with the Assam Military Police, and a double company for active service, which served in Mesopotamia. His Highness also recruited a

Page 7.—At the end of paragraph 6, add the following:—

"He died on the 6th November 1941 and was succeeded by his son, Maharajkumar Bodhi Chandra Singh, who was born on the 26th July 1908".

7. In 1911 the hill tribes rebelled after the refusal of some tribes to join the Labour Corps proceeding to France. The hills in which the rebel villages lie were occupied in the cold weather of 1918-19, by forces of Assam Rifles and Burma Military Police and the trouble suppressed. In consideration of the additional expense involved in administrative changes, the annual tribute of Rs. 50,000 was reduced to Rs. 5,000 for ten years, and the State's contribution to the maintenance of the cart-road from Imphal to Kohima ceased. In July 1930, the Government of India sanctioned a continuance of the reduction in tribute to Rs. 5,000 for another three years. In October, 1937, the full tribute of Rs. 50,000 was re-imposed in a gradual scale of Rs. 5,000 in 1936-37, Rs. 30,000 in 1937-38, Rs. 40,000 in 1938-39, Rs. 50,000 in 1939-40 and onwards."

8. His Highness the Maharaja attended the Delhi Durbars of 1903 and 1911. Lord Curzon visited the State in 1901, and Lord Irwin in 1931. He attended the ceremonies and receptions in connection with His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught's visit to Delhi in February 1921. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes. In December 1921, His Highness the Maharaja visited H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in Calcutta.

BALUCHISTAN.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population. (Census, 1931).	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kalat	<i>Major</i> Captain His Highness Beglar Begi Mir Sir Ahmad Yar Khan, G.C.I.E., Khan of—(Brahui) (Sunni—Muhammadan).	1904	September 1933	54,700 including	3,18,700 Kharan.	Rs. 15,23,000
2	Las Bela	Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan, Jam of—(Muhammadan).	1920	5th November 1937.	7,100	63,000	3,46,000
3	Kharan	Sardar Bahadur Nawab Habibullah Khan, Chief of—(Naushervani—Muhammadan).	1807	1911	18,500	23,358	Unknown. Say about Rs. 1,00,000 or under.

KALAT.

The nucleus of the Kalat State was formed about the 15th Century from the few tracts of irrigated land in the immediate neighbourhood of Kalat. From this origin there arose a strong confederacy of tribes, owing allegiance and service to the Khan, which under the guidance of the famous Khan Nasir Khan I grew into what is now the Kalat State. Nasir Khan I was succeeded in 1795 by his son Mahmud Khan, and he in 1819 by his son Mehrab Khan, in whose time the political connection of the British Government with Kalat began.

2. At the commencement of the British connection, Kalat was a semi-independent State under the suzerainty of Kabul. In the year 1854 a treaty was concluded between the British Government and Khan Nasir Khan II which terminated the connection between Kalat and Kabul and provided for perpetual friendship and subordinate co-operation with the British Government.

3. Nasir Khan II died in 1857. He was succeeded by Khan Khudadad Khan, who unfortunately quarrelled with his Sardars to such an extent that they came into open rebellion against him. For some years a state of anarchy prevailed; but in 1876 Sir Robert Sandeman succeeded in bringing about a reconciliation between the Khan and his Sardars. They signed what was known as the Mastung Convention, by which both the Khan and the Sardars agreed to refer their disputes to the British Government for arbitration before attempting to settle them by resort to force.

4. In 1876 Khan Khudadad Khan met the Viceroy at Jacobabad and concluded a new Treaty with the British Government. It re-affirmed the engagements made in 1854 and provided, among other things, for the location of troops and construction of railway and telegraph lines in Kalat territory. This Treaty of 1876 still remains the basis of the relations between the Crown and British Government and the Kalat State.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS, OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES FORCES UNITS.		Police Forces	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Govern-ment.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.		Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	10	17	18	19
Rs.										
12,81,000	300	100	19	..	..
3,33,000	100	..	..	..	..
Unknown	100	..	..	..	..

5. In 1893 Khan Khudadad Khan abdicated in favour of his eldest son Khan Mahmud Khan II, born in 1864.

6. Khan Mahmud Khan II died in 1931 and was succeeded by his younger brother Khan Muhammad Azam Jan.

7. Khan Muhammad Azam Jan died in 1933 and was succeeded by his second son, Khan Ahmad Yar Khan, the present Ruler.

8. The Khan was born in 1904 and married in 1933 the daughter of Page 11, *Kalat narrative, paragraph 8.* Muhammadzai of Kabul. Two sons were born of the Khan in infancy. The Khan has three sons and Mir

At the end of this paragraph the following:—
“A son and heir Muhammad Daul Khan was born to His Highness the Khan on the 13th August 1910.”

arrangement for the abrogation of the arrangement and that full jurisdiction and control over all its tribal areas should be restored to the Khan. This request was accepted as from the year 1939; and the Treaty of 1876 is now restored as the basis of the relations between the Crown and British Government and the State.

10. Notwithstanding the separation of certain tracts such as the Marri and Bugti country, whose connection with Kalat is now of the most shadowy kind, the Kalat State still occupies about two-thirds of the whole area of Baluchistan. The Kalat State Niabats of Quetta, Nushki and Nasirabad are held from the Khan on a quit-rent (the two latter in perpetuity) and are included in the districts of Quetta, Chagai and Sibi respectively. The Bolan Pass is administered by the Political Agent in Kalat under the terms of a special Agreement of 1883.

11. The State is divided into four main divisions or provinces, Sarawan, Jhalawan, Kachhi, and Mekran. Each is in charge of a Wazir or Naib Wazir. The Sardars are responsible to the Khan for the proper administration of their tribal areas, where lands are held revenue-free on conditions of

providing service when required. The revenue-paying areas are known as Niabats and are administered through State officials designated Mastaufis. In Mekran the Gichkis are part-owners of the land and are entitled to a share of the revenue collected by the State. The State administration is conducted by a Wazir-i-Azam, or Chief Minister, assisted by Ministers (Wazirs) in charge of Revenue and Public Works, Education, Medical and Public Health, and Judiciary. In addition to these officers, the Khan has the advice of a State Council composed of the leading Sardars, which he consults on all questions of importance. Civil and Criminal cases are decided by the jirga system, based on customary law and the general provisions of the Frontier Crimes Regulation. Appeals lie to the Wazir-i-Azam or State Council, and petitions for mercy to His Highness the Khan.

12. In Mekran the responsibility for control of the international frontier with Iran rests on the Mekran Levy Corps, which is maintained by the British Government and is in charge of two Assistant Political Agents with headquarters at Panjgur.

13. There is a considerable extent of sea-coast in Mekran; and the State collects its own sea customs duties at its two ports of Pasni and Jiwani. The B. I. S. N. Co. ships on the Persian Gulf line call fortnightly at Pasni and irregularly at Jiwani. As a seaport Jiwani is still of lesser importance than Pasni; but since 1938 it has become an airport for both sea and land planes on the Imperial Airways Empire route and is steadily growing in importance. Pasni and Jiwani are connected with Kalat by fair weather motor roads *via* Turbat and Khozdar. Owing to the enormous distances to be traversed, the roads are not good; but they are being improved to the greatest extent possible, and a regular motor lorry service now runs between Pasni and Kalat.

14. The capital of the State is Kalat; but for about four months of the year the Khan makes his winter headquarters at Dhadar in Kachhi, not far from Sibi.

15. The Khan of Kalat enjoys a permanent dynastic salute of nineteen guns, granted in 1867. He is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

LAS BELA.

Las Bela is a State which in virtue of membership of the Brahui-Baluch Confederacy, of which the Khan of Kalat is the head, is under the suzerainty of Kalat. The suzerainty does not imply that the Khan of Kalat has any active powers of interference in Las Bela affairs, since the Jam of Las Bela retains full control of the internal administration of the State.

2. The capital of the State is Bela, which lies about 115 miles to the north-west of Karachi and is connected with Karachi by a fair weather motor road. Its chief seaport is Ormara, which is visited fortnightly by the ships of the B. I. S. N. Co. on the Persian Gulf line; but there is as yet no satisfactory land communication between Ormara and the interior of the State.

3. In 1892 Sir Robert Sandeman died of pneumonia at Bela. He was buried there and his tomb, with a white dome over it, stands in a garden near Bela Town.

4. The ruling family of Las Bela claims descent from Abdul Manauf of the Kureshi tribe of Arabia. British connection with the State dates from the time of Jam Mir Khan who succeeded his father about the year 1840. Jam Mir Khan was constantly at feud with the Khan of Kalat and in the end was obliged to leave Las Bela and take refuge at Karachi. At the request of the Khan he was kept in the fort at Hyderabad and thence sent to Poona, his son Mir Ali Khan being allowed to remain at Hyderabad. In 1874 Mir Ali Khan escaped to Las Bela, where he came to terms with the Khan of Kalat and took charge of affairs. In 1877 Jam Mir Khan was pardoned and restored to his former position. After his restoration he quarrelled with his son Mir Ali Khan, who was deported from Las Bela and detained under surveillance at Sibi until the death of his father in 1888. The succession was disputed; but eventually Mir Ali Khan was recognised as the rightful heir and became Jam in 1889. Jam Ali Khan rendered valuable services in the Zhob and Kej expeditions under Sir Robert Sandeman, in recognition of which he was made C.I.E. and then K.C.I.E. and was granted a personal salute of nine guns.

6. Jam Ali Khan died in 1896 and was succeeded by his son Jam Kamal Khan. The affairs of the State necessitated some degree of interference; and at the Jam's request a Wazir was appointed by Government to assist in the administration. Jam Kamal Khan ruled until 1921. He was made C.I.E., and was granted a personal salute of nine guns.

7. In 1921, owing to age and ill-health, Jam Kamal Khan abdicated in favour of his eldest son Ghulam Muhammad Khan. He died a few months later; and Jam Ghulam Muhammad Khan was formally installed with ruling powers in 1922.

8. In 1937 Jam Ghulam Muhammad Khan was accidentally killed during a deer shoot. He was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Jam Ghulam Qadir Khan, who was still a minor.

9. Jam Ghulam Qadir Khan was born in 1920. He is a son of Jam Ghulam Muhammad Khan by his first wife, a daughter of the late Mir Nadir Shah Gichki of Tump in Mekran. He was educated at Korachi and for a short time at the Aitchison College, Lahore. During his minority the administration of the State was carried on by the Wazir and an Advisory Council. He left College in 1938, and was formally installed with ruling powers in 1939. In the same year he married the daughter of his maternal uncle, Mir Mured Jan, Gichki.

10. The administration of the State is carried on by the Jam with the assistance of a Wazir. Civil and Criminal cases are decided by the jirga system on a basis of customary law. To assist in maintaining order on the Las Bela-Sind border, a small force of tribal levies is still maintained in the State territory by the Government of India; but they now work under the control of the State authorities.

11. The Jam is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

KHARAN.

Kharan is a State which in virtue of membership of the Brahui-Baluch Confederacy, of which the Khan of Kalat is the head, is under the suzerainty of Kalat. This suzerainty does not imply that the Khan of Kalat has any active powers of interference in Kharan affairs, since the Chief of Kharan retains full control of the internal administration of the State.

2. Little is known of the history of Kharan previous to the end of the seventeenth century, save that it appears to have formed part of the Persian province of Kerman. The Nausherwani Chiefs of Kharan claim descent from the Kianian Malikis and have at different times acknowledged subordination to Persia, Kalat and Afghanistan. There is evidence that in the time of Nadir Shah Kharan was still included in Kerman; but Khan Nasir Khan I. appears to have brought it under the control of Kalat, where it remained until quarrels between Khan Khudadad Khan and the Kharan Chief Azad Khan in the middle of the nineteenth century threw Azad Khan into the arms of Afghanistan. In 1884 Sir Robert Sandeman visited Kharan and succeeded in settling the chief points of difference between Sardar Azad Khan and Khan Khudadad Khan, and Sardar Azad Khan, in the words of Sir Robert Sandeman, "expressed his desire to take up his position as a member of the Baluch Confederacy."

3. In 1885 an agreement was entered into with Sardar Azad Khan by which the Sardar undertook to render certain tribal service in consideration of an annual payment of Rs. 6,000.

4. Sardar Azad Khan died in 1885. He was succeeded by his son Nauroz Khan, who was later made K.C.I.E., and died in 1909.

5. Sir Nauroz Khan was succeeded by his son Mohamed Yakub Khan, who in 1907 subscribed to a new and revised Agreement, whose terms are still in force. Sardar Mohamed Yakub Khan was murdered in 1911 by his own sepoys at the instigation of his relative, Amir Khan.

6. Sardar Mohamed Yakub Khan was succeeded by his son Habibullah Khan, the present Chief, who received the personal titles of Sardar Bahadur in 1919 and Nawab in 1921. Nawab Habibullah Khan was born in 1897. He married a daughter of Mir Sultan Jan Nausherwani, by whom he has a son Mir Azad Khan, born in 1914. He made other marriages subsequently.

7. The Nausherwanis, though few in number, are the dominant tribe in Kharan. All other minor Baluch tribes in the country are subject to them and pay them revenue. The capital is Kharan Kalat, about 78 miles southwest of Nushki. There are no roads in Kharan; and the administration is of a very primitive kind. The Chief's adviser and executive officer is designated Shahgassi; and he is assisted by "Naibs" at various places. No budget is proposed, and the revenue is not known; but it is estimated that it does not exceed a lakh of rupees in a good year. The Chief maintains a permanent armed force of about a hundred men.

No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population. (Census 1931).	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Rs.
Baroda * Sir	Lt. Col. His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Maharaja* Pratap Singh Gaekwar Sena Khas Khel Shamsher Bahadur, Maharaja of — (Maratha).	29th June 1908. GEN. 184	7th February 1939.	5,164	2,443,007	2,39,75,000	Rs.

BARODA.

The Gaekwar family first rose to prominence about 1720-21, when Damaji Rao Gaekwar was appointed by Raja Shahu of Satara to the post of second-in-command of his army with the title of "Shamsher Bahadur" or "Illustrious Swordsman". Equally distinguished was his nephew and successor, Pilaji Rao, who was Lieutenant, or Mutalik, of the Maratha forces, with the additional title of "Sena Khas Khel" or "Chief of the Special Troops," and who laid the foundation of the family's dominions in Gujarat, with Baroda as the capital. Pilaji's son, Damaji, continued the conquest of Gujarat with the assistance of the Peshwa Balaji Rao till in 1755 the Moghul Government in Ahmedabad was entirely subverted. The death of Damaji in 1768 was the signal for family dissension fomented by the Peshwa. The disorder brought the State into connection with the British Government, as their support was enlisted by Damaji's son, Fatehsing Rao, with the result that an offensive and defensive treaty was concluded in 1772. Fatehsing Rao died in 1789. The third Prince in succession from him, Anand Rao Gaekwar, entered into fresh treaties in 1802 and 1805 with the British Government, whereby definite relations were established and, among other provisions, the maintenance of a subsidiary force was agreed to, for which territories yielding Rs. 11,70,000 were ceded by the Darbar. In 1815 the connection between the Gaekwar and the Peshwa was severed, and in 1817 a supplementary treaty was concluded which provided for the cession to the British Government of all the rights that the Gaekwar had acquired over the Peshwa's territories in Gujarat, the consolidation of the British territories and the Gaekwar's by the exchange of certain districts, the co-operation of the Gaekwar's troops with the British in time of war, an increase of the subsidiary force, the maintenance of a contingent of 3,000* horse at the disposal of the British Government and the mutual surrender of criminals. Anand Rao Gaekwar died in 1819, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Sayaji Rao, who in 1820 entered into a further convention with the British, whereby he agreed to send no troops into Kathiawar and Mahi Kantha and to make no demands on his tributaries except through the medium of the British Government, who, on their part, engaged to procure payment of the tribute free of expense to the Gaekwar. In 1847 Sayaji Rao died and was succeeded in turn by his sons, Ganpat Rao and Khande Rao. During the

* This force was disbanded in 1885 in consideration of an annual money payment of Rs. 3,75,000 by the Darbar.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS, OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES FORCES UNITS.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs. 2,29,18,000	1,469*	3,500	3,557	2,860	21	..	..

* Not yet re-organised.

Mutiny of 1857 Khande Rao remained loyal to the British Government, and in reward was relieved of the payment of Rs. 3,00,000 per annum, for which the Darbar had been liable on account of a body of cavalry known as the Gujerat Irregular Horse. He was also created a G.C.S.I. in 1862.

2. Khande Rao died in 1870, leaving no son, and was succeeded by his younger brother Malhar Rao, who ruled till 1875. For his successor, Maharani Jamna Bai, as the widow of Khande Rao and in consideration of the latter's services during the Mutiny, was invited to adopt a son. The choice lay between three brothers, descendants of Pilaji Rao through his younger son Pratap Rao. The second of the three was adopted and was installed under the style of Maharaja Sayaji Rao, on the 27th May 1875, being then in his 13th year. During his minority the administration was conducted by Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao as Dewan. In 1881, Maharaja Sayaji Rao was formally installed and invested with full powers. He died on 6th February 1939.

3. The late Maharaja first married in 1880 Laxmibai Saheba of Tanjore, who died in 1885. The only son of this marriage, Yuvraj Fatehsinh Rao, died in September 1908, leaving two daughters and one son, Pratap Singh, who succeeded as Ruler on the 7th February 1939. Maharaja Pratap Singh (when the Yuvraj) married Shrimant Shantadevi Saheba of the Ghorpade family of Kolhapur in 1929. They have two sons and five daughters. The name of the first son, who is the heir-apparent and was born on 2nd April 1930, is Yuvraj Fatehsinh. In 1886 the late Maharaja married Gajrabai Saheba of the Ghatge family of Dewas. From this marriage there is one surviving son, Maharaj Kumar Dhairyashirao and one daughter.

4. On the 1st January 1877 the late Maharaja was invested with the title of "Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Englishtia" or "Favoured Son of the British Empire". He was created a G.C.S.I. in 1887 and a G.C.I.E. in 1919.

5. In November 1875, His late Majesty King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, visited Baroda. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited Baroda in November 1921, and the following Viceroys have visited the State: Lords Dufferin, Elgin, Minto, Chelmsford, Reading, Irwin and Willingdon.

6. The Government of the State is conducted on modern lines. The executive head of the administration directly responsible to the Maharaja is the Diwan or Minister, assisted by an Executive Council of which he is President. The various Departments in turn are organised as in British India, there being a Sar Suba or Revenue Commissioner, a Commissioner for Settlement and Land Records, Chief Engineers for Public Works (Buildings, Communications and Irrigation) and for Railways, a Conservator of Forests, a Commissioner of Education, etc. On the judicial side, the Varisht (or High) Court is composed of three judges, and there are District and Subordinate Courts constituted as in British India.

7. In 1893 the system of compulsory and free primary education was tentatively introduced by the Baroda Government in one District and since August 1906 it has been extended to the whole of the State. In addition to the Baroda College and a well equipped science institute, there are several High Schools, Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and numerous Vernacular Schools throughout the State. There is also a well equipped technical school at Baroda, and various industrial schools in the Districts. There are numerous libraries throughout the State.

8. In 1887 all transit duties in the State were abolished and in 1909, all customs duties with the exception of the sea customs in the Maharaja's possessions in Kathiawar and the duties imposed under Treaty obligations with the British Government were discontinued. In 1901 the local (Babashahi) currency was introduced in favour of British Indian silver coinage for a term of not less than 50 years. The State already owns more than 700 miles of open railway lines, and additional lines are at present under contemplation. There are numerous joint stock companies in the State, including the Bank of Baroda, founded in 1908, which now has a capital of 240 lakhs. A distillery has also been established as a private undertaking at Baroda. For the benefit of the agricultural population experimental farms have been established at selected centres, and co-operative credit societies are numerous.

9. The late Maharaja travelled extensively in Europe on several occasions. He went to America in 1906, 1910 and 1933; in 1910 and 1933 he visited Japan. Many of the State officers have studied abroad; and in addition to the grant of State scholarships for study in Europe and America, a system of educational tours for elected officials and students has been inaugurated.

Dr. Lal.
10. His Highness Maharaja Pratap Singh received his early education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and subsequently studied in England. He received training in all branches of the administration before his succession. His Highness attended the Round Table Conference, the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI and the Imperial Conference with the late Maharaja.

11. The Capital of the State is Baroda.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population. (Census 1931).	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agar . .	Thakor Shri Yavarkhanji Gambhirkhanji, Thakor of — (Molesalam).	19th January 1899.	4th December 1931.	17	3,586	Rs. 35,000
2	Alwa . .	Thakor Hamir Khan Kesar Khan, Thakor of — (Molesalam).	1895	11th March 1936.	5	1,757	9,000
3	Amala . .	Raja Gulabsinh Kaman-sinh, Raja of — (Bhil).	1893	14th August 1912.	119.77	6,235	9,000
4	Amrapur .	Four Shareholders (Barias).	..	..	2	407	1,000
5	Anghad .	Six Shareholders (Gohil Rajputs).	..	..	4.25	3,798	12,000
6	Avchar .	Naik Nilsinh Yeshwant, Naik of — (Bhil).	1900	5th April 1916	7.88	626	600
7	Balasnor .	Nawab Babi Jamiat Khan Manowar Khan, Nawab of — (Pathan).	16th Novem-ber 1894.	11th Septem-ber 1899.	189	52,525	3,18,500
8	Bansda .	Maharawal Shri Sir Indrasinhji Pratapsinhji, K.C. I.E., Raja of — (Solanki Rajput).	16th February 1898.	21st Septem-ber 1911.	215	48,807	7,36,060
9	Baria . .	Lt.-Col. His Highness Maha-rawal Shri Sir Hanjilalshji Maosinhji, K.C.E.I., Raja of — (Chohan Rajput).	20th July 1896.	29th February 1908.	813	159,492	11,74,000
10	Bhadarwa .	Rana Shri Natwarsinhji Ranjitsinhji, Thakor of — (Waghela Rajput).	19th Novem-ber 1903.	27th April 1935.	27	11,048	1,03,271
11	Bhilodia .	Two Shareholders (Rajputa)	..	..	9	2,558	20,000
12	Bihora . .	Thakor Hetsamkhan Sardar-khan, Thakor of — (Mole-salam).	1882	15th May 1891.	1.75	266	2,000
13	Bilbari .	Maharu Bhavjla (Bhavjla) Konkna, Power of — (Animist) (Minor).	15th Novem-ber 1924.	12th October 1934.	1.65	27	100
14	Cambay .	His Highness Nawab Mirza Hussain Yawar Khan Sahab Bahadr, Nawab of — (Moghal).	16th May 1911.	1st January 1915.	392	67,761	8,67,943
15	Chhallar .	Thakor Shri Ramsinhji Indrasinhji, Thakor of — (Rajput).	24th Decem-ber 1913.	18th Novem-ber 1918.	11	2,940	19,000
16	Chhoti-Udepur.	Maharawal Shri Natwar-sinhji Fatehsinhji, Raja of — (Chohan Rajput).	16th Novem-ber 1906.	29th August 1923.	890.34	144,660	11,08,487
17	Chinchli Gaded	Naik Nayansinh Ankush, Naik of — (Bhil).	1893	12th February 1917.	27.23	1,305	1,000
18	Ohorangla .	Thakor Swarupsinhji Chhatsinhji, Thakor of — (Rajput).	24th October 1901.	31st Decem-ber 1932.	16 1	2,715	15,000
19	Chudesar .	Six Shareholders (Mole-salam).	..	..	2.50	644	4,000
20	Derbhavli .	Sahobrao Badirao, Raja of — (Bhil).	1907	24th August 1914.	70.25	4,343	8,000
21	Dhamasia alias Vanmala.	Thakor Dajibawa Badhar-khan Thakor of — (Molesalam).	2nd February 1906.	16th May 1930.	10.56	2,379	22,000

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS, OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES' FORCES UNITS.					
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
84,000	..	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,000	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,009
1,000	..	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12,000	..	1,344	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
600
3,01,000	9,766	3,678	..	..	..	..	114	9	..	..
7,64,000	154	..	..	..	..	..	148	9	..	..
10,19,000	25	126	..	..	211	9	11	..
98,621	..	14,074	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..
20,000	..	1,866	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,000	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100
10,80,487	21,924	..	..	..	14	116	166	11	..	..
19,000	..	2,016	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11,99,300	..	7,806	..	..	25	75	198	9	..	..
1,000
14,000	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,000	..	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,000
22,000	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population. (Census 1931.)	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
22	Dharapur .	His Highness Maharana Shri Vijaydevji Mohandevji, Raja of — (<i>Sirodia Rajput</i>).	3rd Decem-ber 1884.	26th March 1921.	704	112,031	8,56,145
23	Dhari .	Six Shareholders (<i>Rajput</i>) .	..	..	3.75	1,454	0,000
24	Dodka .	Two Matadars (<i>Patidar Hindus</i>) (now under permanent attachment).	..	..	3	1,440	5,900
25	Dudhpur .	Thakor Anopsinh Dada-bawa, Thakor of — (<i>Mole-salam</i>).	1870	18th Novem-ber 1888.	1.75	120	600
26	Gad-Doriad .	Thakor Shri Randhirsinhji Chandrasinhji, Thakor of — (<i>Rajput</i>).	5th March 1926.	20th Novem-ber 1934.	128	11,208	52,000
27	Gadvi .	Raja Umarsinh Ktralefah, Raja of — (<i>Bhil</i>) (<i>minor</i>).	1934.	24th Novem-ber 1938.	170.52	7,767	13,000
28	Gotardi .	Four Shareholders (<i>Koli</i>) .	..	..	3	430	1,000
29	Gothda .	Four Shareholders (<i>Koli</i>) (now under permanent attachment).	..	..	4	1,450	10,000
30	Itwad .	Four Shareholders (<i>Rajput</i>)	..	..	5	1,560	3,000
31	Jambughoda .	Rana Shri Ranjitsinhji Gambhirsinhji Thakor of — (<i>Parmar Rajput</i>).	4th January 1892.	27th Septem-ber 1917.	143	11,385	1,36,610
32	Jawhar	Shrimant Raja Yeshwantrao Vikramshah, alias Dada Sahib, Raja of — (<i>Koli</i>).	11th Decem-ber 1917.	16th Decem-ber 1927.	368	57,261	3,05,000
33	Jesar .	Four Shareholders (<i>Pagi</i>) .	..	..	1.5	514	3,000
34	Jhari Ghar-khadi.	Nalk Avsa Ganpat, Nalk of — (<i>Bhil</i>).	1st April 1933.	26th April 1937.	8.17	507	200
35	Jiral Kamsoli	Five Shareholders (<i>Mole-salam</i>).	..	..	5.5	1,253	10,000
36	Jumkha .	Rafsinh Chandrasinh, Thakor of — (<i>Baria</i>).	1880	1st June 1904	1	372	1,000
37	Kadana .	R ..	28th January 1870.	12th April 1889	132	17,500	1,08,440
38	Kanoda .	Three Shareholders (<i>Baria</i>)	..	..	3.75	1,387	4,000
39	Kasla Pagino Muwada.	Three Shareholders (<i>Pagi</i>)	..	..	1	133	500
40	Kirli .	Nalk Wadia Koya, Nalk of — (<i>Bhil</i>)	1902	23rd March 1928.	21	1,258	1,000
41	Lunawada .	Llenl. Maharana Shri Virbhadrasinghji Ranjitsinhji, Raja of — (<i>Solanki Rajput</i>)	8th June 1910.	27th April 1929.	388	95,162	5,45,000
42	Mandwa .	Rana Shri Khushalsinhji Sajansinhji, Thakor of — (<i>Rajput</i>).	21st Septem-ber 1912.	8th January 1915.	16.50	5,595	94,000
43	Mevli .	Three Shareholders (<i>Pagi</i>)	..	..	5	1,702	8,000
44	Moka Pagino Muwada.	Two Shareholders (<i>Pagi</i>)	..	..	1	207	1,000
45	Nahara .	Two Shareholders (<i>Baria</i>)	..	..	3	458	93

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS, OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES' FORCES UNITS.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
8,18,610	9,000	..	..	..	..	..	237	9	11	..
6,000	..	732	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,000	..	850	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
600	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52,000	..	365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15,000
1,000	..	327	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10,000	..	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,000	..	462	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,26,706	..	32	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..
2,77,000	70	9	..	..
3,000	..	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
200
10,000	..	256	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,06,730	42	..	..	..
4,000	..	1,232	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
800	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000
5,35,000	9,231	5,001	..	..	16	30	119	9	..	..
92,000	..	1,704	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
8,000	..	1,155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	..	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population. (Census 1931.)	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
46	Nalla . .	Two Shareholders (<i>Mole-salam</i>).	..	..	1	176	1,000
47	Nangam . .	Four Shareholders (<i>Mole-salam</i>).	..	..	3	625	3,000
48	Nagwadi	Thakor Shri Kishorsinhji Mansinhji, Thakor of — (<i>Rajput</i>).	12th March 1913.	28th June 1929.	19.50	6,536	42,000
49	Palasni	Thakor Shri Chandrasinhji Jitsinhji, Thakor of — (<i>Rajput</i>).	7th February 1899.	16th November 1929.	12	2,758	32,000
50	Palasvlihr .	Nalk Gondu waled Lakshmi, Nalk of — (<i>Bhil</i>).	12th October 1890.	9th February 1900.	2.02	289	500
51	Pandu . .	Six Shareholders (<i>Khanjada Mahomedan</i>).	..	..	9	2,341	10,000
52	Pan Talavdi .	Two Shareholders (<i>Mole-salam</i>).	..	..	5	935	6,000
53	Pimpri . .	Nalk Bhagerao Keshavn, Nalk of — (<i>Bhil</i>).	1894	22nd December 1918.	72.94	3,593	8,000
54	Pimpladevi .	Kanjurao waled Yithla, Pradhan of — (<i>Bhil</i>).	1913	1st June 1926	3.44	125	300
55	Polcha . .	Six Shareholders (<i>Rajput</i>)	..	..	3.75	1,018	3,000
56	Ralka . .	Two Shareholders (<i>One Rajput and the other Maratha</i>).	..	..	8	554	6,000
57	Rajpipla . .	Major His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Vijaysinhji Chhatrasinhji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (<i>Gohel Rajput</i>).	30th January 1890.	26th September 1915.	1,511.50	206,086	24,76,187
58	Rajpur . .	Thakor Patehsinhji, Himatsinhji, Thakor of — (<i>Rajput</i>).	18th July 1903	24th February 1926.	1.50	195	2,000
59	Rampura . .	Four Shareholders (<i>Rajput</i>)	..	..	4.50	1,982	11,000
60	Rengan . .	Two Shareholders (<i>Mole-salam</i>).	..	..	4	587	4,000
61	Seclin . .	Nawab Fidi Muhammad Helder Muhammad Yakut Khan, Maharajad Daula Nusrat Jung Bahadur, Nawab of — (<i>Sunni Muslim</i>).	11th September 1909.	26th November 1930.	49	22,167	3,57,000
62	Sanjeli . .	Thakor Shri Panshasinhji Pratsinhji, Thakor of — (<i>Chohan Rajput</i>).	11th December 1892.	1902	34	8,083	81,000

Average annual ex- penditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Govern- ment.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS, OTHER THAN IN- DIAN STATES' FORCES UNITS.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
0	10	11	12	13	14.	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
1,000	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,000	..	993	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40,000	..	1,301	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31,000	..	1,630	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
300
8,000	..	3,462	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,000	..	171	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,000
300
3,000	..	1,155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,000	..	443	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28,16,024	..	50,601	25	154	9	14	297	13	..	..
2,000	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11,000	..	1,004	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,000	..	356	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,95,600	80	50	9	..	..
80,000	31	..	..	..

List of Rulers of the Baroda and Gujarat States Agency in direct relation with H. E. the Crown Representative through the Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States.

Serial No.	Name of the State.	Title.	Residence.
1	Balasnor (old Rewa Kantha Agency).	Nawab of	Balasnor.
2	Bansda (old Surat Agency).	Raja of	Bansda.
3	Bsrta (old Rewa Kantha Agency)	Raja of	Devgad Barla.
4	Cambay (old Kaira Agency)	Nawab of	Cambay.
5	Chhota Udepur (old Rewa Kantha Agency)	Raja of	Chhota Udepur.
6	Dharampur (old Surat Agency)	Raja of	Dharampur.
7	Jawhar (old Thana Agency)	Raja of	Jawhar.
8	Lunawada (old Rewa Kantha Agency)	Raja of	Lunawade.
9	Rajpipla (old Rewa Kantha Agency)	Maharaja of	Rajpipla.
10	Sachin (old Surat Agency)	Nawab of	Sachin.
11	Sant (old Rewa Kantha Agency)	Raja of	Santampur.

List of Chiefs of the Gujarat States Agency in direct relation with the Political Agent.

Serial No.	Name of the State.	Title.	Residence.
1	Agar	Thakor of	Agar.
2	Bhadarwa	Thakor of	Bhadarwa.
3	Chhallar	Thakor of	Chhallar.
4	Gad-Boriad	Thakor of	Gad-Boriad.
5	Jambughoda	Thakor of	Jambughoda.
6	Kadana	Thakor of	Kadana.
7	Mandwa	Thakor of	Mandwa.
8	Naswadi	Thakor of	Naswadi.
9	Palasni	Thakor of	Palasni.
10	Sanjeli	Thakor of	Sanjeli.
11	Shanor	Thakor of	Shanor.
12	Sihora	Thakor of	Sihora.
13	Surgana	Chief of	Surgana.
14	Uchad	Thakor of	Uchad.
15	Umata	Thakor of	Umata.
16	Vajiria	Thakor of	Vajiria.

N.B.—All these States were in the old Rewa Kantha Agency with the exception of Surgana which was in the Nasik Agency.

List of Estates in the Rewa Kantha (Gujarat States Agency) under the control of the Deputy Political Agent.

PANDU MEWAS.

Serial No.	Name of the State	Name of the Chief.	Title.	Residence.
1	Amrapur	Four shareholders . . . . .	..	Amrapur.
2	Anghad	Six shareholders . . . . .	..	Anghad.
3	Dharl	Six shareholders . . . . .	..	Dharl.
4	Dodka	Two Matadars . . . . .	..	Dodka.
5	Gotardi	Four shareholders . . . . .	..	Gotardi.
6	Gothda	Four shareholders . . . . .	..	Gothda.
7	Itwad	Four shareholders . . . . .	..	Itwad.
8	Jesar	Four shareholders . . . . .	..	Jesar.
9	Jumkha	Thakor Ratsinh Chandrasinh	Thakor of	Jumkha.
10	Kanoda	Three shareholders . . . . .	..	Kanoda.
11	Kasla Paglu Muvada	Three shareholders . . . . .	..	Kasla Paglu Muvada.
12	Mevli	Three shareholders . . . . .	..	Mevli.
13	Moka Paglu Muvada	Two shareholders . . . . .	..	Moka Paglu Muvada.
14	Nahara	Two shareholders . . . . .	..	Nahara.
15	Pandu	Six shareholders . . . . .	..	Pandu.
16	Polcha	Six shareholders . . . . .	..	Polcha.
17	Ralka	Two shareholders . . . . .	..	Ralka.
18	Rajpur	Thakor Latsinhji Himatsinhji	Thakor of	Rajpur.
19	Vakhapur	Three shareholders . . . . .	..	Vakhapur.
20	Varnolmal	Two shareholders . . . . .	..	Varnolmal.
21	Varnol Moti	Thakor Nanji Shani Rotansinh	Thakor of	Varnol Moti.
22	Varnol Nani	Two shareholders . . . . .	..	Varnol Nani.

SANKHEDA MEWAS.

Serial No.	Name of the State.	Name of the Chief.	Title.	Residence.
1	Alwa	Thakor Hamir Khan Kesarkhanji	Thakor of	Alwa.
2	Biliodda	Two shareholders . . . . .	..	Biliodda.
3	Bihora	Thakor Hetamkhan Sardarkhan	Thakor of	Bihora.
4	Choranga	Thakor Swarupsinhji Chidrasinhji	Thakor of	Choranga.
5	Chudesar	Six shareholders . . . . .	..	Chudesar.
6	Dhanasfa alias Vanmala	Thakor Dajilawa Badarkhan	Thakor of	Dhanasfa.
7	Dudhpur	Thakor Anopsinh Dadalawa	Thakor of	Dudhpur.
8	Jiral Kamoli	Five shareholders . . . . .	..	Jiral Kamoli.
9	Nalla	Two shareholders . . . . .	..	Nalla.
10	Nargam	Four shareholders . . . . .	..	Nargam.
11	Pan Talavdi	Two shareholders . . . . .	..	Pan Talavdi.
12	Rampura	Four shareholders . . . . .	..	Rampura.
13	Rengan	Two shareholders . . . . .	..	Rengan.
14	Sindhapura	Thakor Muhammadkhan Amirkhao	Thakor of	Sindhapura.
15	Vasan Savada	Thakor Isakhanji Jorawarkhanji	Thakor of	Vasan Savada.
16	Vasan Virpur	Eight shareholders . . . . .	..	Vasan Virpur.
17	Viranapura . . . .	.. . . . .	Thakor of	Viranapura.
18	Vira . . . .	.. . . . .	Thakor of	Vira.

DANGS.

Serial No.	Name of the State.	Title.	Residence.
1	Amala	Raja of	Amala.
2	Archar	Nalk of	Archar.
3	Billari	Powna of	Billari.
4	Chinchil Gaded	Nalk of	Chinchil Gaded.
5	Derbhavti	Raja of	Derbhavti.
6	Gadvi	Raja of	Gadvi.
7	Jhari Ghar-khadl	Nalk of	Jhari Ghar-khadl.
8	Kirli	Nalk of	Kirli.
9	Palasvhlr	Nalk of	Palasvhlr.
10	Pimpri	Nalk of	Pimpri.
11	Pimpladevi	Pradhan of	Pimpladevi.
12	Shivbara	Nalk of	Shivbara.
13	Vadhyawan	Nalk of	Vadhyawan.
14	Vasurna	Raja of	Vasurna.

AGAR.

1. The State is situated in the Sankheda Mewas.
2. The Chiefs of the State originally belonged to the Chohan class of Rajputs but later on embraced Islam and are now classed as Molesalams.
3. The State came into relations with the British Government in 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar.
4. The present Chief is Yavarkhanji Gambhirkhanji. He was born on the 19th January 1899 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 4th December 1931. A son was born to the Chief on the 10th March 1936. The Thakor has two brothers, Mahomedkhan born on 23rd April 1907 and Ahmadkhan born on 11th July 1912.
5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.
6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.
7. Agar is the capital of the State.

BALASINOR.

1. The Nawab belongs to the Babi family, the founder of which was the door-keeper (Babi) to the Moghul Emperor in the seventeenth century.
2. The late Nawab Manvarkhanji was, in 1890, granted a sanad guaranteeing succession according to Mahomedan law in the event of failure of direct heirs. He died in 1899, leaving a minor son Jamitkhanji.

3. This present Nawab Babi Shri Jamiatkhanji Manvarkhanji was born on 10th November 1894 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1899 on the death of his father. The administration of the State was handed over to him on 31st December 1915.

4. The Nawab has three daughters.

5. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

6. Balasinor is the capital of the State.

BANSDA.

1. Bansda is one of the salute States in Gujarat, south of Surat. The country is hilly except in the north where it merges into the plains of Gujarat. In the south, the land is covered with dense forests interspersed with mangoes and intersected by rivers and rivulets.

2. The Rulers of Bansda are Solauki Rajputs and trace their descent from Sidhraj Jaysinh, the famous Ruler of Gujarat who had extended and consolidated the Kingdom of Gujarat in the beginning of the 12th century. The present Raja, Maharawal Shri Indrasinhji, succeeded his father, Maharawal Shri Pratapsinhji, in 1911 at the age of 23. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. The title of K.C.I.E. was conferred upon him in 1937.

3. The heir-apparent, Yuvraj Shri Digvirendrasinhji, was born on the 1st October 1927. He is at present receiving education at the St. Xavier High School, Bombay.

4. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

5. Bansda is the capital of the State.

BARIA.

1. The first ruler of this State was a younger brother of the founder of the Chhota Udepur State (*q.v.*), and the State thus dates from the end of the fifteenth century. Its connection with the British Government commenced in 1803 when cordial assistance was given to the British force which occupied Seindia's Gujarat Districts. This led to the Raja of Baria being declared to be under British protection by the Treaty of Sirji Anjengau. The position of the State enabled it to preserve its independence and levy contribution from the surrounding country. The present Raja, Major His Highness Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji, succeeded on his father Maharawal Shri Mansinhji's death on 29th February 1908, and was installed on the 7th May 1908. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and for some time in a private school in Derbyshire.

2. His Highness visited England in 1903 and again in 1933. He was appointed Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, on the 1st May 1913. The honorary rank of Captain was conferred on him on the 1st January 1918 and a personal salute of 11 guns on the 1st January 1921 in recognition of personal services rendered in connection with the Great War. He was created a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1922 and promoted to the rank of Major in 1930, and to that of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1937.

DANGS.

Serial No.	Name of the State.	Title.	Residence.
1	Amala	Raja of	Amala.
2	Avchar	Nalk of	Avchar.
3	Bilbari	Powar of	Bilbari.
4	Chinchli Gaded	Nalk of	Chinchli Gaded.
5	Derbhavtl	Raja of	Derbhavtl.
6	Gadvi	Raja of	Gadvi.
7	Jhari Gharkhadi	Nalk of	Jhari Gharkhadi.
8	Kirli	Nalk of	Kirli.
9	Palasvihir	Nalk of	Palasvihir.
10	Pimpri	Nalk of	Pimpri.
11	Pimpladevi	Pradhan of	Pimpladevi.
12	Shivbara	Nalk of	Shivbara.
13	Vadhyawan	Nalk of	Vadhyawan.
14	Vasurna	Raja of	Vasurna.

AGAR.

1. The State is situated in the Sankheda Mewas.
2. The Chiefs of the State originally belonged to the Chohan class of Rajputs but later on embraced Islam and are now classed as Molesalams.
3. The State came into relations with the British Government in 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar.
4. The present Chief is Yavarkhanji Gambhirkhanji. He was born on the 19th January 1899 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 4th December 1931. A son was born to the Chief on the 10th March 1936. The Thakor has two brothers, Mahomedkhan born on 23rd April 1907 and Ahmadkhan born on 11th July 1912.
5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.
6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.
7. Agar is the capital of the State.

BALASINOR.

1. The Nawab belongs to the Babi family, the founder of which was the door-keeper (Babi) to the Moghul Emperor in the seventeenth century.
2. The late Nawab Manvarkhanji was, in 1890, granted a sanad guaranteeing succession according to Mahomedan law in the event of failure of direct heirs. He died in 1899, leaving a minor son Jamitkhanji.

3. His Excellency Lord Irwin visited Baria on 8th December 1927.
4. The Raja has been granted a sanad of adoption.
5. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Subhasinhji died in January 1934 leaving two sons and one daughter. The eldest son Maharajkumar Shri Jaydeepsinhji was born on the 24th June 1929.
6. Baria is the capital of the State.

BHADARWA.

1. The Chiefs of this State are Waghela Rajputs. The present Chief is Rana Natwarsinhji. He was born on 19th November 1903. He succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father Ranjitsinhji on the 27th April 1935 and was formally installed on the 7th October 1935. The Thakor has one brother Swarupsinhji born on 27th December 1908.

2. The State is included among the groups of States entitled to send a representative member to the Chamber of Princes. The present Thakor was elected a representative member of the Chamber of Princes on 31st May 1935.

3. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.
4. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.
5. Bhadarwa is the capital of the State.

CAMBAY.

1. The founder of the Ruling family was Mirza Jafar Nizam-i-sani, better known as Momin Khan, the last but one of the Mahomedan Governors of Gujarat. The Nawab of Cambay is a Shiah Moghul of the Najum-i-sani family of Persia. His hereditary title is Najum-nd-Daulah Mumtaz-ul-Mulk Momin Khan Bahadur Dilawar Jang.

2. The present Nawab is His Highness Nawab Mirza Husain Yaver Khan Bahadur. He was born on 16th May 1911 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 21st January 1915. A son and heir was born on 15th October 1936. He was invested with the full powers on 13th December 1930.

3. The Nawab is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.
4. Cambay is the capital of the State.

CHHALIAR.

1. The State is situated in the Pandu Mewas.
2. The Chiefs of the State belong to the Chohan class of Rajputs.
3. The State came into relations with the British Government in 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar.

4. The present Chief is Ramsinhji Indrasinhji. He was born on 24th December 1913 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 18th November 1918. The State was under Agency management up to November 1933 when he was invested with the powers of the State. A son was born to the Chief on 16th September 1935.

5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.
6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.
7. Chhaliar is the capital of the State.

CHHOTA UDEPUR.

1. The Ruling family are Chohan Rajputs, the first Ruler being the grandson of the last Raja of Pawagadh or Champaner. The present Raja, Maharawal Shri Natwarsinhji Fatehsinhji, was born on 16th November 1906 and succeeded his father on 29th August 1923. As he was a minor, the State was under administration up to 20th June 1928, on which date he was invested with ruling powers. The Raja was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He visited England in 1926.

2. On 5th December 1928 the Raja married as his second wife the daughter of Major His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Vijayasinhji Chhatarsinhji, Maharaja of Rajpipla. A son and heir was born to the Raja on the 23rd October 1937. His first wife, the sister of His Highness of Rajpipla, died on 10th April 1928.

3. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

4. Chhota Udepur is the capital of the State.

DANGS.

The country between the Sahyadris and the Surat District is parcelled out among 14 petty chiefs. Of these 13 are Bhils and 1 a Kokani. Of the chiefs 4 are Rajas, 8 are Naiks, 1 is a Pradhan and 1 a Powar. The revenue of the Chiefs consists chiefly of (1) an annual subsidy of about Rs. 27,000 for their forest and abkari rights, (2) land revenue at Rs. 6-8-0 per plough, (3) a fee of annas eight per head on all cattle that enter the Dangs and on cattle of Non-Dangi residents and (4) various Giras allowances from the surrounding States and British territory. The population, which according to the Census of 1931 was 33,800, consists chiefly of Kokanis, Bhils and Warlis.

2. Ahwa is the headquarters of the Deputy Political Agent, Dangs.

DHARAMPUR.

1. The Ruling family are Sisodia Rajputs of the Suryavanshi (or Solar) race. The present Raja, His Highness Maharana Shri Vijayadevji Mohan-devji, succeeded to the *gaddi* with full powers on 26th March 1921 on the death of his father. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. The honour of a personal salute of 11 guns was conferred upon him on the 1st January 1932.

2. Since 1924 His Highness has visited Europe on five occasions and has travelled extensively, for the benefit of his health, in other parts of the world. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Narhardevji was born on the 14th December 1906 and has recently returned from Cambridge where he took a degree.

3. His Highness is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

4. Dharampur is the capital of the State.

GAD-BORIAD.

1. The State is situated in the Sankheda Mewas.
2. The Chiefs of the State belong to the Chohan Class of Rajputs.
3. The State came into relations with the British Government in 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar.
4. The present Chief is Randhirsinhji Chandrasinhji. He was born on the 5th March 1926 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 20th November 1934. The State is under Agency management owing to the minority of the Thakor.
5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.
6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.
7. Gad-Boriad is the capital of the State.

JAMBUGHODA (NARUKOT).

1. The State is inhabited chiefly by Naikdas and Kolis, formerly notorious robbers and bandits.
2. Prior to 1894, the State was under the Collector of Panch Mahals. It was later transferred to the Rewa Kantha Agency.
3. Rana Shri Ranjitsinhji Gambhirsinhji, the present Thakor, claims to be a Parmar Rajput, descended from a family residing in Dhar in Central India, and has been recognised as such by the All-India Rajput Association. He traces his descent to Vachhaji, the founder of the State of Narukot, about the close of the 14th century. He was born on 4th January 1892, succeeded to the *gaddi* on 27th September 1917 and was installed on 2nd February 1918. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.
4. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Digvijaysinhji was born on 12th August 1922. He is at present receiving education at the Entopean Boys High School, Panchgani.
5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.
6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.
7. The present Chief has, as a mark of personal distinction, been invested with full powers in civil and criminal matters, except that he cannot try any persons other than his own subjects for capital offences and that sentences of death require the confirmation of the Resident for Baroda and the Gnjarat States.
8. Jambughoda is the capital of the State.

JAWHAR.

1. No accurate account of the rise of the Jawhar family is available; but it is believed that up to the time of the Mahommedan invasion of the Deccan, and even a little later, the greater part of the Northern Konkan was held by Koli Chiefs or Palegars. Of these Jayaba Mukne was the most prominent, having his headquarters at Jawhar. His son Nemshah, whose territory is estimated to have contained 22 forts and to have yielded a revenue of about nine lakhs of rupees, was recognised as Raja of Jawhar by the Emperor of Delhi in or about 1343, and the present Ruler is believed to be directly

MANDWA.

1. The State is situated in Sankheda Mewas and has sixteen villages.
2. The Chiefs of the State belong to the Chohan Class of Rajputs.
3. The State came into relations with the British Government in 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar.
4. The present Chief is Rana Shri Khushalsinhji Sajansinhji. He was born on 21st September 1912 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 8th January 1915. After receiving education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and administrative training of the Agency, he was invested with the ruling powers of the State on the 8th October 1932. The Thakor has three sons, the first having been born on 11th December 1933, the second on 14th February 1936 and the third on 22nd October 1939.
5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.
6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.
7. Mandwa is the capital of the State.

NASWADI.

1. The State is situated in the Sankheda Mewas.
2. The Chiefs of the State belong to the Solanki class of Rajputs.
3. The State came into relations with the British Government in 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar.
4. The present Chief is Kishorsinhji Mansinhji. He was born on 12th March 1913 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 28th June 1929. The State was under Agency management up to June 1933 when he was invested with the powers of the State. The Thakor has one brother Chhatrasinhji born on 11th April 1918.
5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.
6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.
7. Naswadi is the capital of the State.

PALASNI.

1. The State is situated in the Sankheda Mewas.
2. The Chiefs of the State belong to the Parmar class of Rajputs.
3. The State came into relations with the British Government in 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar.
4. The present Chief is Chandrasinhji Jitsinhji. He was born on 7th February 1899 and succeeded to *gaddi* on 16th November 1929. The Thakor has one son Sardarsinhji born on 6th October 1919.
5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.
6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.
7. Palasni is the capital of the State.

PANDU MEWAS.

1. The Pandu Mewas Estates border on the Mahi River. They are 24 in number and cover a frontage of 58 miles along the river's bank. The Pandu Mewas Estates form four groups, the Thakors of which are (1) Kolis, (2) Barias of mixed Koli and Rajput descent, (3) Rajputs and (4) one family of Mahomedans.

2. The Thakors of Sihora and Chhaliar enjoy restricted jurisdictional powers while the remaining are non-jurisdictional estates. The 22 non-jurisdictional estates are placed for administrative purposes under a Thanadar with headquarters at Pandu. They are under the control of the Deputy Political Agent and the Political Agent.

3. The following is a list of the Pandu Mewas Estates arranged according to the caste of their Thakors :—

Caste.	Estate.
(7) Kolis	1. Mevli (a). 2. Gotardi (a). 3. Kasla Paginu Muvada (a). 4. Moka Paginu Muvada (a). 5. Gothda (b). 6. Jesar (a). 7. Anghad (a).
(6) Barias—	
Parmar	1. Sihora (a).
Solanki	2. Amrapur (a).
Parmar	3. Kanoda (a).
Parmar	4. Varnolmal (b).
Parmar	5. Nahara (b).
Parmar	6. Jumbkha (a).
(9) Rajputs—	
Solanki	1. Dhari (b).
Parmar and Maratha	2. Raika (a).
Solanki	3. Chhaliar (a).
Solanki	4. Vakhtapur (b).
Solanki	5. Rajpur (b).
Rathod	6. Itwad (b).
Rathod	7. Varnol Moti (a).
Rathod	8. Varnol Nani (a).
Waghela	9. Poicha (b).
(1) Mahomedan—	1. Pandu (b).
(1) Hindu—	
Patidar	1. Dodka (Matadars), status not recognised.

NOTE.—Those marked (a) have the custom of primogeniture while those marked (b) sub-divide.

4. Pandu is the headquarters of the Thandar.

RAJPIPLA.

1. The Rajpipla State is a premier State in the Gujarat States Agency.

2. The Rulers of the State are Gohel Rajputs and are descended from the family which ruled at Perim in the thirteenth century.

3. In 1862, Maharana Gambhirsinhji received a sanad of adoption. In 1867 the Ruler was granted a permanent salute of 11 guns. In 1887 it was, on account of bad administration, found necessary to place the State under British administration. In 1897 Maharana Gambhirsinhji died and was succeeded by his son Maharaja Chhatrasinhji.

4. On the death of Maharana Shri Sir Chhatrasinhji, K.C.I.E., on the 26th September 1915, his eldest son Maharaj Kumar Shri Vijayasinhji, the present Maharaja, succeeded to the *gaddi* and was invested with full powers of the State on the 10th December 1915. His Highness was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. After completing the course at Rajkot he joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at Delhra Dun. The honorary rank of Captain was conferred on him on the 14th October 1919. The permanent salute of the State was raised from 11 to 13 guns and the title of the Ruler from Raja to Maharaja on the 1st January 1921. He was created a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1925, and promoted Major on the 8th September 1932.

5. The heir-apparent, Yuvraj Shri Rajendrasinhji, was born on the 30th March 1912.

6. The Maharaja has visited Europe several times since 1912.

7. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

8. Rajpipla is the capital of the State.

SACHIN.

1. The Ruling family is of African descent. The State was taken under administration by Government in 1873 owing to the death of Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Mahomed Yakut Khan II and the minority of his son Nawab Sidi Abdul Kadir Mahomed Yakut Khan. The latter resigned his claims to the State in favour of his minor son Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Mahomed Yakut Khan III in 1886 and died in 1896. The State remained under administration until the 4th May 1907 when Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Mahomed Yakut Khan III was installed on the *gaddi* at the age of 20 years. In recognition of his services in the War he was granted a personal salute of 11 guns. He died on the 19th November 1930 and was succeeded by the present Ruler Nawab Sidi Muhammad Haider Muhammad Yakut Khan. He was born on the 11th September 1909 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 20th November 1930. His succession has been confirmed and recognised. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

2. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

3. Sachin is the capital of the State.

SANJELI.

1. This State is ruled by a Chief belonging to the Songada Chohan Clan of Rajputs. The State was taken under administration on the death, on the 11th December 1901, of the late Thakor Pratapsinhji. The Thakor's eldest son and heir Kumar Ranjitsinhji (now deceased) having been declared ineligible, the succession of Kumar Pushpasinhji, the second son, was sanctioned. The State was handed over to Thakor Shri Pushpasinhji in January 1914, on his attaining majority.

2. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.

3. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

4. Sanjeli is the capital of the State.

SANKHEDA MEWAS.

1. This is a cluster of petty estates on the banks of the Narbada River owned by Chiefs of Rajput extraction; some have retained their Rajput customs and caste, while others have embraced Islam. These retain many Hindu customs and are called Molesalams.

2. The Thakors of Mandwa, Vajiria, Gad, Uchad, Agar, Naswadi Shanor and Palasni exercise restricted jurisdictional powers. The Thakors of Bhilodia and Chorangla have restricted personal jurisdictional powers, while the remaining estates are non-jurisdictional. The non-jurisdictional estates which are sixteen in number and the two petty jurisdictional estates of Bhilodia and Chorangla are placed for administrative purposes under a Thanadar with headquarters at Wadia. They are under the control of the Deputy Political Agent and the Political Agent.

3. The following is a list of estates arranged according to their sections :—

Caste.	Estate.
Chohan (7)	1. Mandwa (a). 2. Shanor (a). 3. Agar (a). 4. Sindhiapura (a). 5. Vanmala (a). 6. Alwa (a). 7. Gad Boriad (a).
Rathod (7)	1. Vajiria (a). 2. Chorangla (a). 3. Nangam (b). 4. Vasan Sevada (a). 5. Bihora (a). 6. Dudhpur (a). 7. Vora (a).
Chavda (2)	1. Bhilodia (b). 2. Rampura (b).
Gori (3)	1. Jiral Kamsoli (b). 2. Chudesar (b). 3. Nalia (b).
Daima (4)	1. Vasan Virpur— First 2 shareholders (a). Other 5 shareholders (b). 2. Rengan (b). 3. Virampura (a). 4. Uchad (a).
Solanki (1)	1. Naswadi (a).
Parmar (1)	1. Palasni (a).
Padhiar (1)	1. Pantalavdi (l.).

NOTE.—Those marked (a) have the custom of primogeniture while those marked (b) sub-divide.

4. Wadia is the headquarters of the Thanadar.

SANT.

1. The Ruling family of this State are Parmar Rajputs of the Mahipavat branch. The present Ruler Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji Pratapsinhji was born on the 24th March 1881 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 31st August 1896. He was invested with full powers on the 10th May 1902. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

2. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Pravinsinhji was born on the 1st December 1907. He went to England in 1929.

3. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

4. Santrampur is the capital of the State.

SHANOR.

1. The State is situated in the Sankheda Mewas.

2. The Chiefs of the State belong to the Khichi Chohan class of Rajputs.

3. The State came into relations with the British Government in 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar.

4. The present Chief is Prabhatsinhji Naharsinhji. He was born on 13th December 1909 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 19th May 1927. He has one step-brother Udesinhji born on 19th December 1909.

5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.

6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

7. Shanor is the capital of the State.

SIHORA.

1. The State is situated in the Pandu Mewas.

2. The Chiefs of the State belong to the Parmar class of Rajputs.

3. The State came into relations with the British Government in 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar.

4. The present Chief is Mansinhji Karansinhji. He was born on 4th November 1907 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 22nd August 1924. He was invested with the ruling powers on 13th June 1928. He has two sons, Prethurajsinhji born on 22nd December 1929 and Surendrasinhji born on 7th August 1933.

5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.

6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

7. Sihora is the capital of the State.

SURGANA.

1. The Ruler of the State is styled "the Deshmukh" or "the Chief of Surgana." The Chief Yashvantrao Prataprao died on 17th April 1936 and his eldest and only son Meherban Dhairyashil Rao Yeshwantrao Deshmukh, born on 28th October 1922, was recognised as his successor and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 17th April 1936. The State is under Agency management, owing to the minority of the Deshmukh, who is being educated at the Daly College, Indore.

2. The Deshmukh has full civil powers and restricted criminal powers. He receives a dress of honour every year from the British Government through the Political Agent, who presents it to him at a Darbar at Surgana.

3. Surgana is the capital of the State.

UCHAD.

1. The State is situated in the Sankheda Mewas.

2. The Chiefs of the State were originally Solanki Rajputs but later on embraced Islam and are now classed as Molesalams.

3. The State came into relations with the British Government in 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar.

4. The present Chief is Mahomadmiya Jitamiya. He was born on the 15th June 1895 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 24th June 1915. He has one son Usmanmiya born on the 16th March 1926.

5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.

6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

7. Uchad is the capital of the State.

UMETA.

1. This State is situated in the extreme west on the banks of the Mahi River. It consists of two clusters of villages, one of five in the Kaira District and the other of nine in the Rewa Kantha Agency. Its origin dates partly from the close of the 15th and partly from the close of the 17th century. The State was originally included in the Mahi Kantha Settlement and was transferred to Rewa Kantha in 1827.

2. The Chiefs of this State are Padhiar Rajputs. The present Chief Jagdevsinhji Ramsinhji was born on 7th August 1925 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 29th October 1938 on the death of his brother, Himatsinhji, on 20th June 1938. The State is under Agency management owing to the minority of the Thakor.

3. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.

4. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

5. Umeta is the capital of the State.

VAJIRIA.

1. The State is situated in the Sankheda Mewas.
2. The Chiefs of the State were originally Rathod Rajputs but later embraced Islam and are now classed as Molesalains.
3. The State came into relations with the British Government in 1825, with many others, following certain arrangements made between the British Government and the Gaekwar.
4. The present Chief is Kesharkhanji Kalubawa. He was born on 17th October 1876 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 3rd April 1881. He was invested with the ruling powers of the State on 9th October 1896. The Thakor has three sons, Sahebkhani born on 13th March 1902, Bapusaheb born on 1st December 1902 and Abdul Hamidkhan born on 16th November 1906. His eldest son Sahebkhani has two sons Mahmadvkhani and Sikandarkhani.
5. The Thakor has restricted jurisdictional powers.
6. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.
7. Vajiria is the capital of the State.

BHUTAN

In 1903 the management of the political affairs of Bhutan was transferred from the Government of Bengal to the British Commissioner for Tibet, under the direct control of the Government of India. The transfer, provisionally effected in 1903, of the political control of Bhutan from the Government of Bengal to the Government of India was made permanent on the 1st April 1906, when a new political charge was created comprising the State of Sikkim and charge of relations with Bhutan and Tibet.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census 1931).	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bhutan	His Highness Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Sri Sri Sir Jigme Wangchuk, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of —, (Buddhist).	1906	August 1926	18,000	300,000 (by rough estimate).	Rs. 4,25,000

BHUTAN.

1. Bhutan extends for a distance of approximately 190 miles east and west along the southern slopes of the central portion of the Himalayas between 89 and 92 degrees east longitude and for 90 miles north and south mostly between the 27 and 28 degrees north latitude.

2. The country formerly belonged to a tribe called Tek-pa. About the middle of the 17th century some Tibetan soldiers were sent from Kham, the eastern province of Tibet, by orders of the Lhasa Government to look at the country. A fight ensued, the Tek-pas gave way and retreated to the plains with the exception of a few who remained in a menial capacity with the Bhutanese. The Kham-ba soldiers settled in the country and formed a colony without organisation or Government.

3. A travelling Lama, Shap-trung Lha-pa, who subsequently visited the country, acquired such influence that he was eventually made ruler under the title of Dharma Raja. Afterwards he was driven out of the country by another Lama, who was not bound by vow of celibacy, called Dup-ngon, who became the Dharma Raja. Dup-ngon on his accession to the Dharma Rajaship separated from his family and took vows of celibacy. His descendants who are still distinguished as the clan of Chö-je, the chief family of Lamas in Bhutan, are exempted from all taxation and payment of revenue and are entitled to special marks of distinction in Bhutan. Dup-ngon before his death stated that, if his body were preserved, he would appear again and his body, to the present day, is kept in the fort of Punakha in a silver tomb. His incarnation reappeared at Lhasa three years after his death and was duly installed as the Dharma Raja. The Dharma Raja, considering that temporal and spiritual powers were incompatible, confined himself entirely to the latter and appointed a minister to wield the former, who by degrees became the temporal Ruler of Bhutan with the title of Deb Raja. The Dharma Rajas are no longer addressed as such, but as Shabdrung Rimpoche. Apparently, this change took place on the election of the late Sir Ugyen Wangchuk as hereditary Maharaja of Bhutan in 1907. The last Shabdrung Rimpoche died in November 1931, and no new incarnation of him has yet appeared.

4. Early in the 18th century the Bhutanese invaded Sikkim and held the country for five or six years and eventually annexed the Dumsong Fort and

Average annual expenditure to the nearest thousand.	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	EXPENDITURE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS, OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES' FORCES UNITS.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs. [3,51,000	2,500	...	...	...	..	15	..	

the tract of country which is now the Kalimpong Sub-Division of the Darjeeling District.

5. The British Government first came into contact with Bhutan in 1773 when an expedition was sent to relieve the Raja of Cooch Behar from Bhutanese encroachments. By a treaty of peace concluded in 1774, the Bhutanese agreed to pay a tribute of 5 Tungan horses to the British Government for the possession of the Chitchacotta province, to deliver up the Raja of Cooch Behar and never to make any incursions into British territory or molest the ryots in any way. From this time till 1826, when the British occupied Assam, there was little intercourse with Bhutan. After the occupation of Assam in consequence of a series of aggressions on British territory by the Bhutanese, the British Government decided to annex the Duars, or passes at the foot of the Bhutan hills. The seven Assam Duars, comprising about 1,600 square miles of country, were annexed in 1841 and a sum of Rs. 10,000 was paid annually to Bhutan as compensation.

6. Further trouble arose in 1863 and as a result military operations followed and resulted in the defeat of the Bhutanese and the conclusion of the Treaty of 1865, under which the Bhutan Darbar formally ceded the eighteen Duars of Bengal and Assam; the British Government paying in return an annual subsidy, commencing at Rs. 25,000 and rising to Rs. 50,000 subject to good behaviour on the part of Bhutan.

7. In 1892, the delimitation of the old boundary between Jalpaiguri and Bhutan was brought to a satisfactory conclusion and relations of Government with Bhutan up to the present time have remained friendly. The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division was appointed Political Agent for Bhutan in January 1896.

8. The subsidy was formerly paid at Buxa to the representative of the Bhutan Darbar by the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri, but in 1901 it was paid at Phari in Tibet under the supervision of Colonel Younghusband, C.I.E. (now Sir Francis Younghusband, K.C.I.E.), the British Commissioner, Tibet Frontier Matters, instead of at Buxa. Since then it has been paid by the Political Officer in Sikkim. One Bhutanese resides as Agent at Buxa and another at Kalimpong in the Darjeeling district. Allowances are paid by the British Government to both these Agents.

9. The late Deb Raja, Pang San-gye Dor-je Yam-pe Lo-pen, a nominee of the Tongsa Penlop, died in December 1902 and was succeeded in 1904 by Cho-le Tul-ku, another nominee of the Tongsa Penlop.

10. During the latter part of 1903, the Tongsa Penlop was invited by the Government of Bengal to meet the Commissioner of Rajshahi. When correspondence was proceeding with him on the subject, the management of the political affairs of the Bhutan State was transferred to Colonel (now Sir Francis Younghusband), under the direct control of the Foreign Department of the Government of India. A friendly meeting took place at Phari, in Tibet between Colonel Younghusband and the Thim-bu Jong-pen, who was sent by the Tongsa Penlop, and the co-operation of the Bhutan Darbar was secured in making a survey of a direct route to the Chumbi Valley through Bhutan from India.

11. In 1904, Ugyen Wangchuk, the Tongsa Penlop, accompanied the British Mission to Lhasa. To mark the appreciation of the British Government of the friendly attitude of the Ebutanese, the King-Emperor was pleased to make the Tongsa Penlop, a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire and Mr. J. C. White, C.I.E., the then Political Officer in Sikkim, was, in consequence, deputed to Punakha in March 1905 to present to Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, the Insignia of the Order. Mr. White's Mission was accorded a most hospitable welcome. After the close of the Tibet Mission the political relations between the Government of India and the Bhutan Darbar were placed in the hands of the Political Officer in Sikkim.

12. In December 1905, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk visited Calcutta as the special representative of the Dharma and the Deb Rajas and was received by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India on the 27th December 1905, and His Excellency paid him a return visit on the 28th December 1905. A salute of 15 guns was fired in Sir Ugyen Wangchuk's honour. On the 2nd January 1906, he was received by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and His Royal Highness paid him a return visit on the 5th January 1906.

13. In 1907, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk was elected hereditary Maharaja of Bhutan and was installed on the *gaddi* on the 17th December 1907. Mr. White, the then Political Officer in Sikkim, was present. The Tongsa Penlop has not, however, obtained absolute power as the Faro Penlop and other leading feudal Chiefs still retain considerable powers. A salute of 15 guns was granted to the Maharaja in July 1911, as a hereditary distinction.

14. From December 1909 to February 1910 the late Political Officer, Sir Charles Bell, K.C.I.E., C.M.G., made an extended tour through Western Bhutan and negotiated the Treaty, by which the external relations of Bhutan were placed under the control of the British Government and the subsidy was increased from half a lakh of rupees annually to one lakh. Sir Charles Bell's Mission was received with the utmost cordiality by all classes of the population from the Maharaja downwards.

15. An extradition arrangement was concluded (1910) between Sikkim and Bhutan through the medium of the Political Officer and it is now possible to prevent bad characters from one country, taking refuge in the other.

16. In 1917, an excise arrangement was concluded with the Bhutan Government under which they undertook to remove all liquor shops within a ten-mile zone on the border between Bhutan and the districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Goalpara, Kamrup and Darrang: and, in return, were granted an annual compensation of a lakh of rupees for five years. This arrangement was extended for further terms of five years in 1924, 1929 and 1934.

17. The late Maharaja visited Delhi in December 1911 and tendered his homage to His Majesty the King-Emperor, who invested him with the Insignia of the K.C.S.I. during the Coronation Durbar held in December 1911. He was made a G.C.I.E., on the 1st January 1921, and Major F. M. Bailey, C.I.E., Political Officer in Sikkim, was deputed in July 1922 to present His Highness with the Insignia of the Order.

18. The late Maharaja died on the 21st August 1926 and was succeeded by his eldest son and heir, Jigme Wangchuk, who was born in 1906.

The installation of Maharaja Jigme Wangchuk took place at Punakha on the 14th March 1927 and was attended by Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Bailey, Political Officer in Sikkim. The Political Officer presented His Highness with the Insignia of the C.I.E., which had been conferred on him. The honorary title of K.C.I.E. was conferred on His Highness on 3rd June 1930, and he was presented with the insignia of the Order in February 1931 by Lieut.-Col. J. L. R. Weir, Political Officer in Sikkim, at Bhum-thang.

19. His Highness was married in 1925 and a son and heir was born on the 2nd May 1928.

The Maharaja has the following relations :—

- (a) One younger brother, Jigme Lhundup (Naku), born 1917.
- (b) One younger sister, Kunchog Wangmo, born 1914.
- (c) One half-sister Aji Pedon, mother of Tsering Paljor, the present Paro Penlop (who is thus His Highness's nephew, though a few years older than His Highness).

20. The trade of Bhutan with British India is estimated by the Bhutan authorities as follows :—

1911-12 to 1915-16 . . .	(Average)		Rs.
	Imports into Bhutan.	Exports to British India.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1926-27	3,96,000	5,26,428	9,22,428
1927-28	4,30,175	6,18,348	10,48,523
1928-29	4,05,703	6,62,540	11,18,393
1929-30	4,81,315	7,28,203	12,09,518
1930-31	5,25,218	7,78,635	13,03,853
1931-32	3,56,778	6,95,430	10,52,208
1932-33	5,45,410	8,13,928	13,59,347
1933-34	4,60,810	8,25,747	12,76,557
1934-35	5,38,413	8,75,620	14,14,033
1935-36	4,33,953	8,58,549	12,92,502
1936-37	5,60,757	9,47,829	15,13,586
1937-38	7,44,800	9,79,469	17,24,269
1938-39	7,63,835	9,81,950	17,45,785

21. The attitude of the Bhutan Darbar when the European war of 1914-18 broke out was one of loyal devotion towards the British Government. His late Highness the Maharaja gave a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Indian War Relief Fund and also placed the whole resources of Bhutan at the service of Government.

22. Education on European lines has been introduced in Bhutan since 1914. A few boys passed Matriculation Examination in 1924 and they are being trained technically in different lines for work in the State.

23. His Highness keeps an Agent at Kalimpong, Deb-Zimpon Raja Sonam Tobgye Dorji, who is also Assistant to the Political Officer, Sikkim, for Bhutanese affairs. He is married to the sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Sikkim.

24. In December 1934, the Maharaja accompanied by the Maharani visited Calcutta and was received by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 12th December 1934. His Excellency paid him a return visit on the same day. After the conclusion of the official visit to Calcutta the Maharaja visited Buddhist shrines at Budh Gaya and Sarnath and then returned to Bhutan.

25. The capital of the State is Punakha.

CENTRAL INDIA

BHOPAL AGENCY.

This Agency was created in 1818 when an officer was attached to the Bhopal Darbar, with his headquarters at Sehore in the Bhopal State. On retrocession of Sehore to Bhopal on the 15th October 1929, the headquarters were transferred to Bhopal proper. Besides Bhopal, there are in this Agency the States of Dewas (Senior Branch), Dewas. (Junior Branch), Rajgarh, Narsingarh and Khilchipur (salute States) and Kurwai, Makrai, Mohammadgarh and Pathari (non-salute States).

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population. (Census Report 1931)	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Bhopal	Colonel His Highness Itikhar-ul-Mulk Sikandar Sanat Nawab Haifi Sir Muhammad Hamidullah Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., Nawab of — (Afghan).	9th September 1894.	17th May 1926.	6,924	729,355	80,00,000†
2	Dewas (Senior Branch).	His Highness Maharaja Vikramsinh Rao Puar, Maharaja of — (Maratha Puar).	4th April 1910 (C.I.E.).	22nd December 1937.	449	83,321	6,50,000
3	Dewas (Junior Branch).	His Highness Maharaja Sadashir Rao Jihas Sahib Puar, Maharaja of — (Maratha Puar).	13th August 1897.	4th February 1934.	419	70,513	7,34,000
4	Khilchipur	* Raja Rao Bahadur Sir Durjan Lal Singh, K.C.I.E., Raja of — (Khichi Rajput).	26th August 1897.	19th January 1908.	273	45,593	2,42,000
5	Kurwal	Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan, Nawab of — (Pathan).	1st December 1901.	2nd October 1906.	142	22,076	2,74,000
6	Makrai	Raja Todar Shah Hathiya Rai, Raja of — (Raj Gond.)	20th March 1908.	17th April 1920.	165	15,519	1,15,000
7	Muhammadsagarh.	Nawab Muhammad Siddiq Quli Khan, Nawab of — (Pathan).	20th December 1890.	1st February 1910.	20	2,658	16,000
8	Narsinggarh	His Highness Raja Vikram Singh, Raja of — (Urat Rajput).	21st September 1909.	23rd April 1924.	734	113,873	6,92,000
9	Patbari	Nawab Muhammad Abdul Rahim Khan, O.B.E., Nawab of — (Pathan).	1872 . .	31st July 1913	30	2,040	55,000
10	Rajgarh	His Highness Raja Bikramaditya Singh, Raja of — (Urat Rajput).	18th December 1936.	18th December 1936.	262	134,891	10,00,000

* Both Raja and Rao Bahadur are hereditary titles.

† This figure includes the revenue of Jagirdars.

BHOVAL.

1. Bhopal is the principal Muhammadan State in Central India and ranks next in importance to Hyderabad among the Muhammadan States in India. The ruling family was founded by Dost Muhammad, an Afghan of the Mirazi Khel clan who came to Delhi during the first years of Bahadur Shah's reign (1708) in search of employment. In 1709 he obtained a lease of the Berasia Pargana in Malwa. He was nominated Superintendent of the district of Berasia, and took advantage of the revolutions which followed the death of the Emperor to establish his independent authority in Bhopal and the neighbouring country. He died about 1740 A.D. and was succeeded by his legitimate minor son, Sultan Muhammad Khan; but the

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS, OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES' FORCES UNITS.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
59,74,000	1,51,230-5-0	..	..	858	..	..	1,323	10	..	21
5,27,000	14,237-4-7	(a) 4,116	..	..	29	82 16	102	15	..	..
6,54,000	14,237-4-7	(d) 4,107	..	..	50	114 23	132	15	..	..
2,30,000	11,124-3-6	947	..	..	12	25	83	9	..	..
2,24,000	..	220	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..
1,12,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..
16,000	..	..	..	..	4	23	20	..	..	..
7,64,000	..	(a) 42,760 1/3	..	..	34	205	215	11	..	..
44,000	..	..	..	..	5	30	32	..	..	..
9,30,000	..	(B) 62,621	..	..	36	214	245	11	..	..

* To Kutch.

(a) To Indore.

(b) To Gwalior and Jhalawar.

(c) To Rajgarh and Narasinggarh.

latter was compelled to abdicate in favour of Yar Muhammad, an elder but illegitimate son, whose cause was espoused by the Nizam. Yar Muhammad Khan had four sons, by the eldest of whom, Faiz Muhammad Khan, he was succeeded.

2. At this time Peshwa Baji Rao, while returning from Delhi, demanded in the name of the Emperor the restoration of the territories usurped by the Pathans of Bhopal, and the Nawab was compelled by treaty to relinquish all his possessions in Malwa except a few towns, being confined by the Peshwa in his remaining possessions in Gondwana.

3. Yasin Muhammad succeeded his brother Faiz Muhammad Khan, and was succeeded by his brother, Hayat Muhammad Khan.

4. Towards the close of the eighteenth century, the Bhopal territories were overrun by plundering bands of Pindaries and were also invaded by Raghuji Bhonsla, Raja of Nagpur. At this time Wazir Muhammad, son of the Nawab's cousin, Sharif Muhammad Khan, who, when a mere youth, had fled from Bhopal after an unsuccessful rebellion against the power of the minister, returned to Bhopal as a soldier of fortune. He was the means of saving his country from destruction by the Marathas, and he became the founder of the branch of the Bhopal family which has since ruled in the State.

5. Towards the close of 1813 Bhopal was besieged by the united armies of the Maharaja Scindia and Raghuji Bhonsla; but Wazir Muhammad made a gallant defence during a siege of eight months and the Marathas were compelled to retire unsuccessful.

6. Wazir Muhammad died in 1816 and was succeeded by his second son, Nazar Muhammad, who was married to Kudsia Begam, daughter of Ghaus Muhammad.

7. At the commencement of the Pindari war in 1817, the British Government formed a close alliance with Bhopal. A formal treaty was concluded in 1818, by which the State was guaranteed. Nazar Muhammad agreed to furnish a contingent and he received five districts in Malwa as a reward for his services.

8. Nazar Muhammad Khan left one daughter, the Sikandar Begam, who was married to Jehangir Muhammad Khan. Nawab Jehangir Muhammad Khan died in 1844, leaving one daughter, Shah Jahan Begam, as the lawful successor to the *masnad* of Bhopal.

9. Shah Jahan Begam voluntarily resigned her right to rule during her mother's life-time, and accordingly Sikandar Begam was proclaimed Ruler of Bhopal in 1859. Sikandar Begam was always steadfastly attached to the British Government. For her services during the Mutiny, she received in 1860 a grant of the *pergana* of Berasia and the G.C.S.I. in the following year.

10. In 1862 the Government of India granted a Sanad guaranteeing the succession to the State according to Muhammadan law, in the event of the failure of natural heirs.

11. Sikandar Begam died in 1868 and Shah Jahan Begam then assumed the administration. At her request her daughter, Sultan Jahan Begam, was expressly recognised by the British Government as her heir.

12. In 1877 the Imperial Order of the Crown of India was conferred on Her Highness Shah Jahan Begam.

13. On the occasion of Lord Lansdowne's visit to Bhopal in 1891, Her Highness the Begam and her successors were exempted from the obligation to present nazars at interviews with the Viceroy.

14. Nawab Shah Jahan Begam died in 1901 and was succeeded by her daughter Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam.

15. Sultan Jahan Begam married in 1874 Mian Ahmad Ali Khan, known as Sultan Dulha, who died in 1902. Her Highness was made a G.C.I.E. in 1904, a G.C.S.I. in 1910 and a G.B.E. in 1918.

16. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales invested Her Highness with the insignia of G.C.I.E. during his visit to Indore in November 1905. Her Highness was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at Indore in November 1905, and was also among the Princes assembled to meet His Excellency the Viceroy at Agra in January 1907. His Majesty the King-Emperor conferred on Her Highness the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1911. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited Bhopal in 1922. Viceroys visited Bhopal in 1912, 1923, 1927 and 1933.

17. The Begam's eldest son, the late Nawab Sir Muhammad Nasrulla Khan was born in 1876 and received the honorary rank of Major in the Army on the 14th June 1912. On the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the War he was promoted Colonel in the Army and was appointed Colonel of the 9th Bhopal Infantry (now the 4-16th Punjab Regiment). He was made a K.C.S.I. in June 1920. He died on the 3rd September 1924. He left two sons, Muhammad Habibullah Khan, born in December 1903, and Muhammad Rafiqullah Khan born in 1909. Muhammad Habibullah Khan died in 1930.

18. Her second son, the late Nawab Obaidullah Khan, received the honorary rank of Captain in the Army in 1909, that of Major on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1911 and that of Lieut.-Colonel in 1921. He was made a C.S.I. in 1912. He died on the 24th March 1924. He left two sons Captain Nawabzada Saiduzzafar Khan born in 1907 and Captain Nawabzada Rashiduzzafar Khan.

19. In the summer of 1911 Her Highness the Begam accompanied by her two younger sons, paid a visit to England and attended the Coronation of His Majesty King George V. In September 1925, Her Highness the Begam again visited England, accompanied by her surviving son Nawabzada Hamidullah Khan and his family.

20. In 1926 the Government of India decided that Her Highness's surviving son, Nawabzada Hamidullah Khan, should be recognised as her heir to the exclusion of the sons of her elder deceased sons. On the 17th May 1926 Her Highness the Begam voluntarily abdicated and Nawabzada Hamidullah Khan accordingly became the ruler. His Highness has received an assurance from the Government of India that he will be succeeded by an heir of his body, that a son takes precedence of all daughters, that among sons the eldest succeeds, and that among daughters too the eldest succeeds.

21. The present ruler was born on the 9th September 1894. He received his earlier education at Bhopal and subsequently joined the M.A.O. College, Aligarh. After taking his B.A. degree he was appointed Chief Secretary to Her Highness the Begam. He married in 1905 the daughter of Shahzada Humayun, a great grandson of Shah Shuja, a Shahzada Khol who was exiled from Afghanistan, and became domiciled in India. His Highness has three daughters, of whom the eldest Nawabzadi Gauhar-i-Taj Abida Sultan Begam was born on the 28th August 1913. She was married to Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan of Kurwai State on the 18th June 1926.

22. In recognition of services rendered in connection with the Great War the Nawab was made a C.S.I. in January 1921 and on the 17th March 1922 he was made a C.V.O. on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to India. He was gazetted an Honorary A.D.C. to the Viceroy on the 4th July 1922 and was made an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in March 1927 and Colonel in 1939. He was made a G.C.I.E. in June 1929 and a G.C.S.I. in June 1932. As a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes, His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal proceeded to England in 1928 to place certain matters before the Indian States Committee.

23. The capital of the State is Bhopal.

DEWAS (SENIOR AND JUNIOR BRANCHES).

1. The founders of the States were two brothers of the Puar (Parmar) Rajput tribe, Tukoji Rao and Jiwaji Rao (cousins of Uadji Rao, the first Chief of the Dhar house), who came to Malwa about 1730 A.D., with Peshwa Baji Rao I, and received, under the general distribution of the country that was then made, the Parganas of Dewas, Sarangpur, Alote, Gadgucha, Ring-node and Bagode, and shares in several other Parganas. The Puars, who by inter-marriage with Marathas have lost their position as Rajputs, hold the highest rank among the Marathas. The two brothers divided the land granted to them between themselves, thus constituting the Senior and Junior Branches of the State. For a long time the affairs of both branches were administered jointly through one Minister.

2. In 1841, however, the joint management ceased, and the two branches became separate in all respects.

3. The twin States entered into direct treaty relations with the British Government by the Treaty of 1818. The Rulers of both branches are generally speaking equal in rank, power and authority. The two branches each pay to the British Government Rs. 16,800 Hali (equal to Rs. 14,237-4-7 British) annually for the maintenance of a military contingent.

4. In 1862 the Rulers of Dewas received sanads granting them the right of adoption.

SENIOR BRANCH.

1. Raja Tukoji Rao II was succeeded by Rukmangad Rao, who adopted Krishnaji Rao II who died in October 1899, and was succeeded by Kesho Rao Bapu Sahib, the elder son of his elder brother. Kesho Rao was installed with the title of Tukoji Rao III. Maharaja Tukoji Rao III attended the Coronation Darbar at Delhi in December 1911 on which occasion he was made a K.C.S.I. He died in December 1937 and was succeeded by his only son, Shrimant Vikramsinha Rau Puar Nanasaheb Maharaj. His Highness was born on the 4th April 1910 and was educated privately at Dewar and later on at Rajaram College, Kolhapur, from where he graduated in 1932. His Highness was married to the elder daughter of Shrimant Ramrao Dasse, the late Chief of Jath, in December 1926 and has a son, Shrimant Yuvraj Krishnaji Rao Abasaheb Maharaj, and two daughters.

2. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

3. On the 1st January 1918, for services in connection with the War, the title of Maharaja was conferred upon Maharaja Tukoji Rao III as a hereditary distinction.

4. The capital of the State is Dewas Senior.

JUNIOR BRANCH.

1. The late Maharaja of Dewas, Junior Branch, was His Highness Mallhar Rao Baba Sahib Puar. He succeeded his uncle, Narayan Rao Dada Sahib Puar, by adoption, and was educated at the Daly College, Indore.

2. The late Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. He received the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the first class on the 14th June 1912, and was made a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1917.

3. On the 1st January 1918, for services in connection with the War, the title of Maharaja was conferred upon the late Ruler as a hereditary distinction.

4. Mallhar Rao Baba Sahib Puar, K.C.S.I., died on the 4th February 1931 and was succeeded by his stepbrother His Highness Maharaja Sadashiv Rao Khase Sahib Puar, who was born on the 13th August 1887.

5. His Highness was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and at the Mayo College, Ajmer. Later he joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun, and finally in the year 1903 sailed for England where he passed the London Matriculation and entered Lincoln's Inn to read for the Bar. He was unable to complete his legal studies, as developments in the State resulted in his immediate recall and appointment as Dewann.

6. Subsequently he joined the Gwalior Government as Home Member and held that post until he succeeded to the *gaddi* of the Dewas State (Junior Branch).

7. His Highness has a son, Shrimant Yuvraj Yeshwant Rao Bhausahb Puar, and two daughters.

8. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

9. The capital of the State is Dewas Junior.

KHILCHIPUR.

1. The Khilchipur branch of the Khichi clan of Rajputs was founded by Ugra Sen in the year 1544. The head of the family accorded allegiance to the Maratha rulers, and became tributary to Maharaja Scindia in the year 1793. In 1819 the British Government at the instance of the Gwalior Darbar decided the succession of Sher Singh.

2. The present Ruler Raja Rao Bahadur Durjan Sal Singh, succeeded as a minor in January 1908. He was educated at the Daly College and after going through a course of administrative training in the Central Provinces was invested with ruling powers on the 23rd February 1918. In 1916 he married a daughter of the Raja of Sailana and has a son and heir, Kunwar Yashodhar Singh, born on the 6th March 1918 who was married to the sister of the present Maharaja of Orchha in 1937, and has a daughter, Raj Kumari Indu Kumari Devi, born on 15th July 1938.

3. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on the Chief of Khilchipur in 1873 as a hereditary distinction. The title of Raja was similarly conferred in 1928. His Highness was awarded the K.C.I.E. in 1937.

4. The State pays a tribute of Bundi Rs. 13,500, equivalent to Rs. 11,134-3-6 in British currency. Originally payable to the Gwalior Darbar it was assigned by them to the British Government. The late Ruler was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

5. Raja Rao Bahadur Durjan Sal Singh was invited to the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911 but his attendance was excused for financial reasons. In July 1918 the present Ruler was formally received by His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Chelmsford, at Bhopal. He visited Indore to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at the Daly College, for the reception of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Central India on the 2nd February 1922. Raja Rao Bahadur Durjan Sal Singh also visited Indore in July 1928 to meet His Excellency the Viceroy.

6. The Chief has been granted, subject to certain conditions, hereditary power to dispose of trials of all classes of criminal offences committed within the State.

7. The capital of the State is Khilchipur.

KURWAI.

1. The State was founded by an Afghan named Mohammad Diler Khan of the Feroz Khel clan. He first entered the service of the Raja of Datia and afterwards, about 1726, that of the Raja of Basoda. On the death of the Chief of Kurwai, he seized the State.

2. Kurwai, during the decline of the Moghul Empire, obtained power and dominion equal if not superior in extent to that of Bhopal; but in the Maratha period it rapidly declined, although it has always remained independent, the assistance rendered by the Chief to Colonel Goddard in 1778 specially marking it out as an object of Maratha persecution. In 1818 the Chief applied to the British authorities for protection against the oppression of the Maharaja Scindia's local officials in the neighbouring districts and it was arranged that he should remain in the undisturbed possession of his territory. In 1885 the then Nawab was granted a personal salute of 9 guns as an acknowledgment of the just and approved administration of his State.

3. Owing to its heavy indebtedness the State was taken under management on behalf of Nawab Munawar Ali Khan in 1896. Nawab Munawar Ali Khan died in 1896, his younger brother, Yakub Ali Khan, succeeded to the State and married his brother's widow in 1897. Yakub Ali Khan died in October 1906 and was succeeded by his son, Sarwar Ali Khan, who was born in December 1901. The Nawab was educated at the Daly College, Indore, till it was converted into the Training School for Indian Cadets in August 1918 when he joined the Mayo College, Ajmer. He was selected for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, at the entrance examination of April 1919 and at the same time passed the Diploma Examination of the Chief Colleges. He left for England in August 1919. He was at Sandhurst for 2 years and on passing out, obtained the King's Commission in September 1921, when he returned to India, and was attached to the Worcestershire Regiment. He resigned his Commission in 1922. The Nawab visited Indore to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at the Daly College for the reception of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Central India, on the 2nd February 1922. During the minority of the Nawab the State was managed by a Superintendent under the direct orders of the Political Agent in Bhopal. Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan was formally invested with ruling powers on 9th April 1923. On the 18th June 1926, the Nawab married the eldest daughter of His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal. He has one son born on the 29th March 1934. He married a daughter of the Nawab of Wai in 1937, by whom he has a daughter born in 1938.

4. The State pays Rs. 218-15-3, Government currency a year as *tanka* to the Thakur of Agra Barkhera.

5. The capital of the State is Kurwai.

MAKRAI.

1. This petty State struggled with varied fortune against the Peshwa, Scindia and the Pindaris, and was eventually taken under British protection. In 1856 the Chief was placed under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad as Political Agent. The State was subsequently placed within the charge of the Political Agent, Central Provinces States. Since 1st April 1933 it has been transferred to the Central India Agency.

2. Raja Hathiya Rai Chhatrasal Shah, who succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 16th October 1911, on the death of his father Raja Hathiya Rai Lachu Shah died childless on the 30th October 1918. Before his death he adopted Kuar Drigpal Shah, his cousin, a minor and the latter was accordingly installed on the *gaddi*. He was born on the 24th September 1904, and was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur.

3. During his minority the State was managed by Rani Bhup Kunwar as Regent with a Council. Raja Drigpal Shah Hathiya Rai was invested with full powers as Ruling Chief on the 20th October 1925. He died on the 17th April 1929, without leaving any issue. Lal Todar Shah, a relative was recognised by Government as successor to the *gaddi*. The Chief has three sons, the eldest of whom Devi Shah was born on 4th August 1931. The Chief was invested with the powers on the 23rd April 1932 but the State is under financial control for the present.

4. The Capital of the State is Makrai.

MUHAMMADGARH.

1. The State was originally part of Kurwai, and was given as a portion to a younger son of the Chief in 1753. It pays no tribute to any State and is directly dependent on the British Government.

2. The administration of the State was made over to Nawab Siddiq Quli Khan on the 15th November 1912. The Nawab visited Indore to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and was present, as a spectator, at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at the Daly College for the reception of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Central India, on the 2nd February 1922. He is of unsound mind and the State is now under the management of the Political Agent in Bhopal.

3. The Nawab has two daughters from the Senior Begam and one son born in 1929 by the Junior Begam.

4. The capital of the State is Muhammadgarh.

NARSINGARH.

1. In the fourteenth Century the Umats, a branch of the Parmar clan of Rajputs, made their way into Malwa under Sarangsen who subsequently acquired land between the Sind and the Parbati rivers and obtained the title of Rawat. During the reign of Udaji his younger brother, Dudaji, held the office of Diwan and in 1681 a division of territory was effected between the then Rawat, Mohan Singh and his Diwan, Parasram, third in descent from Dudaji. Parasram thus became the founder of a separate State known as Narsingarh.

2. In 1819 Chain Singh succeeded his father, Sobhag Singh, who was fifth in decent from Parasram and had become an imbecile. Owing to a difference with the Political Agent at Sehore, he attacked the British forces near that place and was killed in the engagement. Sobhag Singh meanwhile recovered his sanity and was again entrusted with the rule as Chief of Narsingarh. After his death in 1827, Chain Singh's widow adopted Hanwant Singh, who died in March 1873, when his grandson, Partap Singh, was recognised as his successor. On this occasion the Maharaja Holkar demanded succession *nazarana*, but his claim was not admitted by Government.

3. Partap Singh died without issue in April 1890 and was succeeded by his uncle Mahtab Singh. Mahtab Singh died in November 1895.

4. The next Ruler was Arjun Singh, a cousin of the former Chief. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and then at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and also received training for a year in the Imperial Cadet Corps. In May 1907 he married a daughter of the Raja of Sailana. He was invested with ruling powers in March 1909, and was made a K.C.I.E. on the 3rd June 1916.

5. The hereditary title of Raja was conferred on the Ruler and his heirs in May 1872. In consequence of continued illness the Raja constituted a Council of Regency to administer the State, the Rani of Narsingarh being Regent and the Political Agent in Bhopal President. His Highness Raja Sir Arjun Singh died on the 22nd April 1924, and was succeeded by his son, Raja Vikram Singh, who was born on the 21st September 1909. During his minority, the State continued to be administered by the Council of Regency, with Her Highness Rani Shiv Kunwar, as Regent. His Highness Raja Vikram Singh was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and the Mayo College, Ajmer. He also spent a year in Bangalore where he received administrative training under the Mysore Government. In July 1928 he paid a visit to England, Scotland and France. He married in June 1929 a daughter of the heir-apparent of the Cutch State. He was invested with full ruling powers on the 7th October 1929. On his assumption of powers the Council of Regency was replaced by the State Council composed of 3 members one of whom is a Jagirdar of the State with His Highness the Raja as President and the Dewan as Vice-President. In 1923 His Highness paid a second visit to Europe which lasted for more than six months.

6. Her Highness the Rani Regent was appointed Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire on the 3rd June 1924.

7. His Highness's eldest sister was married to the heir-apparent of His Highness the Maharawal of Jaisalmer on the 23rd June 1926, his second sister was married on January 31, 1932, to the heir-apparent of the Raja Rana of Jubbal, Simla Hill States, and the youngest was married on February 18, 1929, to Maharaj Sumer Singh of Indergarh (Kotah State).

8. Narsingarh pays a tribute of Rs. 85,000 Salim Shahi to the Maharaja Holkar.

9. The Chief receives a *tanka* of Hali Rs. 1,200 from the Maharaja Scindia and an annual sum of Rs. 4,101 Bhopali and Rs. 1,001 Hali jointly from Dewas Senior and Junior (Rs. 2,053-10-0 British Indian Currency from each State).

10. In 1921 the Ruler of Narsingarh was granted, subject to certain conditions, hereditary enhanced criminal powers to dispose of trials of all classes of criminal offences committed within the State by the subjects of the State or others.

11. The Capital of the State is Narsingarh.

PATHARI.

1. The Nawab of Pathari is a descendant of Dost Muhammad, the founder of the Bhopal family. He formerly held certain villages in the district of Rahatgarh, of which he was deprived by the Maharaja Scindia but the estate was subsequently restored to Hyder Muhammad Khan through the mediation of the British Government. Nawab Abdul Karim Khan died on the 30th July 1913 and was succeeded by his son Muhammad Abdul Rahim Khan, the present Nawab. He was appointed an O.B.E. in June 1919. He has seven sons, the eldest of whom, Mian Shareh Muhammad Khan, was born in 1906. The estate pays no tribute to any State. The Nawab visited Indore to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and was present as a spectator at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at the Daly College, for the reception of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Central India, on the 2nd February 1922.

2. The Capital of the State is Pathari.

RAJGARH.

1. The Rulers of Rajgarh are Umats, a Branch of the Parmar clan of Rajputs. Their ruling career starts with Umarsi from Umarnkot in Sind. In the 14th century the Umats under Sarangsen made their way into Malwa and subsequently he acquired land between the Kali Sind and Parbati rivers and obtained the title of Rawat. In the 17th century during the reign of Udaji, his younger brother Dudaji held the office of Dewan. In 1681 a division of territory was effected between Rawat Mohan Singh and Dewan Paras Ram.

2. On the Maratha conquest of Malwa in the 18th century the Umats were compelled to submit in common with other States and the Rawat became tributary to the Maharaja Scindia.

3. In 1818 the Raja of Rajgarh was Nawal Singh who succeeded to the *gaddi* after the assassination of his brother. On the establishment of the British authority in Central India, the mediation of the British Government was exercised to effect an arrangement for the payment of the tribute due to the Maharaja Scindia. Another agreement was mediated between the Rawat and the Puars of Dewas under which the Raja receives an annual sum of Rupees 4,101 Bhopali and Rs. 1,001 Hali jointly from Dewas Senior and Junior (Rs. 2,053-10-0 British Indian Currency from each State).

4. In 1831 Rawat Nawal Singh died and was succeeded by his son Moti Singh. He attended the Durbar held by Lord William Bentinck at Saugor in 1832. In 1871, Moti Singh openly announced his conversion to the Muhammadan religion and took the name of Muhammad Abdul Waseh Khan. He received the title of Nawab from the British Government in 1872, and died in October 1880. He was succeeded by his son Bakhtawar Singh, who died in November 1882, and was succeeded by his son Balbahadur Singh. Balbahadur Singh died in January 1902 and was succeeded by his uncle Bane Singh. Raja Bane Singh was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905 and also at the Coronation Darbars held at Delhi in January 1903 and in December 1911. On his death in January 1916 the *gaddi* passed to his son Birendra Singh, born in 1892 and educated at the Daly College, Indore. He was married to the daughter of a Jagirdar of Sand Khankra (Palitana State, Kathiawar) in 1916, to the daughter of the Thakur of Garha in 1920, to a grand daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsheer Jang Bahadur, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Prime Minister of Nepal in 1926, and to the daughter of the Thakur of Dhatraoda (Indore State) in 1929. He was made a K.C.I.E. on 1st January 1918. He visited Indore to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and was present at the Darbar held by His Royal Highness at the Daly College for the reception of Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Central India on 2nd February 1922. On 27th February 1920 a sanad was granted by the Government of India conferring upon him full powers in criminal cases as enjoyed by his father Raja Bane Singh. His Highness Raja Sir Birendra Singh, K.C.I.E., died on 26th October 1936. His posthumous son His Highness Raja Bikramaditya Singh born on 13th December 1936 has succeeded him. During his minority the administration of the State is conducted under the supervision of the Political Agent in Bhopal by a council with Rao Bahadur Thakur Devi Singh, a lent Government officer of the Central India Agency, as its President. Two of His Highness's sisters were married in 1937, one to heir-apparent of Sailana and the other to the heir-apparent of Kathiawar Estate (Malwa Agency). A third sister was married in 1938 to the heir apparent of the Awagarh Raj in the United Provinces.

5. On 1st January 1886 the hereditary title of Raja was conferred on the Chief and the Raja was addressed by the Viceroy for the first time on the occasion of Her late Majesty's Jubilee, 1887.

6. The Raja pays a tribute of 85,172 Chandori rupees to the Maharaja Scindia and also Kotah rupees 1,050 to the Jhalawar Chief. He receives from the Maharaja Scindia Hali rupees 3,187 annually.

7. The Chief and his successors have been granted powers, subject to certain conditions, to dispose of trials of all classes of criminal offences committed within the State.

8. The Capital of the State is Rajgarh.

BUNDELKHAND AGENCY.

Bundelkhand was originally held by the Chandelas. The Bundelas ousted the Chandelas about A.D. 1200, Rudra Pratap founded Orchha, the present State of Bundelkhand. The Bundelas always held high positions under the Delhi Empire by reason of their great military genius. Bhagwan of Orchha commanded the advanced guard of Shah Jahan's Army. His son, Subkaran, was Aurangzeb's most distinguished leader in the Deccan, another Orchha Chief, Dilpat, fell at Jajau.

2. Most of the eastern or Sanad States were formed by Chhatrasal's division amongst his descendants of the territory he acquired from the parent stock, which was estimated to have an income of three crores of rupees.

3. Orchha, Datia and Samthar, the western States, have treaties with the British Government. The remainder of the States are held by sanad.

4. The Bundelkhand Agency was created in 1802 when, after the treaty of Bassein, a Political Officer was appointed to introduce administrative order into this tract. The headquarters, which used to be at Kaitha, were moved to Nowgong in 1843. An Assistant Political Agent was formerly stationed at Nagod.

5. In 1857 a Political Officer was attached to the Rewa Darbar. In 1871 a separate Agency called the Baghelkhand Agency was established comprising Rewa, Baraundha, Nagod, Maihar and a few petty States and Jagirs, with headquarters at Satna. As a measure of economy the two Agencies of Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand were amalgamated on the 1st December 1931. The headquarters of the combined Agency are at Nowgong which is 19 miles by road from Harpalpur, a station on the Jhansi-Manikpur branch of the G. I. P. Railway, and 64 miles from Jhansi. The officer in charge of the Agency is designated the Political Agent in Bundelkhand. With effect from the 24th June 1933 the Rewa Darbar came into direct relations with the Agent to the Governor General in Central India (now the Hon'ble the Resident for Central India).

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of Birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census Report 1931).	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Ajagarh .	His Highness Maharaja Sawal Bhopal Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of — (Bundela Rajput).	13th November 1866.	7th June 1919	802	85,895	3,75,000
2	Alipura .	Rao Raghuraj Singh, Rao of — (Parihara Rajput).	3rd March 1901.	14th November 1931.	73	15,316	10,000
3	Banks Pahari	Diwan Bhr Singh Deo, Jagirdar of — (Bundela Rajput).	2nd October 1912.	18th May 1939	5	1,316	0,000
4	Raoni . (Madaura.)	His Highness A'zam-ul-Fazl, Mir Khan-ud-Daulah, Imam-ul-Mulk, Sahib-i-Jah, Mirza Sardar Nawab Muhammad Mushtaq-ul-Hasan Khan, Sardar Janz, Nawab of — (Pathan).	7th February 1896.	23rd October 1911.	121	19,132	1,80,000
5	Baranudha (Pathar- Kachhar).	Raja Rani Pratap Singh, Raja of — (Rajput—Raghurani).	11th January 1908.	8th April 1933	218	16,071	45,000
6	Beri .	Rao Lokendra Singh, Rao of — (Ponwar Rajput).	29th August 1891.	8th June 1904	32	4,200	36,000
7	Bhalsaunda .	Chambe Govind Parsad, Jagirdar of — (Brahman—Jijhotia).	1st December 1881.	4th November 1910.	32	4,207	17,000
8	Bihat .	Rao Bhr Singh Ju Deo, Rao of — (Bundela Rajput).	16th May 1902.	25th January 1908.	16	4,565	28,000
9	Bijnawar .	His Highness Maharaja Sanal Sir Sawant Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (Bundela Rajput).	25th November 1877.	26th June 1900.	973	115,852	3,30,000
10	Bijna .	Diwan Himmat Singh, Jagirdar of — (Bundela Rajput).	18th November 1894.	23rd April 1900.	8	1,507	10,000
11	Charkhari .	His Highness Maharaja-dhruja Shadhar-ul-Mulk, Mirzardar Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, Maharaja of — (Bundela Rajput).	29th December 1903.	6th October 1920.	889	120,351	6,68,000
12	Chhatrapur .	His Highness Maharaja Phawan Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of — (Ponwar Rajput).	16th August 1921.	5th April 1932.	1,120	160,045	7,35,000
13	Dalla .	Lieut. Colonel His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Govind Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (Bundela Rajput).	21st June 1896.	5th August 1907.	912	158,434	13,63,000
14	Dhorwal .	Diwan Jugal Pershad Singh, Jagirdar of — (Bundela Rajput).	6th August 1890.	10th November 1910.	15	2,030	10,000

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS, OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES, FORCES UNITS.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
3,19,000	7,013-12-0	..	..	..	10	212	134	11	..	..
59,000	..	..	..	..	6	202	54	..	..	..
6,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
1,79,000	..	..	..	..	4	64	61	11	..	..
45,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	9	..	..
39,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..
10,000	..	*111	..	..	3	36	20	..	..	..
27,000	1,400	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
3,36,000	..	..	..	..	16	103	127	11	..	..
10,000	..	..	..	..	..	10	6	..	..	..
6,62,000	8,583-9-6	..	..	..	20	247	214	11	..	..
6,60,000	..	..	..	..	11	763	763	11	..	..
13,02,000	..	†10,000	..	221	80	1,140	247	15	..	..
15,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..

* To Pabra.

† To Gwalior.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census Report 1931).	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	Garrault .	Diwan Bahadur Chandrabhan Singh, Jagirdar of — (Bundela Rajput).	2nd April 1883.	14th October 1884.	30	4,905	Rs. 11,000
16	Gaorihar .	Pandit Avadheendra Pratap Singh, Jagirdar of — (Brahman Jujhotia).	1902 .	31st January 1933.	71	9,713	62,000
17	Jaso .	Diwan Ram Pratap Singh, Diwan of — (Bundela Rajput).	7th March 1910.	30th November 1918.	72	7,823	39,000
18	Jigat .	Rao Bhupendra Vilay Singh, Rao of — (Bundela Rajput).	13th July 1910.	8th January 1931.	16	3,652	10,000
19	Kamta Ra- Jaula.	Rao Radha Krishna, Rao of — (Kayastha).	August 1801	27th October 1928.	13	1,114	9,500
20	Kothl .	* Raja Bahadur Kaushaleन्द्रा Pratap Bahadur Singh, Raja of — (Baghel-Rajput).	10th December 1912.	30th March 1935.	160	21,424	70,000
21	Lugaul .	Diwan Bhupal Singh, Jagirdar of — (Bundela Rajput).	31st October 1916.	1st December 1917.	45	6,192	32,000
22	Maihar .	Raja Sir Brij Nath Singh, K.C.I.E., Raja of — (Kachhwaha-Rajput).	22nd February 1896.	16th December 1911.	407	68,991	4,08,000
23	Nagod (Uchhara).	Raja Nabeendra Singh, Raja of — (Parihar-Rajput).	5th February 1915.	26th February 1926.	501	74,589	2,40,000
24	Nalgawan- Rebal.	Konwar Ratna Singh, Jagirdar of — (Ahoir).	16th February 1913.	1st June 1935.	12	2,352	17,000
25	Orchha (Hikamgarh)	His Highness Maharaja Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (Bundela Rajput).	14th April 1899.	3rd March 1930.	2,980	315,551	1,50,000
26	Pabra (Chau- beur).	Chauhan Laxmi Prasad, Jagirdar of — (Brahman Jijhotia).	29th January 1907.	28th October 1930.	27	3,406	20,000
27	Paldeo (Nayagaon)	Chauhan Sidh Prasad, Jagirdar of — (Brahman).	1st March 1908.	3rd October 1923.	58	8,457	39,000
28	Panna .	Major His Highness Maharaja Mahendra Sir Yadendra Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (Bundela Rajput).	31st January 1893.	20th June 1902.	2,536	212,130	7,68,000
29	Semthar .	His Highness Raja Radha Charan Singh Deo Bahadur, Raja of — (Gurjar).	15th May 1914.	5th October 1935.	178	33,307	3,50,000
30	Sarila .	Raja Mahipal Singh, C.S.I., Raja of — (Bundela Rajput).	11th September 1898.	11th September 1898.	35	6,022	88,000

* Hereditary title is Raja Bahadur.

† Hereditary title.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS, OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES' FORCES UNITS.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
40,000	71	85	..	..	..
54,000	1	..	16	..	..	..
37,000	1	..	24	..	..	..
19,000	28	..	..	..
9,000	11	..	..	..
60,000	10	..	16	..	..	..
30,000	37	..	..	..
2,59,000	12	..	164	9	..	..
2,27,000	9	..	248	9	..	..
16,000	8	..	..	..
12,25,000	31	15	..	..
17,000	17	..	..	..
36,000	212	1193	..	..	1	..	51	..	..	..
8,07,000	5,955	..	..	129	15	..	204	11	..	..
2,40,000	200	..	73	11	..	..
65,000	35	..	..	..

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census Report, 1931).	Average Annual Revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31	Sohawal	Raja Jagendra Bahadur Singh, Raja of — (<i>Baghel-Rajput</i>).	9th July 1809.	16th February 1930.	257	42,102	Rs. 1,42,000
32	Taraon (Pathraundi).	Chauhan Ganga Prasad, Jagirdar of — (<i>Brahman Jijhotia</i>).	13th November 1904.	26th November 1930.	17	3,387	20,000
33	Tori-Fatehpur.	*Rao Bahadur Diwan Arjun Singh, Jagirdar of — (<i>Bundela Rajput</i>).	8th July 1870	7th February 1880.	36	5,507	51,000

*Personal title.

AJAIGARH.

1. In 1765, Guman Singh, a nephew of Pahar Singh, the Chief of Jaitpur, was granted Banda and Ajaigarh by his uncle. The Ruler of this State was originally styled the Raja of Banda. His descendant, Raja Bakhat Singh, was reduced to indigence by the conquests of Ali Bahadur. On the British occupation of Bundelkhand in 1803, he received a pension of Rs. 3,000 a month. In 1807, he received a sanad restoring to him a portion of his possession. The pension was discontinued in August 1808. A second sanad, granted in 1812, confirmed him in possession of the State as it exists to-day.

2. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Sawai Bhupal Singh Bahadur succeeded his father Sir Ranjor Singh, K.C.I.E., on the 7th June 1919. The hereditary title of Sawai was recognised by the Government of India on the 1st January 1877.

3. His Highness has a son named Punya Pratap Singh born in August 1884.

4. A sanad, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Ruler, was granted in the year 1925.

5. The Capital of the State is Ajaigarh.

ALIPURA.

1. The lands composing this State were granted by the descendants of Hirde Shah (son of Chhatrasal).

2. The present Jagirdar is Rao Raghuraj Singh, who was born on the 3rd March 1901 and succeeded his father Raja Harpal Singh on the 14th November 1934. He passed the post diploma examination from the Mayo College, Ajmer. He married into the Hara Family of Bundi State in 1921. He has two sons, the elder Kunwar Yadvendra Singh, was born on the

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTE IN OUNCS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS, OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES' FORCES UNITS.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
1,41,000	8	50	80	..	..	..
10,000	..	*694	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..
25,000	19	..	..	..

*To Bhalsanda, Pahra and Palde.

31st August 1925 and the younger Kumar Vidurji born on 16th December 1928. Both the Kumars are studying in the Daly College, Indore. In 1923, the Government of India decided that the Jagirdar should in future be designated as "Rao of Alipura".

3. The Capital of the State is Alipura.

BANKA PAHARI.

1. The present Jagirdar, Dewan Bir Singh Deo, born on 2nd October 1912, succeeded his father Dewan Baldeo Singh on the 18th May 1939. He was invested with ruling powers on the 20th October 1939.

2. He has a son Jagat Pratap Singh, born on the 25th November 1935, and a daughter.

3. The capital town is Banka Pahari.

(Vide also account under head "Hasht Bhaya Jagirs" in this narrative).

BAONI.

1 Baoni is the only Muhammadan State in Bundelkhand.

2. The Baoni family claims its descent from Nizam-ul-umra of Hyderabad. The State was granted by the Peshwa, and the British Government executed a deed recognising the validity of the Peshwa's grant.

3. The late Nawab, His Highness Nawab Riaz-ul-Hassan Khan Bahadur, succeeded to the *masnad* on the 2nd August 1894. On the 1st January 1903, the administration, till then vested in a Superintendent appointed by Government, was partially placed in the Nawab's hands.

4. Nawab Riaz-ul-Hassan Khan died on the 27th October 1911 and was succeeded by his eldest son Muhammad Mushtaq-ul-Hasan who after completing his education at the Daly College at Indore was invested with full ruling powers on the 7th February 1918. The full criminal powers were granted by the Government of India in 1921. He was married to the

daughter of the Nawab of Kunjpura in the Karnal District of the Punjab in March 1917, who died in 1930. Subsequently in 1931, His Highness married a daughter of His Highness the Nawab of Maler Kotla (Punjab). The Nawab has four children, viz., a son and heir born on the 4th June 1935 and three daughters born in September 1932, February 1934 and 9th June 1936 respectively. The revised complimentary titles of the Nawab which have been recognised as hereditary by the Government of India are A'zain-ul-Umra, Iftikhar-ud-Daulah, Imad-ul-Mulk, Sahib-i-Jah, Mihin Sardar, and Safdar-Jung.

5. Visits were exchanged between the Ruler and the Viceroy at the Daulatpur Durbar. The Ruler paid a private visit to the Viceroy at Jhansi in October 1901. The late Nawab attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

6. A sanad, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Ruler, was granted in the year 1921. The Ruler is entitled to the return visit of His Excellency the Viceroy.

7. The capital of the State is Kdaura.

BARAUNDHA (PATHAR KACHHAR).

1. The ruling family belongs to the Raghuvansi division of Rajputs. The present line traces its descent from Gourichand, a chief of Baraundha, who died in 1549. A former Chief, Raghubar Dayal Singh, received the title of Raja Bahadur at the Imperial Assemblage in January 1877 and also a salute of 9 guns as a personal distinction. The salute was made hereditary in the following year. The present Ruler, Raja Ram Pratap Singh, was born in January 1908 and succeeded his adoptive father Raja Gayaprasad Singh on the 8th April 1933. A son named Kunwar Anand Pratap Singh was born to him on the 2nd August 1928. The Raja was granted administrative powers on the 17th February 1936.

2. The Ruler is entitled to be received at a private Durbar by His Excellency the Viceroy.

3. The capital of the State is Baraundha.

BERI.

1. The ruling family is descended from Jagat Raj (a son of Chhatrasal) in the female line. On the British occupation of Bundelkhand the villages of Chili and Dadri were resumed, only Umri being left in the possession of the ancestors of the Chief. In lieu of these villages other villages were given to Jugal Prasad. In consideration of the services of a former Jagirdar, Vishwanath Singh, during the mutiny of 1857, the *nazarana*, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been claimed on the succession of Bijai Singh, was remitted. The Jagirdar attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 with the Maharaja of Bijawar.

2. Raghuraj Singh, who had succeeded in October 1892, died on the 7th June 1904, leaving two sons. The succession of his eldest son Rao Lokendra Singh was recognised by the Government of India. The minor Jagirdar was married to the daughter of the Maharaja of Bijawar on the 12th July

1910. A son named Yadvendra Singh was born to him on the 27th June 1918. Kumar Surendra Singh, son of Kumar Yadvendra Singh, the heir-apparent, was born on the 2nd March 1938. On the 25th May 1915, the Jagirdar was invested with full powers of administration in his Jagir. In 1923 the Government of India decided that the Jagirdar should in future be designated as "Rao of Beri". The Jagir was taken under Agency supervision in 1930, but the administrative powers were restored to the Rao with certain restrictions in August 1936.

3. The capital of the State is Beri.

BHAISAUNDA.

For history see "Paldeo".

1. The estate was held from 1885 to 1916 by Rao Bahadur Chaube Chhatrasal Prasad who, dying childless, was succeeded by his next brother, Chaube Bharat Prasad, on the 8th January 1916. On the latter's death on the 4th November 1916, the state passed to the third brother Chaube Govind Prasad, the present Jagirdar. He was born in 1884 and was associated in the management of the estate during the life-time of his two elder brothers. The Jagirdar has two sons of whom the elder was born on the 18th October 1913 and the younger on the 17th April 1926.

2. The capital of the State is Bhaisaunda.

BIHAT.

1. The ancestors of the Bihat family received service grants from Hirde Shah, son of Chhatrasal: on the British occupation of Bundelkhand the usual sanads were granted.

2. The present Jagirdar, Rao Bir Singh Ju Deo, was born on the 16th May 1902. He succeeded his father in January 1908 and was granted full administrative powers on the 15th January 1925. In May 1918 he married the daughter of Kunwar Sobha Singh, maternal uncle of His Highness the Maharaja of Panna. In January 1939 he married the daughter of the Chief of Khirasra (Kathiawar), by whom a son and heir named Virendra Singh was born on the 8th November 1939.

3. In 1923, the Government of India decided that the Jagirdar should in future be designated as "Rao of Bihat".

4. The Jagir pays a tribute of Rs. 1,400 a year to the British Government for the village of Lohargaon.

5. The capital of the State is Kohonia.

BIJAWAR.

1. The ruling family is descended from Birsing Deo, a grandson of Chhatrasal. In 1811, a sanad was granted to Ratan Singh, who was required to subscribe to a deed of allegiance. The title of Maharaja Bahadur was conferred on the 2nd October 1866 and that of Sawai on the 1st January 1877. Both titles are hereditary.

2. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Sir Sawant Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., is the second son of His late Highness the Maharaja of Orchha. He was adopted by the late Maharaja Bhan Pratap Singh whom he succeeded in June 1900. The administration of the State was made over to the Maharaja in January 1903 under certain conditions. The Maharaja was invested with full administrative powers on the 17th October 1904. He paid a private visit to the Viceroy at Orchha in October 1902. His Highness attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. In December 1911, on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, at which His Highness was present, Maharaja Sawant Singh was made a K.C.I.E. His Highness married a second wife on the 10th March 1913, the daughter of Dewan Gajraj Singh, a Jagirdar of the Datia State belonging to the family of Rao Pahar Singh of Karaiya, brother-in-law of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur of Datia.

3. A sanad, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Ruler, was granted in the year 1921.

4. The capital of the State is Bijawar.

BIJNA.

1. This Jagir is divided into two shares.

2. The present Jagirdar, Diwan Himmat Singh, who was born on the 8th November 1894, succeeded his grandfather, Diwan Makund Singh on the 23rd April 1909. He was invested with administrative powers on the 1st July 1918. He has two sons born on the 6th April 1919 and 15th December 1926, respectively, and also two daughters. (*Vide* also account under head "Hasht Bhaya Jagirs" in this narrative.) The Jagirdar died in November 1931. Subsequently the Jagirdar married a daughter of Meharban Singh, a Ponwar Thakur of Katili in the Datia State. A third son was born on the 6th September 1939. He has also a grandson born on the 9th June 1939.

CHARKHARI.

1. The State dates from 1765 when Khuman Singh, a great-grandson of Chhatrasal, received Charkhari from Pahar Singh of Jaitpur. Bijai Bahadur, son and successor of Khuman Singh, was the first of the Bundela Chiefs who submitted to the authority of the British Government, and a sanad was granted to him in 1804.

2. Raja Ratan Singh received, as a reward for his services in 1857, a Jagir of Rs. 20,000 a year in perpetuity, a *Khilat*, and a hereditary salute of 11 guns. On the 1st January 1877 the hereditary title of Sipahdar-ul-Mulk was conferred on the Ruler.

3. Maharaja Sir Malkhan Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., was adopted by Raja Jai Singh's widow and the Government of India recognised his succession in 1880. The State was kept under the supervision of a British officer during the Chief's minority. Maharaja Malkhan Singh died without issue on the 15th June 1908, and was succeeded by his father, Rao Bahadur

Jujhar Singh Ju Deo. The latter received the title of K.C.I.E. at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. In commemoration of this Durbar His Highness remitted *nazarana* which was hitherto paid to the State by the Jagirdars and Muafidars on succession. Maharaja Jujhar Singh died without issue on the 4th June 1914, and was succeeded by his younger brother Diwan Ganga Singh. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharajadhiraja Arimardan Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, who was adopted from the Jigni family, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 6th October 1920, and was granted full administrative powers on the 6th December 1924. During His Highness's minority the administration of the State was carried on by a Council of Regency.

4. A sanad, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Ruler, was granted in the year 1921.

5. On the 13th May 1923 His Highness was married to the daughter of Thakur Hamir Singhji of Virpur in Kathiawar, but the Maharani died on the 21st October 1923. On the 27th January 1928, His Highness married the daughter of His Highness the Maharawal of Banswara. In 1931 His Highness contracted a third marriage with the fourth daughter of General Mohan Samsher Jung Bahadur of Nepal.

6. The capital of the State is Charkhari.

CHHATARPUR.

1. The founder of this State was Sone Shah Ju Ponwar, retainer of Maharaja Hindupat of Panna, who became independent in 1785.

2. The British Government established Sone Shah in the Raj of Chhatarpur. A sanad was granted in 1806.

3. The lands of the Nowgong Cantonment which were acquired in 1845 and 1869 were retroceded to the Chhatarpur Darbar on the 30th September 1935 with the exception of the area now occupied by the Kitchener College and the land for the Cox Distillery. The Darbar have agreed to allow the Kitchener College area to be retained rent-free; a sum of Rs. 126-13-0 per annum is however paid to them as compensation for the land occupied by the Cox Distillery.

4. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Bhawani Singh Bahadur, was born on 16th August 1921, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 5th April 1932. He is a minor and is being educated at the Daly College, Indore. On account of the minority of the Maharaja, the administration of the State is conducted by a Council; Her Highness the Dowager Maharani is the Regent and the Dewan is the President of the Council.

5. His Highness was betrothed to a daughter of the Maharaja of Patiala in May 1928.

6. The hereditary title of Maharaja was conferred on the late Ruler in 1919.

7. A sanad, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Ruler, was granted in the year 1921.

8. The capital of the State is Chhatarpur.

DATIA.

1. Bhagwan Rao, a son of Bir Singh Deo of Orchha, received Datia and Baroni from his father in 1626. The first treaty with this State was concluded with Raja Parichhat on the 15th March 1804. After the deposition of the Peshwa in 1817, a tract of land on the east of the river Sindh was added to Datia as a reward for the attachment of the Chief to the British Government, and a new treaty was made with him. Maharaja Lokendra Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who was born in 1845, succeeded his adoptive father, Bijai Bahadur, in 1857. The hereditary titles of Maharaja and Lokendra were conferred on 4th August 1865 and 1st January 1877, respectively. On the 1st January 1906, his salute was raised from 15 to 17 guns as a personal distinction. Maharaja Bhawani Singh died in August 1907, and was succeeded by his son, the present Ruler, ¹⁸⁶⁵His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Govind Singh Bahadur. He first married a daughter of the Dhandera Jagirdar of Manpura, in Gwalior State, who is now dead. He subsequently married a daughter of the Thakur Sahib of Sayla (Gujrat) and also a daughter of the Thakur of Suara in Datia State. His Highness's eldest son, Balbhadra Singh was born in 1907 and is married to a daughter of the late Maharaja Bahadur of Balrampur, and has a son born on the 29th December 1928. His Highness's second son, by the second (now senior) Maharani, was born in October 1926.

2. In 1879 the Maharaja agreed to stop the manufacture of salt in the State except at certain specified works whose output was not to exceed 16,480 maunds a year; to prevent export from the State of any salt manufactured therein; and to prohibit the export of intoxicating drugs by routes barred by the inland customs line. In consideration of the loss the Darbar would sustain by this agreement it was arranged that the State should receive Rs. 10,000 a year.

3. In 1882 the Darbar ceded land for the Betwa Canal, receiving payment for the area required.

4. In 1904 the late Maharaja agreed to cease coining Raja Shahi rupees.

5. For services in connection with the war (1914—19) His Highness was made a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1918. In September 1926 His Highness was appointed Honorary Major in the Army and was created a G.C.I.E., on the 3rd June 1932. He celebrated his Silver Jubilee in March 1933. His Highness was promoted to the rank of Honorary Lieut.-Colonel in the Army in May 1937.

6. The capital of the State is Datia.

DHURWAI.

1. The Jagir is divided into three shares.

2. The ^{late}present Jagirdar, Diwan Jugal Pershad Singh, was born in 1896; succeeded his father Dewan Ranjor Singh in November 1910; was educated in the Cantonment High School, Nowgong; from 1912 to 1916; married in the latter year a niece of Dewan Sheo Raj Singh, brother-in-law of His Highness the Maharaja of Bijawar. This lady died on the 31st October 1921, and he re-married on the 11th May 1923, the daughter of a Thakur of Ubara in the Orchha State. A son and heir was born to the Jagirdar on the 3rd April 1926.

The Jagirdar was invested with administrative powers on the 1st July 1918. Owing to dissensions amongst *Hissedars*, the impoverished condition of the Jagir and the Jagirdar's inability to control the *Hissedars*, the powers granted in 1918 were modified in 1921, the revenue administration of the Jagir and the general supervision being placed in the hands of the Political Agent, whilst the Jagirdar continues to exercise judicial powers.

3. The capital of the State is Dhurwai.

GARRAULI.

1. The family claims descent from Gopal Singh, who was one of the most active and daring of the military adventurers who opposed the occupation of Bundelkhand by the British Government. Gopal Singh eventually submitted on condition of full pardon and a provision in land. A sanad was given to Gopal Singh on the 24th February 1812, in the original copy of which the hereditary title of the Chief is given as "Diwan Bahadur".

2. Diwan Bahadur Chandrabhan Singh, the present Chief, was born on the 2nd April 1883, and succeeded his grandfather Diwan Bahadur Parichat on the 19th October 1884, receiving administrative powers in 1910. He married the daughter of the Jagirdar of Semaria, in Panna State, and has two sons, Kunwar Raghuraj Singh, born in 1910 and Kunwar Pratap Singh, born in 1919.

3. The Chief attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

4. The capital of the State is Garrauli.

GAURIHAR.

1. This family is descended from Raja Ram, who was Governor of a fort in the service of Guman Singh, ancestor of the Maharajas of Ajaigarh. During the anarchy of the times, Raja Ram rebelled against his master. At the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand, Raja Ram was at the head of a band of professed plunderers and for long disturbed the peace of the country. The resistance of Raja Ram was so successful that Government sanctioned a reward of Rs. 30,000 for his capture. But before the proclamation was issued, he was induced to surrender on promise of receiving a territorial possession on terms similar to those granted to the Bundelkhand Chiefs. A sanad was granted in November 1807.

2. For his services during the mutiny, Sawai Rajdar Rudra Singh, former Jagirdar, received the title of Rao Bahadur with a *khillat* of Rs. 10,000.

3. The *ex*-Jagirdar Pratipal Singh attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. He was permanently deprived of his ruling powers in 1932 and required to live outside the Jagir on an allowance. His eldest son Pandit Avadhentra Pratap Singh was permitted to succeed to the *gaddi* on the 31st January 1933. He has four sons. The eldest and heir K. Pratap Singh, born on the 16th October 1923 and K. Chandrabhan Singh born on the 6th June 1925 are being educated at the Daly College, Indore. The 3rd son K. Balbhadra Singh born on 5th September 1927 joined the Daly College, Indore, during the year 1936.

4. The capital of the State is Gaurihar.

HASHT-BHAYA JAGIRS.

1. These Jagirs originally formed part of the Orchha State. The founder of the family was Diwan Rai Singh, great-grandson of Bir Singh Deo, one of the Rajas of Orchha who possessed the Jagir of Baragaon. The name of the Hasht-Bhaya Jagirs is derived from the fact of Diwan Rai Singh having divided his Jagir of Baragaon into eight shares—Kari, Pasari, Taraoli, Chirgaon, Dhurwai, Bijna, Tori Fatehpur and Banka Pahari among his eight sons. The Jagir of Kari became at an early date merged in the other shares, Taraoli reverted to Orchha, and Pasari was incorporated in the Jhansi District and is now British territory. Chirgaon was confiscated in 1841 for the rebellion of the Jagirdar; so that of the original eight shares into which the Jagir of Baragaon was divided, there remain now only four holdings, *viz.*, Banka Pahari, Bijna, Dhurwai and Tori Fatehpur.

2. In 1821 it was decided that these Jagirs should be considered directly dependent on the British Government, but that the Jagirdars should continue the usual observances to the Maharaja of Orchha as the nominal head of the family.

JASO.

1. The family belongs to the Bundela clan of Rajputs. In 1807, Jaso was considered subordinate to Ajaigarh; but after a protracted enquiry a separate sanad was granted to the Jagirdar in 1816.

2. The present Jagirdar, Diwan Ram Pratap Singh, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father in November 1918. He was granted full administrative powers on 10th March 1930.

3. The title of Diwan has been recognised by the Government of India as a territorial designation of the Jagirdar who will now be addressed as Diwan Ram Pratap Singh, Diwan of Jaso.

4. He was married in 1928 to the sister of the Raja of Isanagar in Oudh, but the Jagirdarin died in 1931. On the 10th March 1935 he married a daughter of K. Rajindra Singh of Tikra, Sitapur District, United Provinces, and has one daughter born on the 2nd November 1937. A son and heir was born on the 17th October 1939.

5. The capital town is Jaso.

JIGNI.

1. The Jigni family claims descent from Rao Padam Singh, one of the sons of Chhatrasal. At the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand Pirthi Singh, grandson of Padam Singh, was in possession of fourteen villages. These were confiscated, but, after two years, six of the villages were restored to him by a sanad granted in 1810.

2. Pirthi Singh was succeeded by Bhopal Singh, who died heirless.

3. The adoption of Lachman Singh was recognised by the Government of India. He died in April 1892.

4. The late Jagirdar Bhan Pratap Singh *alias* Fateh Singh, died on the 7th December 1931, and on the 8th January 1934 his widow adopted as the Rao of Jigni Kunwar Bhupendra Vijay Singh, the grandson of His Highness the Maharaja of Ajaigarh.

5. The title of "Rao" attaches to the Chiefship.

6. Late Jagirdar Bhan Pratap Singh had a son by name Arimardan Singh born in December 1903. Arimardan Singh was adopted by the Charkhari family and is now Maharaja of that State.

7. The late Jagirdar attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, with the Maharaja of Charkhari. Rao Bhupendra Vijay Singh passed his Diploma Examination from the Dalv College, Indore, in 1935 and later the Intermediate Examination from Ewing Christian College, Allahabad. He was invested with Ruling powers on the 9th March 1938.

8. The capital of the State is Jigni.

KAMTA RAJAULA.

1. The Jagir was originally granted in 1812 to Rao Gopal Lal Kayasth, family vakil of the Kalinjar Chaubes. (See history of Paldeo Jagir.)

2. The present Rao is Rao Radhakrishna who succeeded his father the late Rao Ram Prasad on the 27th October 1928. He was granted full administrative powers on the 29th January 1929.

3. The designation of Rao has been recognised by the Government of India as a territorial title of the Chief of Kamta Rajaula.

4. He has two sons; the eldest Rajiva Nandan Prasad was born on 13th January 1920.

5. The capital of the State is Rajaula.

KOTHI.

1. The ruling family are Rajput Baghels and were formerly subordinate to Panna; but received a separate sanad in 1810. The Chief of Kothi received the title of Raja Bahadur as a hereditary distinction on the 1st January 1878.

2. The present Chief Raja Bahadur Kaushalendra Pratap Bahadur Singh succeeded his father on the 30th March 1935. He married in 1932 a sister of the Raja of Mahson in Basti District, and has a son K. Govind Pratap Singh born on the 24th February 1933 and a daughter born on the 6th January 1935.

3. The Chief is entitled to a return visit from the Hon'ble the Resident for Central India, but is not entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

4. The capital of the State is Kothi.

LUGASI.

1. This family is descended from Hirde Shah of Panna.
2. As a reward for his services during the mutiny, Sardar Singh, a former Jagirdar, was given the personal title of Rao Bahadur, a Jagir of Rs. 2,000 and a *khillat* worth Rs. 10,000.
3. Dewan Bhupal Singh, the present Jagirdar, was born on the 31st October 1916 and succeeded his father Dewan Chhatrapati Singh on the 1st December 1917. He received his education at the Daly College, Indore. He was married in April 1935 to the daughter of Thakur Trilok Singh of Bhapatpura, a Jagirdar of the Ajaigarh State. He was invested with ruling powers on the 11th May 1938.
4. The capital of the State is Lugasi.

MAIHAR.

1. The State was originally a dependency of Panna but after the British occupation of Bundelkhand, Thakur Durjan Singh was confirmed as Ruler of Maihar in 1806 on executing a deed of allegiance to the British Government.
2. Thakur Raghubir Singh succeeded his father in 1852, and was invested with the management of his State in 1865. In 1869 the title of Raja was conferred upon him and his heirs in recognition of the liberality displayed by him in 1863 in remitting transit duties and in ceding land for railway purposes. On the 1st January 1877 the Chief was granted a salute of 9 guns as a personal distinction, this was converted into a permanent salute in the following year. Raja Raghubir Singh died in March 1908 and was succeeded by his eldest son Jadubir Singh, who was born in August 1864. Jadubir Singh died in July 1910 and was succeeded by his brother, Randhir Singh, who was murdered in Maihar on 15th December 1911. Raja Randhir Singh left three sons, the eldest of whom, Brijnath Singh, is the present Raja. Raja Sir Brij Nath Singh was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and was married to the daughter of the Thakur of Dhrol in February 1915 and in 1920 to the daughter of the Thakur of Semlia in the Sailana State. The late Raja Randhir Singh was invited to the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, but his attendance was excused for financial reasons. The present Raja has two sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Rajkumar Govind Singhji, was born on 21st March 1924 and the younger on the 4th November 1933. Yuvraj Govind Singh is being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He was married on the 30th April 1937 to a daughter of the Maharaja of Patiala. The elder daughter, Mahendra Kunwar, was married in December 1938 and the second daughter was born in August 1938. A third daughter was born on the 9th November 1939. On the 3rd June 1935 the Raja was made a K.C.I.E.
3. The Raja is entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.
4. In March 1921, the Raja was granted a Sanad enhancing his powers to dispose of criminal cases.
5. The capital of the State is Maihar.

NAGOD (UNCHHERA).

1. The ruling family belongs to the Parihar clan of Rajputs, and is said to have been settled in Nagod previous to the arrival of the Baghels in Rewa. Like Kothi, the State of Nagod was originally included as one of the subordinates of Panna in the Sanad granted to Raja Kishore Singh. But, as Unchhera had been in the possession of the ancestors of Lal Sheoraj Singh before the establishment of the power of Chhatrasal in Bundelkhand, and the family had never been ousted either by the Bundela Rajas or by Ali Bahadur, a Sanad was given to Lal Sheoraj Singh in 1809 confirming him in his possessions.

2. The present Raja's grandfather, Raghavendra Singh, rendered good service in the mutiny and was rewarded in 1859 with the grant of eleven villages from the confiscated State of Bijaraghogarh.

3. The present Raja Mahendra Singh was born on the 5th February 1916, and succeeded to the *Gaddi* on the 26th February 1926, on the death of his brother, Raja Narbarendra Singh. He was for a time at the Daly College, Indore. Subsequently he received training at Bangalore for two years. He was invested with full Ruling powers on the 9th February 1936. The Raja was married to a daughter of H. H. the Maharana of Dharampur in May 1932. A Rajkumari was born in March 1933 and a son and heir on the 7th March, 1936. A second Rajkumari was born on the 23rd February 1939.

Before the birth of the present Raja, his father, Raja Jadovendra Singh had formally adopted from a Parihar Family of Katkon (Nagod State) a boy named Bhargavendra Singh who was subsequently educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He is now the Dewan of the State.

4. The Raja is entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy

5. The capital of the State is Nagod.

NAIGAWAN REBAI.

1. The family is descended from Lachman Singh, one of the bandit leaders of Bundelkhand, who was induced to surrender on promise of pardon. He received in 1807 a sanad for four villages. In 1850, it was decided that the Jagir was held merely on a life tenure and ought to have been resumed on the death of the then Jagirdar. It was, however, continued to Jagat Singh, who had been so long in possession, on the distinct understanding that it was to lapse absolutely at his death. In the meantime, however, the right of adoption was conceded and, on the Jagirdar's death in 1867, the succession of his widow Larai Dulaiya was sanctioned. In 1893, the adoption of Vishwanath Singh, a son of the Jagirdar's step grand-daughter, was sanctioned. Vishwanath Singh was also recognized successor of Larai Dulaiya who relinquished her powers in March 1909 and died on the 6th August 1909. The Jagirdar enjoys the title of Kunwar. Kunwar Vishwanath Singh adopted Kunwar Ratan Singh as his son and heir on the 23rd November 1923. Kunwar Vishwanath Singh died on the 1st June 1935. The adoption was

recognised by Government on the 11th October 1935. Kunwar Ratan Singh was born on the 16th February 1913. He was granted administrative powers on the 14th November 1935 subject to certain conditions.

2. The capital of the State is Rebai.

ORCHHA (TIKANGARH).

1. Orchha or Tikamgarh is the oldest and highest in rank of all the Bundela States and was the only State in Bundelkhand which was not held in subjection by the Peshwa. The Marathas, however, severed from Orchha the territory which formed the State of Jhansi.

2. In 1501, Rudra Pratap founded Orchha and Bir Singh Deo (1605—1626), fourth in succession from him, was the most famous of the Orchha Chiefs. His son and successor, Jujhar Singh (1626—1635), rebelled and was dispossessed of his kingdom, the Orchha State remaining without a Chief from 1635 to 1641 when Shah Jahan restored it to Pahar Singh, another son of Bir Singh Deo.

3. Sawant Singh ruled over the State from 1752—1765 and received from Shah Alam, son of Alamgir II, a royal banner and the title of Mahendra which is still borne by the Orchha Chiefs.

4. When the British entered Bundelkhand, a treaty of friendship and defensive alliance was concluded with Raja Bikramjit Mahendra, eleventh in succession from Pahar Singh on the 23rd December 1812.

5. Maharaja Hamir Singh rendered loyal services during the mutiny of 1857, in recognition of which a tribute of Rs. 3,000 which was paid for the Jagir of Taraoli, was remitted, and the *istimrari* revenue of the village of Mohanpur, amounting to Rs. 200, was at the same time remitted.

6. The titles of Maharaja Mahendra Bahadur, Sawai and Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Bundelkhand are hereditary; the last two were granted by the British Government on the 24th May 1882 and 29th June 1886, respectively.

7. The late Maharaja, Mahendra Sawai Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, was present at the Delhi Assemblage in 1877 and visits were exchanged with the Viceroy. The Viceroy paid a visit to Orchha in October 1902. His Highness was also present at the Delhi Durbar in 1903 and at the Durbar held at Indore by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in November 1905. He was created a G.C.I.E., on the 23rd May 1900 and a G.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1906. The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911 on which occasion his grandsons, Kunwars Vir Singh and Karan Singh, were selected to act as pages to His Majesty the King-Emperor and His Excellency the Viceroy respectively.

8. The present Maharaja, Sir Vir Singh Deo Bahadur, K.C.S.I., is the eldest son of the late Raja Bahadur, who died in the life time of the late Maharaja in December 1920. His Highness was educated at the Daly College, Indore, Raj Kumar College, Rajkot, and Mayo College, Ajmer. He also received administrative training in the Saugor District in the Central Provinces. He first married a sister of the Thakur Sahib of Wadhwan on the

4th March 1919, who is now dead. He subsequently married a granddaughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Gondal. His Highness has one son and heir Devendra Singh born on the 6th November 1919 by his first wife, and a daughter by the second. The Heir-Apparent was selected to act as a page to His Excellency the Viceroy at the investiture held at Delhi on the 4th December 1932.

9. The capital of the State is 'Tikamgarh.

PAHRA (CHAUBEPUR).

1. For ancestry and family history see "Paldeo". The present Jagirdar, Chaube Laxmi Prasad succeeded to the Jagir on the 28th October 1930, and was invested with ruling powers on the 24th January 1931. A son and heir was born to him on the 4th March 1935.

2. The capital of the State is Pahra.

PALDEO (NAYAGAON).

1. Paldeo is the first among the Chaube Jagirs. The ancestors of the Chaube Jagirdars were Chaube Brahmans and Kilahdars or governors of the fortresses of Kalinjar, under the Panna Darbar against whose authority they successfully rebelled.

2. In 1806, Darian Singh, the then Kilahdar, was confined in possession of Kalinjar by the British Government; but his conduct was so unsatisfactory and the disunion among the members of his family so violent, that in 1812 they were made to exchange Kalinjar for the lands which they now hold, and a separate sanad was given to each of the seven members of the family, two shares being included in the sanad of Chhatrasal on his own account and that of his mother Ari, and one also to the family wakil whose descendants hold the Kamta Jagir.

3. It is a rule of succession among the Chaube Jagirdars that when heirs fail to any of them, his Jagir is divided among the surviving branches. In this way three shares have already been absorbed, while one has been confiscated for misconduct, so that five remain.

4. The Jagirdar Chaube Shiv Prasad succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 3rd October 1923. He was invested with full administrative powers on the 6th March 1929.

5. The capital of the State is Nayagaon.

PANNA.

1. The Rulers of Panna are descended from the Orchha house. During the anarchy that followed the death of Jujhar Singh, Champat Rai, a grandson of Udat Singh, brother of Madhukar Shah, Raja of Orchha, became the recognized leader of the Bundelas. His son Chhatrasal acquired much territory east of the Dhasan river and founded Panna. On his death, his

possessions were divided, the town of Panna falling to his son, Hirde Shah, who thus became the first Raja of Panna. A sanad was conferred upon Raja Kishore Singh, sixth in succession from Hirde Shah, in 1807, on his subscribing to a deed of allegiance.

2. Panna is the senior sanad State in Bundelkhand.

3. As a reward for services during the mutiny of 1857, Nirpat Singh, a former Ruler, received a *khillat* of Rs. 20,000.

4. The hereditary title of Bahadur was conceded to the Maharaja on the 2nd October 1866. In 1875 the title of Mahendra which was granted in 1869 as a personal distinction was made hereditary in recognition of the loyalty of the Maharaja to the British Crown.

5. His Highness Maharaja Mahendra Sir Yadvendra Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., the present Ruler, was born on January 31st, 1893; and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 20th June 1902. He was educated at the Mayo College at Ajmer. He joined the Imperial Cadet Corps in 1913. During his minority the State remained under the supervision of the Political Agent until the 4th February 1915, on which date the Maharaja was invested with full ruling powers. He was married on the 2nd December 1912 to the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, and has two sons, the elder Narendra Singh, born on the 29th May 1915, and the younger Pushpendra Singh born on the 25th October 1916. Her Highness the Maharani received the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the 1st class on the 3rd June 1916, and died in 1927. In 1928 His Highness married the sister of the present Maharaja of Jaipur. A daughter was born to the present Maharani on the 30th January 1929.

6. The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

7. A sanad, conferring hereditary extended judicial powers on the Ruler, was granted in the year 1921, and a sanad removing the restrictions on the judicial powers of the State was granted in 1933. He was made a K.C.I.E., on the 2nd January 1922 and a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1932.

8. The capital of the State is Panna.

SAMTHAR.

1. In about 1735, Raja Indrajit Singh of Datia granted titular honours to None Shah's son, Madan Singh Gujar, who was at the same time made Kilahdar of Samthar fort; a Jagir of five villages being later on granted to his son Devi Singh. The present State developed from this Jagir. Samthar is the only Gujar State in Bundelkhand.

2. When the British entered the province, Raja Ranjit Singh, son of Devi Singh, requested to be taken into the friendship and protection of the British Government; but no definite arrangement was made till 1817 when a treaty was concluded with him.

3. In 1879 an agreement was made with the Raja by which he undertook to control the manufacture, import, transit, and taxation of salt, and was allowed in return an annual supply, free of cost, of 500 maunds. In 1884 this agreement was revised at the request of the Raja, who now receives

Rs. 1,450 annually in lieu of the supply, and the restrictions which the agreement of 1879 contained relative to the import, export, and transit of salt were tentatively withdrawn.

4. In 1882 the Darbar ceded land for the construction of the Betwa Canal and was paid compensation.

5. Owing to old age His Highness Maharaja* Sir Bir Singh Deo Bahadur, K.C.I.E., abdicated on the 9th October 1935 in favour of his son, His Highness Raja Radha Charan Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, Bargujar, who was born on the 15th May 1914 and married the daughter of the Raja Saheb of Landhaura, Saharanpur, on the 17th February 1933. His Highness has two Raj Kumaris born on the 22nd November 1935 and 1st September 1938.

6. There are no hereditary Jagirs in the State.

7. The capital of the State is Samthar.

SARILA.

1. The Sarila State was founded by Aman Singh, a son of Pahar Singh of Jaitpur, a grandson of Raja Chhatrasal.

2. At the time of British occupation of Bundelkhand the Chief was in possession of the small fort and village of Sarila, yielding a revenue of Rs. 9,000 a year. In consideration of his influence in the district and his submission to the British Government, an allowance of Rs. 1,000 per mensem was granted him; and finally certain villages were conferred upon him by sanad in 1807 and the pension was resumed.

3. The present Chief, Raja Mahipal Singh, was born posthumously and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1898. After completing his education at the Daly College, Indore, he was married in February 1915 to the daughter of the Thakur of Basela in the Hamirpur District and was invested with ruling powers on the 5th November in the same year. His powers of jurisdiction were enhanced as a personal distinction by a sanad issued in 1927. He has four sons, of whom the eldest, Narendra Singh, was born on the 2nd January 1927.

4. The Chief was present at the Round Table Conference held in London in 1931.

5. Raja Mahipal Singh was nominated by His Excellency the Viceroy to serve as a member of the Consultative Committee of the 2nd Round Table Conference; subsequently he went as a State Delegate to the 3rd Round Table Conference held in London. The Ruler was made a C.S.I. on the 8th June 1939.

6. The capital of the State is Sarila.

SOHAWAL.

The ruling family are Rajputs of the Baghel clan and connected with the Baghels of Rewa, of which State. Sohawal formerly formed a part. About the middle of the sixteenth century when Amar Singh was Ruler of

* Family title is "Raja". The title of "Maharaja" was conferred on 1st January 1898 as a personal distinction.

Rewa, his son Fateh Singh threw off his father's authority and established his independence as Chief of Sohawal. The State was originally included as one of the subordinates of Panna in the sanad granted to Raja Kishore Singh; but, on the occupation of Bundelkhand by the British Government, a separate sanad was granted to the Chief of Sohawal in 1809.

2. The title of Raja was conferred as a personal distinction on the grandfather of the present Chief in 1879 and on the father of the present Chief on the 9th November 1901. The title was made hereditary from the 12th December 1911 as a Coronation Durbar honour. Raja Jogendra Bahadur Singh was born on the 9th July 1899 and succeeded his late father Raja Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singh on the 16th February 1930. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and married the sister of the Raja of Shivgarh (Rae Bareilly District). He was invested with ruling powers in May 1930.

3. The Chief is entitled to a return visit from the Hon'ble the Resident for Central India, but is not entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

4. The capital of the State is Sohawal.

TARAON (PATHRAUNDI).

1. For history see "Paldeo".

2. The present Jagirdar Chaube Brij Gopal having been pronounced insane, the Jagir was placed under management in August 1911. The Jagirdar has two sons, of whom the elder was born in 1905.

3. The elder son's name is Chaube Ganga Prasad. He was educated at the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Nagod, and was invested with judicial and administrative powers in November 1925. A son was born to him in 1927.

4. The capital of the State is Pathraundi.

TORI-FATEHPUR.

1. The present Jagirdar, Rao Bahadur Diwan Arjun Singh was adopted from the Bijna family. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Nowgong.

2. The management of the Jagir was entrusted to the Jagirdar in October 1935, and he was granted the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1907. He has a son named Raghuraj Singh who was born on 28th January 1895. Since July 1937 the Jagirdar has delegated his ruling powers to his son. The Jagirdar has two grandsons, the eldest Chandra Bhan Singh was born on the 2nd February 1914.

(Vide also account under head "Hasht Bhaya Jagirs" in this narrative.)

3. The capital of the State is Tori-Fatehpur.

INDORE AGENCY.

In addition to the supervision and control of the Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Malwa Political Agencies, the duties of the Hon'ble the Resident for Central India include the conduct of direct relations with the Indore and Rewa States. Routine matters connected with these States are to some extent dealt with by other Political Officers whose headquarters are more favourably situated for the purpose than Indore.

It was in 1818, after the treaty of Mandsaur, that a Political Officer was first attached to the Court of the Maharaja Holkar of Indore. In 1854 this appointment merged in that of the newly created Agent to the Governor General in Central India (now Resident for Central India). Subsequently, in 1899, a separate Resident was appointed to conduct political relations with the Maharaja Holkar under the supervision of the Agent to the Governor General (now Resident for Central India), but this arrangement continued only up to 1916 when there was a reversion to the system now in force.

A Political Officer was attached to the Rewa Darbar in 1857: in 1862 the Political Agent in Bundelkhand was made responsible also for Baghelkhand, but in 1871 a separate Agency was again established at Satna in Rewa territory. This Agency was abolished as a measure of retrenchment with effect from the 1st December 1931 and the Rewa State came into direct relations with the Agent to the Governor General (now Resident) in June 1933.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population. (Census Report 1931).	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Indore	His Highness Maharaja-dhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Savni Shri Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (Maratha).	6th September 1908.	26th February 1926.	9,902	13,25,089	Rs. 1,21,71,000
2	Rewa	His Highness Maharaja-dhiraj Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., M.C.S.I., Maharaja of — (Baghel-Rajput).	13th March 1903.	21st October 1918.	13,000	15,87,445	147,84,000

* This year the average of previous five years is given.

† The fall in receipts is due to continuous economic depression and the figures do not include revenue of pawns of about 20 lakhs.

INDORE.

The founder of the House of Holkar was Malhar Rao, who was born in 1694. His soldierly qualities brought him into prominence under the Peshwa. When the Maratha power was weakened at the battle of Panipat in 1761, Malhar Rao had acquired territories stretching from the Deccan to the Ganges. He was succeeded by his grandson, Male Rao, on whose death without issue his mother Abilya Bai became the Ruler. She is still looked upon as a model of Hindu piety throughout India.

2. In 1805 a treaty of peace and amity was concluded between Maharaja Yeshwant Rao I and the British Government. But further disturbances ensued and in 1818 Malhar Rao II entered into a further treaty, called the Treaty of Mandsaur, which defines to this day the relations of the State with the British Government.

3. In spite of the defection of a portion of his troops, Maharaja Tukoji Rao II remained staunch to the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857 and gave every possible assistance to the latter at Indore, Mhow and other places.

4. During the Great War of 1914—18, the State placed all its resources at the disposal of the British Government. Its troops took part in the various theatres of war and the cash contribution of the State towards the War and charitable funds amounted to a very large figure.

5. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur, was born on the 6th September 1908, and received a considerable part of his education in England. After studying for some years at Christ Church, Oxford, he returned to Indore in 1929 and was invested with full ruling powers on the 9th May 1930.

6. In February 1924 His Highness married a daughter of the Chief of Kagal Junior (Kolhapur). Her Highness Maharani Sanvagitabai Holkar died in July 1937. A daughter, Ushadevi, was born in October 1933.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS, OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES' FORCES UNITS.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Transport corps.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
1,13,76,000	140	961	507	737	2,124	19	..	21
† 45,94,000	491 139	299	† 100	976	17	..	..

* This year the average of previous five years is given.

† The figures are less than normal on account of reduction due to economy measures.

‡ Artillery only.

"His Highness married a daughter of Mr. J. B. Lawler of Minnesota (U. S. A.), in September 1938".

7. In 1932 His Highness was appointed a member of the Second Round Table Conference.

8. His Highness was made a G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1935.

9. In 1936 His Highness inaugurated a Legislative Council enjoying a wide franchise and representing diverse interests in the rural and urban areas of the State.

10. His Highness is assisted by a Cabinet consisting of the Prime Minister as President and three other Ministers.

11. The chief local industry is textile, there being several weaving and spinning mills in the capital, Indore.

12. In 1876 H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (afterwards H. M. King Edward VII) and in 1905 T. R. H. the Prince and the Princess of Wales (afterwards Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary) visited Indore. In February 1922, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (afterwards H. M. King Edward VIII) visited Indore.

13. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Indore :—

Lords Northbrooke, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Egin, Hardinge, Chelmsford, Reading, Irwin, Goschen, Willingdon and Sir George Stanley.

14. At the outbreak of the present war, His Highness placed the entire resources of his State, the services of his troops and his personal services at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor. His Highness placed a sum of Rupees five lakhs at the disposal of His Excellency the Viceroy and made a donation of £1,000 to the British Red Cross Fund.

REWA.

1. The ruling family belongs to the Baghel clan of Rajputs descended from the Gujarat family which ruled at Anhilwara Patan 1219 to 1296. A member of the family migrated to Northern India and obtained possession of Bandhogarh, which remained the capital of the Baghel possessions until its capture by Akbar in 1597 when Rewa became the chief town. It was soon made over to Rewa by the Emperor Akbar.

2. Rewa is the first among the Baghelkhand States. The State is held under treaties made in 1812 and 1813.

3. For his services in 1857, the districts of Sohapur and Amarkantak were conferred upon Maharaja Raghuraj Singh, the present Prince's grandfather, who was informed that, in his dealings with the zamindars, he would be expected to adopt a course in conformity with the practice of the British Government.

4. The transit duties levied in the State were abolished in 1868.

5. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur, succeeded his father, Lieutenant-Colonel Maharaja Sir Venkat Raman Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., on the 31st October 1918 and according to local history is the 34th of his line. He married a sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur on the 25th June 1919. His Highness contracted a second marriage in February 1925, with the daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Madan Singh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.. Ruler of Kishangarh. The present Ruler has a son named Sri Yuvraj Maharaj Kumar Martand Singh Bahadur, born on 15th March 1923.

6. The Maharaja was invested with ruling powers on the 31st October 1922 by His Excellency the Viceroy. His Highness was made a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1927, and G.C.I.E.. on the 1st January 1931.

7. The present Maharaja was a page to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

8. The capital of the State is Rewa.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS, OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES' FORCES UNITS.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Transport corps.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
1,13,76,000	140	961	507	737	2,124	19	..	21
† 45,94,000	491 139	299	† 100	976	17	..	..

* This year the average of previous five years is given.

† The figures are less than normal on account of reduction due to economy measures.

‡ Artillery only.

"His Highness married a daughter of Mr. J. B. Lawler of Minnesota (U. S. A.), in September 1938".

7. In 1932 His Highness was appointed a member of the Second Round Table Conference.

8. His Highness was made a G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1935.

9. In 1936 His Highness inaugurated a Legislative Council enjoying a wide franchise and representing diverse interests in the rural and urban areas of the State.

10. His Highness is assisted by a Cabinet consisting of the Prime Minister as President and three other Ministers.

11. The chief local industry is textile, there being several weaving and spinning mills in the capital, Indore.

12. In 1876 H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (afterwards H. M. King Edward VII) and in 1905 T. R. H. the Prince and the Princess of Wales (afterwards Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary) visited Indore. In February 1922, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (afterwards H. M. King Edward VIII) visited Indore.

13. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Indore :—

Lords Northbrooke, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Hardinge, Chelmsford, Reading, Irwin, Goschen, Willingdon and Sir George Stanley.

14. At the outbreak of the present war, His Highness placed the entire resources of his State, the services of his troops and his personal services at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor. His Highness placed a sum of Rupees five lakhs at the disposal of His Excellency the Viceroy and made a donation of £1,000 to the British Red Cross Fund.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population. (Census Report, 1931).	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Alirajpur	His Highness Raja Sir Pratap Singh, K.C.I.E., Raja of—(Rathor Rajput).	12th September 1881.	14th February 1891.	836	101,963	Rs. 5,16,000
2	Barwani	His Highness Rana Dev Singh, Rana of—(Sisodia Rajput).	19th July 1922.	22nd April 1930.	1,178	141,110	10,56,000
3	Bhar	His Highness Maharaja Anand Rao Puar, Maharaja of—(Puar Maratha).	24th November 1920.	31st July 1926	1,800	243,430	17,46,000
4	Jaora	Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Fakhr-ud-Daula Nawab Sir Muhammad Ali Khan Bahadur Saif-ud-Jang, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., Nawab of—(Pathan).	17th January 1883.	6th March 1895.	602	102,166	15,00,000
5	Jhabua	His Highness Raja Udal Singh, Raja of—(Rathor Rajput).	6th May 1813	22nd January 1895.	1,336	145,522	4,78,000
6	Jobat	Rana Bhim Singh, Rana of—(Rathor Rajput).	10th November 1915.	25th May 1917.	181	20,152	82,000
7	Kathiwara	Thakur Rana Onkar Singh, Thakur of—(Jadon Rajput).	5th December 1891.	8th June 1903	70	6,093	45,000
8	Mathwar	Rana Laxman Singh, Rana of—(Poncar Rajput).	14th March 1921.	9th April 1933.	120	2,807	14,000
9	Piploda	Rawat Raghuraj Singh, Rawat of—(Doria Rajput).	17th January 1930.	21st July 1936.	72.72	0,027*	1,18,000
10	Ratanmal	Thakur Daxrath Singh, Thakur of—(Sisodia Rajput).	15th October 1892.	7th April 1899.	32	2,189	25,000†
11	Raiflam	Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singh, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., Maharaja of—(Rathor Rajput).	13th January 1889.	29th January 1893.	693	107,321	10,00,000
12	Sailana	His Highness Raja Sir Deep Singh, K.C.I.E., Raja of—(Rathor Rajput).	18th March 1891.	14th July 1919.	297	35,223	3,00,000
13	Sitaman	His Highness Raja Sir Ram Singh, K.C.I.E., Raja of—(Rathor Rajput).	2nd January 1880.	11th May 1900	202	28,422	2,71,000

* Excluding the population of the Piploda State villages in the Panth Piploda Estates.

† Excluding the revenue of Jagir Villages, balance in hand and debts and deposits.

ALIRAJPUR.

1. The early history of the State is very uncertain; but it appears to have been founded by Anand Deo Rathor about 1440. When the British power was established in Malwa, this State was under the control of an adventurer

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS, OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES' FORCES UNITS.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
5,13,000	††1,271	‡8,475	347	80	23	..	144	11	..	..
10,39,000	3,389	..	..	..	25	7	281	11	..	..
16,39,000	††6,601	..	66	176	33	$\frac{37}{33}$	351	15	..	..
14,50,000	67,927	†500	..	..	51	$\frac{126}{19}$	325	13	..	..
4,38,000	††1,271	**2,038	..	..	6	34	166	11	..	..
74,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..
45,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..
14,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..
94,000	..	*15,500	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..
19,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..
9,62,000	42,000	‡800	..	93	30	89	237	13	..	15
3,10,000	15,000	‡5,000	..	..	24	$\frac{44}{5}$	130	11	..	..
2,72,000	..	27,500	..	..	..	..	123	11	..	..

* To Jaora.

† To Indore.

‡ To Gwalior.

§ To Ratlam.

†† To Dhar.

‡ Not yet organized

** Indore State.

†‡ Towards the maintenance of Malwa Bhill Corps.

named Musafir Makrani. This man was recognised as Manager of the State during the minority of Jaswant Singh, posthumous son of Partab Singh, who had died prior to the British settlement of Malwa. An engagement was mediated in 1818 between Musafir Makrani and the Dhar Darbar under which customs duties in Alirajpur were made over to Dhar in lieu of payment

of tribute. This arrangement proved to be unsatisfactory, and with a view to promote commerce with Gujarat, it was arranged, through the mediation of the British Government, that the State should pay to the British Government for Dhar the sum of Rs. 10,000 Hali currency. The tribute having been thus alienated from Dhar, all supremacy of that State over Alirajpur ceased.

2. In March 1862, Jasvant Singh died leaving a will by which he divided the State between his two sons. The neighbouring Chiefs were consulted as to whether this partition should be admitted, and it was at last decided by Government that the will should be set aside and that Gangdeo, the eldest son, should be recognised as heir. In 1881 owing to lax administration of the Dewan, and more particularly because of his interference with the hereditary customs of the Bhil Patels and Tarvis, the Bhil population was in a very discontented state. Thakur Jit Singh, who had objected to the nomination by the Government of India of Bijai Singh as Raja, took advantage of this discontent and induced the Bhil and Bhilala leaders, together with many Makranis, to rise against the Darbar. The towns of Nanpur, Bhabra and Ohaktala were looted and Alirajpur itself was threatened: but with the assistance of the Malwa Bhil Corps the disturbance was put down and the leaders were shot or captured.

3. Bijai Singh died in August 1890 before he was invested with powers. His cousin, Pratap Singh, the present Ruler, was selected by the Government of India to succeed him. He was educated at the Daly College at Indore. The Raja was entrusted with full administrative powers in July 1909.

4. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy, but is not entitled to be visited by His Excellency. His Highness was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. The salute of the present Ruler Raja Sir Pratap Singh, K.C.I.E., was raised to 11 guns on the 1st January 1921.

5. The Ruler was granted the hereditary title of Raja on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar held by His Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi in December 1911 at which His Highness was present. He was made a C.I.E. on the 3rd June 1915 and a K.C.I.E. on the 3rd June 1933.

6. His Highness Raja Sir Pratap Singh married first (1900) a daughter of Thakur Bahadur Singh of Kathiawara and secondly (1902) a daughter of the late Maharawal Chandra Singh, uncle of the present Raja of Chhota Udepur in the Rewa Kantha Agency. He has a son and heir, Fateh Singh, born on the 22nd August 1904, and a daughter born on the 11th November 1904. Rajkumar Fateh Singh was married to the daughter of His Highness the Raja of Baria on 7th May 1922. He has four sons, of whom the eldest, Yuvarajkumar Surendra Singh, was born on the 17th March 1923, the second Kumar Narendra Singh, on the 5th May 1928 and the third Kumar Kamalendra Singh, on the 30th December 1933 and the fourth Kunwar Jayendra Singh, on the 3rd October 1938; he has also three daughters.

7. The capital of the State is Alirajpur.

BARWANI.

1. The Ranas of this State are Sisodia Rajputs of the Udaipur family who separated from the parent stock about the 14th Century. Their country

was originally of considerable extent, but was devastated by the Marathas and at the time of Sir John Malcolm's Settlement of Malwa, only a strip of the Satpura range with the low lands on either side remained with them. They were not, however, tributaries to any of the Malwa Chiefs.

2. Rana Indrajit Singh died in 1894 and was succeeded by Rana Ranjitsingh who was invested with ruling powers in 1910. He ruled from 1910 to 1930. After his death on the 21st April 1930, he was succeeded by his son Rana Devi Singh who was born on the 19th July 1922. He is a minor and is receiving education at the Christian College, Indore.

3. The administration of the State is being carried on by a Minority Administration Council with Sir Harilal N. Gosalia, M.A., LL.B., as Dowan and President of the State Council. Barwani has a considerable forest area, which is a valuable source of revenue to the State.

4. The Rana is entitled to be received by the Viceroy, but not to be visited by him. The Rana has a salute of 11 guns.

5. Rana Devi Singh has a younger brother named Udai Singh. He was born on the 24th November 1923 and is now receiving education at the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun.

6. The capital of the State is Barwani.

DHAR.

1. This State takes its name from the historic city of Dhar which is its Capital. Its present Puar Rulers claim their descent from the Parmara Rajputs. Anand Rao Puar is generally considered as the founder of the principality, which, with the right to receive tributes from certain Rajput Chiefs, was assigned to him by the Peshwa Baji Rao the first (circa 1725-30).

In the early part of the last century the State suffered severely at the hands of the neighbouring States, and was preserved from destruction only by the courage and talent of Maina Bai. By the treaty of 1819 the State was taken under the protection of the British Government and several districts which had been lost were recovered and restored to it. The State was confiscated in 1857, but was subsequently restored to its Ruler Anand Rao Puar III, who was entrusted with the actual administration in 1864.

2. Dhar is one of the Treaty States in the Central India Agency.

3. The State does not pay tribute to the British Government or to any other State. On the other hand it receives tanka from thirteen Feudatories and nine Bhumias. The State also receives an annual payment of Rs. 10,000 from Alirajpur through the British Government.

4. The Ruler of Dhar has full civil and criminal jurisdiction within his territories, and is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy. He has a permanent salute of 15 guns.

The Ruler has also the right of adoption.

5. Maharaja Sir Udaji Rao Puar, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., on whom the title of Maharaja was conferred as a hereditary distinction, left no son; the Dowager Maharani Laxmi Bai Saheba adopted her nephew, and named him Anand Rao Puar IV.

6. The young Maharaja was born in November 1920. His Highness has passed his Diploma Examination from the Daly College, Indore. After completing his College career His Highness undertook an educational tour to England and the Continent where he spent about 6 months. He is now receiving Administrative training in the State.

7. His Highness the Maharaja being a minor, the administration of the State is being carried on by a Council composed of seven members, including the Dewan of the State who is the President.

JAORA.

1. Ghafur Khan, the first Nawab of Jaora, was brother-in-law of the predatory leader Amir Khan, whom he represented at the Court of the Maharaja Holkar when Anur Khan quitted Malwa on his expeditions into Rajputana. The lands which had been assigned to him by the Maharaja Holkar were guaranteed to him by the 12th Article of the Treaty of Mandsaur on condition of his maintaining a body of 600 horse.

2. Ghafur Khan was succeeded in 1825 by his son Ghaus Muhammad Khan, who was then only two years of age. The arrangements for the management of the State were made by the British Government but as Jaora was nominally subordinate to the Indore State, although really independent of it, the investiture of the infant Nawab was made in the name of Malhar Rao Holkar and confirmed by the British Government, and a *nazarana* of two lakhs of rupees was presented to Holkar.

3. In 1823, the quota of troops to be maintained was permanently fixed at 500 horse, 500 foot, and 4 guns. In 1842, this arrangement was commuted for a yearly contribution of Hali Rs. 1,85,810. The contribution was reduced to Hali Rs. 1,61,810 in 1859 as a reward for the Nawab's services during the mutiny of 1857.

4. In 1362, the Government of India granted a sanad guaranteeing the succession to the State according to Muhammadan law, in the event of failure of natural heirs. In 1865, the Nawab received permission from the Government of India to adopt the titles "Ihtisham-ud-Daula" and "Feroz Jang" as personal distinctions.

5. Nawab Ghaus Muhammad Khan died in April 1865 and the succession of his son Muhammad Ismail Khan was recognised. Muhammad Ismail Khan was installed by the British Government in the name of the Maharaja Holkar, to whom, according to precedent, a *nazarana* of two lakhs of rupees was presented by the Nawab. In 1874, Muhammad Ismail Khan was entrusted with the administration of his State. In January 1883, a son, named Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, was born to Muhammad Ismail Khan and was recognised by Government as his successor. Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan, who was made Honorary Major in the Army in 1881, died in March

1895, and his son Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, was installed by the British Government in the name of the Maharaja Holkar, under the title of "Fakhr-ud-Daula Nawab Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang". It is a custom in the Jaora family for each Chief to assume a distinctive title on his accession subject to the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy. The title selected by the present Nawab was "Fakr-ud-Daula", "Saulat Jang". In accordance with precedent, a *nazarana* of two lakhs of rupees was presented by the Nawab. The claim of the Indore Darbar to depute an Agent and present a *khillat* was rejected by the Government of India, and the representative of the Indore Darbar was allowed to attend the installation ceremony as a spectator only. During the minority of Iftikhar Ali Khan, the administration of the State was conducted by Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, C.S.I., who was appointed Minister during the life-time of Nawab Ismail Khan.

6. His Highness Nawab Iftikhar Ali Khan who was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and under a European guardian and tutor, and who served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for two years, was invested with ruling powers in his State in April 1906 subject to certain conditions which were withdrawn in 1910. The Nawab's son and heir Sahibzada Muhammad Zulfikar Ali Khan, who was born on 6th September 1910, died on the 23rd November 1914. His Highness was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. He was made a K.C.I.E. and promoted to the honorary rank of Major in the Army on the 12th December 1911. His Highness was further promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 24th October 1921. His Highness was invested with G.B.E. on the 12th May 1937, on the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI.

7. His Highness has seven sons, the eldest of whom is Nawabzada Mohammad Nasir Ali Khan. The names of the other Nawabzadas in the order of their ages are:—

- Nawabzada Mohammad Mumtaz Ali Khan,
- Nawabzada Mohammad Usman Ali Khan,
- Nawabzada Mohammad Murtuza Ali Khan,
- Nawabzada Mohammad Ehtesham Ali Khan,
- Nawabzada Mohammad Mansoor Ali Khan,
- Nawabzada Mohammad Intisar Ali Khan.

Nawabzada Mohammad Mumtaz Ali Khan passed the final examination of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in 1929 and was attached to the 9th Lancers as a second Lieutenant; he subsequently resigned the commission and is now working as Military Secretary to His Highness.

8. The capital of the State is Jaora.

JHABUA.

1. Jhabua, prior to the settlement of Malwa, was tributary to Maharaja Holkar. The family are Rathor Rajputs descended from one of the former Rajas of Jodhpur, and have been established in this part of Central India for about three centuries.

2. There are some seventeen families of rank (Umraos) in the State who still pay direct to the Holkar State a tribute of Rs. 6,659 British currency (equivalent to Salim Shahi Rs. 13,318), and Rs. 2,014 Salim Shahi, now equivalent to Rs. 1,007 British currency, is also paid by the Darbar on account of those Jagirs which have escheated to Jhabua.

3. In 1871, an exchange of land was effected between Jhabua and Indore as to the parganas of Thandla and Petlawad, in which formerly joint jurisdiction was exercised. Under this arrangement Thandla remained with Jhabua and Petlawad with Indore. As compensation for the share of customs duty formerly accruing to Indore in these territories, Jhabua pays annually to Indore the sum of Salim Shahi Rs. 1,278. A further sum of Rs. 1,400 is also paid to equalise the revenue of some of the transferred villages.

4. The present Ruler, Raja Udai Singh, was adopted by the late Raja Gopal Singh from the Khawasa family, a tributary of Jhabua. He was granted full powers of his State in 1898. The Raja married the sister of the Raja of Sunth in May 1907, the daughter of the Thakur of Dhariawad in February 1912, and the daughter of the Raja of Sheopur Baroda in March 1912. He has no male issue.

5. His Highness is entitled to be received in a separate Durbar by His Excellency the Viceroy, but is not entitled to a return visit. The Raja was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

6. The powers of the Raja were curtailed in 1900. They were restored to him in 1918 on certain conditions but were again curtailed in 1928 and subsequently restored in 1931. His Highness resides outside the State and, with effect from the 29th September 1934, the administration has been conducted by a Council under the supervision of the Political Agent in Malwa.

7. The capital of the State is Jhabua.

JOBAT.

1. Rana Indrajit Singh abdicated the Chiefship in 1916, and in May 1917 His Excellency the Viceroy selected Bhim Singh, the second son of the Thakur of Borjhar, to succeed to the State.

2. The ~~minor~~ Rana Bhim Singh was born on the 10th November 1915. In July 1923 the Rana joined the Daly College, Indore. He was invested with ruling powers on the 14th March 1936. He married in February 1937 the Rajkumari of Barwani State: the sister of His Highness Rana Devsinghji of Barwani. He has a son and heir, Kumar Arjun Singh, born on the 28th May 1938.

3. The capital of the State is Jobat.

PIPLODA.

1. In 1820, the settlement of Piploda was made by Sir John Malcolm with Pirthi Singh. By it a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 28,000 is paid to the Nawab of Jaora according to Article 12 of the Mandsaur Treaty. The Thakur receives annually Rs. 138 as Tanka on six villages from the Senior

Branch of Dewas, and Rs. 115 on five villages in Gadgucha from the Junior Branch. He further receives a sum of Rs. 1,000 as *damii* from Tal and Mandawal.

2. On the representation of the Thakur, the Government of India decided that the Jaora Darbar had no right to collect the *sayer* revenues in Piploda, and that the Thakur should himself collect these dues, paying a half share to Jaora through the Political Agent. The Rawat has abolished all *sayer* in his State from the 1st May 1933, and agreed under an amicable settlement (between himself and His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Jaora) to pay annually Rs. 1,500 to the Jaora Darbar as compensation for their half share of *sayer* collections, payment to be made direct in equal instalments. Thakur Pirthi Singh, with whom the original settlement of 1820 was made, was succeeded in turn by his son Umaid Singh, and his grandson, Unkar Singh. Dule Singh died in October 1888, and was succeeded by his eldest son Kesri Singh. Kesri Singh died on the 4th November 1919 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thakur Mangal Singh, who has been educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

3. A son was born to Thakur Mangal Singh on the 25th April 1913, named Ratan Singh who died on the 13th July 1935. A second son named Kunwar Durganarain Singh was born on the 7th February 1922. Rawat Mangal Singh died on the 20th July 1936 and was succeeded by Rawat Raghuraj Singh, the posthumous son of Kunwar Ratan Singh. He was born on the 17th January 1936. The State is being managed by a Superintendent under the supervision of the Political Agent. The Jaora-Piploda status case was decided by the Government of India in 1924 whereby Piploda was declared to be a State independent of Jaora and the Chief has been permitted to use his hereditary title of Rawat.

4. The capital of the State is Piploda.

RATLAM.

1. Under the engagement mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1819 between Parbat Singh, Raja of Ratlam and Daulat Rao Scindia, the former agreed to pay the Gwalior Darbar an annual tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 84,000, while the latter undertook never to send any troops into the country or to interfere in any way in the internal administration or succession. This tribute was assigned to the British Government under the Treaty of 1844 with the Maharaja Scindia in part payment for the Gwalior Contingent. It is now paid to the Government of India under the Treaty of 1860.

2. The Raja of Ratlam, who is descended from a younger branch of the Jodhpur family, was considered the principal Rajput leader in Western Malwa and in consequence received voluntary allegiance and assistance from the neighbouring Rajput Chiefs. Parbat Singh died in 1824, and was succeeded by Balwant Singh, whose right to succeed had been fruitlessly disputed by Raja Parbat Singh's senior Rani. Balwant Singh's rule lasted until August 1857. He rendered good services during the Mutiny, in recognition of which his adopted son and successor, Bhairon Singh, received a *khillat* of Rs. 3,000 and the thanks of the Government.

3. Bhairon Singh died in January 1864, leaving a son Ranjit Singh, aged two years, who was recognised by the Government of India as heir to the State. Mir Shahmat Ali, C.S.I., an officer of the British Government, was deputed to superintend the administration, and with him were associated the uncle of the young Raja and the Thakur of Sarwan.

4. Raja Ranjit Singh received independent charge of his State in 1880. He was created a K.C.I.E. in 1887.

5. The Raja of Ratlam was addressed by the Viceroy for the first time on the occasion of Her late Majesty's Jubilee, 1887.

6. Raja Ranjit Singh died in January 1893 and was succeeded by his son, Sajjan Singh, the present ruler.

7. His Highness was a member of the Imperial Cadet Corps from 1901-03. In 1911, he was promoted to the rank of Major in the Army. In April 1915 he proceeded on active service to France. He was promoted to the Honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 3rd June 1916.

8. Raja Sajjan Singh was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. His Highness was created a K.C.S.I. on the 25th June 1909. He was present at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

9. On the 1st January 1918, for services in connection with the War (1914-19), His Highness was granted a permanent salute of 13 guns and the rank of Honorary Colonel in the Army, and also received the "Croix d'officier of the Legion d'Honneur" from the French Government.

10. In April 1920 in recognition of the enlightened administration of the State, the Government of India granted to His Highness unrestricted criminal jurisdiction over his own subjects. Subsequently in 1930 His Highness was granted hereditary full criminal powers over all persons committing offences within the State territories with the exception of Europeans, European British subjects, Americans or Government servants.

11. On the 1st January 1921, His Highness was granted a permanent local salute of 15 guns, and also the title of Maharaja, and on the 17th March 1922 he received the K.C.V.O. He was also appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. In June 1930, he received a G.C.I.E. On the 22nd September 1936, His Highness was promoted to the rank of Major-General and appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

12. His Highness has two sons and two daughters. The Heir-Apparent Maharaj Kumar Lokendra Singh was born on the 9th November 1927 and the second Maharaj Kumar was born on the 2nd October 1932.

13. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited Ratlam in 1921. Lord Irwin, Lord Goschen, Lord Willingdon, Sir George Stanley and Lord Brabourne have also visited Ratlam.

14. At the invitation of His Majesty King George VI, His Highness attended the Coronation held on the 12th May 1937 as His Majesty's A. D. C.

15. The capital of the State is Ratlam.

SAILANA.

1. This State originally formed a part of Ratlam but became an independent entity from the time of Pratab Singh, the second son of Chhatrasal, the capital being originally at Raoti. Jai Singh who succeeded Pratab Singh founded the town of Sailana in 1730 by which name the State has since been known. The first Ruler of Sailana to come in contact with the British Government was Raja Lachhman Singh. An Agreement was mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1819 between Raja Lachhman Singh and Maharaja Daulat Rao Scindia, whereby Sailana agreed to pay Rs. 42,000 Salin Shahi to Scindia and the former undertook, in return, not to send troops into Sailana or interfere in any way in the internal administration. This payment is now made to the British Government under the Treaty with the Maharaja Scindia of the 12th December 1860, having been assigned in 1844 in part payment of the cost of the Gwalior Contingent.

2. Raja Lachhman Singh, with whom the original settlement was made in 1819, was succeeded by his son, Ratan Singh, who, having no son, was succeeded by Nahar Singh, his uncle. Nahar Singh was succeeded by his son Takhat Singh, who died in 1850, leaving a son, Dule Singh, then a minor. The State was administered by the British Government till the mutiny of 1857, when it was put under a Regency headed by the chief widow of the late Raja. As an acknowledgment of the services rendered during the mutiny in preserving order and furnishing troops, the members of the Regency council received *khillats*. Raja Dule Singh was put in power in 1859.

3. In 1884, the Government of India, at the request of the Raja, recognised as his heir Jaswant Singh, of Semlia, whom he had adopted.

4. Jaswant Singh succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his adoptive father in October 1895. The *nazarana* on this occasion was fixed, as a special case, at Rs. 48,000, being half of the net revenue after deducting the amount of *khillat*. His Highness Raja Sir Jaswant Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., died on the 13th July 1919 and was succeeded by his eldest son, His Highness Raja Dileep Singh, who was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. For several years His Highness held the offices of General Secretary and Vice-President of the All-India Kshattriya Mahasabha. On three occasions he was elected President of the annual celebrations of the institution. He is the President of the Council of Shri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal and of the Kruksheetra Restoration Society. The privilege of exchanging *kharitas* with His Excellency the Viceroy was conferred on His late Highness in 1911. He was made a K.C.I.E. on 1st January 1936. A son was born to His Highness Raja Dileep Singh on 15th October 1918, named Digwijaya Singh, and a second son on 20th February 1921 named Laxman Singh.

5. Unrestricted Criminal Jurisdiction over his subjects was conferred upon the Ruler of the State in 1921.

6. The capital of the State is Sailana.

SITAMAU.

1. This State was founded by Raja Kesho Das, a grandson of Raja Ratay Singh of Ratlam, who, in 1695, received a Sanad from Aurangzeb. A tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 60,000 from this State was guaranteed to the Maharaja Scindia by an agreement mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1820. In consequence of repeated representations from the Raja, Salim Shahi Rs. 5,000 of the annual tribute were remitted in 1860 by the Maharaja Scindia on the occasion of the Raja's son waiting on him at Gwalior. Raja Raj Singh of Sitamau remained faithful to the British Government during the mutiny of 1857 and received a *khillat* valued at Rs. 2,000.

2. Raja Raj Singh, who was an able ruler, died in 1867. His eldest son having predeceased him in 1864, the succession of his grandson, Bhawani Singh, was recognised and sanctioned by the British Government. Bhawani Singh died in May 1885 and was succeeded by Bahadur Singh, elder son of Thakur Takhat Singh of Chiklia, his second cousin. On this occasion the Maharaja Scindia claimed to receive *nazarana*; but it was held that Sitamau being a mediatised State of the first class, was liable to the payment of *nazarana* to the Government of India alone, and that one year's revenue was properly leviable under the rules on the occasion of Bahadur Singh's succession. In consideration, however, of the poverty of the State, a *nazarana* of half a year's net income was taken; and a *khillat* of the value of Rs. 8,875 was bestowed on the Raja, on his formal installation, in the form of a deduction from the *nazarana*.

3. Raja Bahadur Singh died in April 1899 and, leaving no issue, was succeeded by his younger brother, Sadul Singh, the Thakur of Chiklia, who died of cholera in May 1900 after a short rule of a few months.

4. With Raja Sadul Singh's death the line of the ruling family became extinct. The Government of India were pleased to continue the State and, after consideration of the claims of several applicants to the *gaddi*, selected Bapu Ram Singh, the brother of the Thakur of Kachhi-Baroda, as having by birth the strongest claim and being by reason of his age and qualifications well suited to rule. In consideration of the poverty of the State and its being seriously affected by famine and in view of the heavy tribute which it pays to the Maharaja Scindia, the Government of India were pleased to remit half the amount of *nazarana* due.

5. Raja Ram Singh was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. The privilege of exchanging *kharitas* with His Excellency the Viceroy was conferred on His Highness in 1911. He was made a K.C.I.E. on the 12th December 1911 in honour of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi at which he was present. His Highness has three sons of whom the first, Rajkumar Raghubir Singh, was born on the 22nd February 1908, the second Govind Singh on the 10th August 1911, and the third Raghunath Singh on the 6th December 1912.

6. Hereditary extended judicial powers were conferred upon the Ruler of the State in 1921.

7. The capital of the State is Sitaman.

EASTERN STATES.

On the 1st April 1933, the States formerly in political relations with the Governments of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and the Central Provinces (except the Makrai State) were placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the then Agent to the Governor-General, Eastern States; Makrai State was included in the Bhopal Political Agency in Central India.

In consequence of the reconstitution of the Eastern States Agency in November 1936, the Bengal States of Cooch Behar and Tripura, and the Mayurbhanj State were placed in political relations with the Secretary to the Resident for the Eastern States, with the headquarters at Calcutta.

EASTERN STATES—BENGAL STATES AGENCY.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of Succession.	Area in square miles.	Population. (Census 1931).	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Cooch Behar.	His Highness Maharaja Bhup Bahadur, G.C.I.E., C.B., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Koch.	15th December 1915.	20th December 1922.	1,318	590,866	Rs. 39,27,000
2	Tripura.	Captain His Highness Maharaja Manikya Sir Bir Bikram Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Tripura.	19th August 1908.	13th August 1923.	4,116	382,450	29,33,000
3	Mynabhanj.	Malabari Maharaja of Mynabhanj, K.C.I.E., Kshatriya.	February 1901.	21st April 1928.	4,243	889,603	33,45,000

COOCH BEHAR.

The Rajas of Cooch Behar probably belong to the non-Aryan tribe of Koch, a people of Tibetan or Dravidian origin now largely scattered on the North Eastern Frontier. More than 3 centuries ago, two brothers named Bisu Singh and Sisu Singh, established by their conquests a principality in the North Eastern part of India. The former is the immediate ancestor of the Rajas and of the Nasiv Deos or Ministers of Cooch Behar. His son Narayan further extended his dominion, but in 1603 the Moghul armies greatly encroached on the State of Cooch Behar till at the beginning of the 18th century the Raja's dominions were reduced to their present limits.

2. The State was included in the Eastern States Agency in December 1936 and is now in direct political relations with the Resident for the Eastern States.

3. The ruling family belongs to the Kshatriya Varna caste. The hereditary titles of Maharaja and Bahadur were conferred on the ruler of the State in 1884 and also the titles of His Highness and Bhup Bahadur, the latter being recognised as a family distinction. The first recipient of these appellations was Maharaja Nripendra Narayan, the grandfather of the present ruler. In 1867 the Maharaja was granted a permanent salute of 13 guns. In accordance with a Treaty concluded with the British Government in 1773, the tribute of the State was fixed at half the annual revenue, though in 1780 this was altered to the fixed sum of Rs. 67,700, which arrangement still continues. The first important treaty in the history of the State was concluded in 1773 by Raja Dharendra Narayan. The State thereby acknowledged the suzerainty of the British Government, agreed to the tribute, and was promised in return military aid for purposes of defence. In 1862 a Sanad was granted to the Raja guaranteeing to him the right of adoption.

4. Maharaja Sir Nripendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, G.C.I.E., C.B., grandfather of the present ruler, was A.-D.-C. to Their late Majesties King Edward VII and King George V and was present in England at their coronations. He died in England in 1911 and was succeeded by his son Maharaja

Average annual ex- penditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Govern- ment.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		State Troops, other than Indian States' Forces Units.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
28 00,000	67,700-15-0	...	..	..	..	145*	295	13	..	..
22,60,000	..	..	..	361	..	90	318	13	..	..
29,93,000	1,058	..	..	..	..	..	509	9	..	..

* 124 Infantry, 4 Camp followers and 17 bands men.

† Including the expenditure of the Zamindari.

‡ Including 41 armed police.

‡ Including 98 armed police.

Raj Rajendra Narayan, who died after ruling for only two years. Maharaja Raj Rajendra Narayan was succeeded by his brother, Maharaja Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, on the 1st September 1913. In August of that year he had married Shreemati Rajkumari Indra Raja, the eldest daughter of Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwar of Baroda. In 1917 he was created a K.C.S.I. He attended the coronation of His late Majesty King George V. He died in December 1922 and was succeeded by his son Jagadipendra Narayan, the present Maharaja.

5. His Highness Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur was born on December 15th, 1915, being thus seven years old when his father died. During his minority a Council of Regency was established with his mother as President. The Maharaja was educated at Harrow and Cambridge, and was invested with full ruling powers on 6th April 1936.

6. He has three sisters and a brother. The latter, Maharaj Kumar Indrajitendra Narayan, was born in 1918. Maharaj Kumari Ila Devi married Kumar Ramendra Narayan Deb Barman, a relative of His Highness the Maharaja of Tripura, in 1936.

7. His Highness is entitled to visit the Viceroy and enjoys the privilege of a return visit.

8. In 1891 Lord Lansdowne visited Cooch Behar, and in 1918 Lord Chelmsford.

9. In the administration of the State His Highness is assisted by a Council with a Vice-President and three other full Members. Since 1909 there has also been a Legislative Council. This now consists of the Members of the Council, two other officials, and eight non-official Members representing different interests and areas and constituting a non-official majority.

10. His Highness owns zemindaris known as the Chaklajat Estates in surrounding British districts.

11. The capital of the State is Cooch Behar.

TRIPURA.

This State is of great antiquity, and used to comprise a varying area won by conquest in the plains as well as in the hill tract. At times its armies enlarged its dominions from the Sundarbans in the West to Burma in the East and South and Kamrup in the North. The military prestige of its Rajas was at its height during the 16th century and it was not until the beginning of the 17th century that the Moghuls obtained a footing in the country. In the 18th century it was reduced by the Nawab of Murshidabad, and remained thereafter under Muhammadan control. The Muhammadans, though dominating the whole, actually occupied the plains only, which were parcelled out among the Musalman nobles and placed on the rent-roll under the name of Roshnabad. The British, on assuming charge in 1765, took settlement of these, leaving the hills independent. The two tracts have since been declared to be what is legally known as an "Impariable Raj", and the Raja for the time being is both a British Zamindar and a Ruling Prince. The position has had an anomalous effect on succession to the State, which has from time to time been allowed by the British Government to follow the establishment of a title to the zamindari in the British Courts. The latest decision was, however, that the latter have no further jurisdiction than to declare that the ruler selected for the State is the rightful proprietor of the zamindari. His zamindaris are situated in the districts of Noakhali, Tipperah and Sylhet, comprising more than 600 square miles and from which the annual income is about 13 lakhs of rupees.

2. The Rajas of Tripura claim descent from King Druhya of the Lunar race. Their present title Barman means "armour" a term applicable to all Kshatriyas—and their family name was "Pha" up to 1279 A. D. when Tugral, the then Governor of Bengal, conferred on them the appellation of Manikya (a jewel), which was formally recognised by the Government of India in 1919. The traditions and history of the family are contained in the "Rajmala", or State record, an epic in Bengali, said to be the oldest composition in the language in existence. The family has recently intermarried freely with Kshatriya families in Manipur, Nepal and States in Central India, United Provinces and Gujarat. The family lost its hold on the State on the death of Bejoy Manik II, who was sent prisoner to Delhi for failing to pay the revenue due to the Moghuls. Shamsheer Ghazi, a Mussalman adventurer, a subject of the State, usurped power for some time. After his downfall Krishna Manik became Raja and during his rule the State came under British protection.

3. In 1862, when Ishan Chandra Manikya died, the succession was disputed but it was eventually decided in 1870 in favour of his brother, Maharaja Bir Chandra Manikya, who rendered assistance to Government in the last Lushai Expedition. Raja Radha Kishore Manikya, 140th of his line, was confirmed in succession to his father, Maharaja Bir Chandra Manikya in 1897.

4. Raja Radha Kishore Manikya died on the 12th March 1909 at Benares, and his son Birendra Kishore Manikya, who was born in 1888, was installed as Raja on the 25th November 1909. He was married on the 11th March 1900 to a daughter of the late General Rana Padam Jung Bahadur of Nepal, and again on the 30th November 1907 to another daughter of the same

General by whom he had one son, Bir Bikram Kishore Deb Barman, born on the 19th August 1908 and appointed Jubraj on the 25th November 1909. Three other sons were born to him by the fourth Maharani. The Maharaja died on the 13th August 1923.

5. Captain Maharaja Manikya Sir Bir Bikram Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur, K.C.S.I., succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 13th August 1923. During his minority the administration of the State was entrusted to a Council of Administration.

6. On the 16th January 1929, the Maharaja married the sixth daughter of the late Maharaja Sir Bhagabati Prasad Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., K.B.E., of Balrampur. After her death in November 1930, he married the eldest daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Panna, on the 28th May 1931. The Maharaja has a son aged five and a daughter aged three years. The Maharaja underwent a course of military training with the 8th Gurkha Rifles at Shillong. He was created a K.C.S.I. on the 3rd June 1935.

7. A survey and settlement of the Zamindari under the Bengal Tenancy Act was completed in 1899.

8. Between 1871 and 1878 a Political Agent was appointed to reside at Agartala, the capital, with the object of protecting British interests on the frontier, which were then in special danger from Lushai raids. The Political Agency was revived in 1910.

9. The British Government have no treaty with Tripura, nor do they receive any tribute. A Sanad dated the 21st June 1904, was granted to Raja Radha Kishore Manikya by the Viceroy, settling the question of succession to the State and its appurtenances. It was presented to the Raja by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal on his first visit to Tripura in July 1904. The first visit paid to the State by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal was in February 1913. The Maharaja is entitled to visit the Viceroy and enjoys the privilege of a return visit.

10. The title of Maharaja as a hereditary distinction was conferred upon Maharaja Manikya Birendra Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur on the 18th January 1919.

11. The State was known as "Hill Tippera" till 1920 when its name was changed to "Tripura". The administration of the State is carried on by a Minister assisted by three Naib Diwans in charge of their own departments.

12. The State was placed in direct political relations with the Government of India on the 15th November 1922, the Governor of Bengal in Council acting as Agent to the Governor General (now Crown Representative) for the State. On 1st December 1936 Tripura was included in the Eastern States Agency.

MAYURBHANJ.

The ruling family is the head of the Bhanja Vansi Kshatriyas of Orissa and claims to belong to the Solar line. The emblem of the State is a peacock.

2. The State first came into contact with the British in 1761 when the East India Company took possession of Midnapore and the Ruler of Mayurbhanj opened friendly negotiations with them. Rani Sumitra Dei.

widow of the previous Chief, Damodar Bhanj, was acknowledged by the British Government in 1803. No engagement or treaty was, however, entered into with her. On her death in 1811, the succession devolved on Tribikram Bhanj, who executed engagements in 1812 and 1815 in respect of tribute and pilgrim taxes. His son, Raja Jadunath Bhanj, concluded the treaty of 1829.

3. The treaty of 1829 was supplemented by Sanads defining the status and powers of the Ruler. The first of these was granted in 1894; revised Sanads were granted in 1908, 1915 and in 1937. In 1862 an adoption Sanad was granted. The Maharaja enjoys full powers of internal administration. For services in connection with the Great War of 1914—18 the late Chief was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns.

4. During the Mutiny, Maharaja Jadunath Bhanj rendered valuable aid to the British arms, and the title of Maharaja Bahadur was conferred upon him personally in recognition of his services. Maharaja Krishna Chandra Bhanja Deo was created a Maharaja in 1877 in recognition of his efficient administration and public liberality. He died in 1882 leaving a minor heir, Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo, who assumed charge of the State in 1890. He established a State Council. The title of Maharaja was conferred upon him as a personal distinction in 1903, and made hereditary in 1910. He died as a result of a shooting accident in 1912 leaving two minor sons. The elder, Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanja Deo, was installed in 1920 but died eight years later. He was made an honorary Lieutenant in 1921. He was succeeded by his brother Maharaja Pratap Chandra Bhanja Deo, the present Ruler. He is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

5. Born on February 18th, 1901, the Maharaja married, in 1925, a granddaughter of Rajadhiraj Sir Nahar Singhji, K.C.I.E., of Shahapura in Rajputana. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and the Muir Central College, Allahabad. On the 1st January 1935 he was created a K.C.I.E. He has two sons, born in 1929 and 1931, respectively, and one daughter born in 1935.

6. The State comprises extensive forests and some iron ore mines. The capital of the State is Baripada and is connected by railway with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway system.

Serial No.	Name of State	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census 1931).	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bastar . .	Maharaja Pravir Chandra Deo, Maharaja of — (Kshatri Sainrantsi Chauhan).	25th June 1920.	29th February 1930.	13,062	524,721	Rs. 9,75,000
2	Changbhakar	Bhailya Krishna Pratap Singh Deo, Raja of —	25th May 1922.	18th April 1934.	800	23,322	47,000
3	Chhuikhadan	Mahant Bhudhar, Kishor Das, Chief of — (Bairagi).	1st April 1891	30th September 1903.	153	31,668	1,12,000
4	Jashpur .	Raja Bijoy Bhushan Singh Deo, Raja of — (Kshatri Suryarantsi Nara).	11th January 1923.	20th February 1931.	1,603	193,098	3,37,000
5	Kalahandi (Karond).	Maharaja Pratap Keshari Deo, Maharaja of — (Nagrantsi Kshatriya).	5th October 1919.	19th September 1930.	3,745	513,716	6,98,000
6	Kanker .	Maharajadhiraj Bhannu-pratap Deo, Chief of — (Kshatri Chandravantsi).	17th Sept. 1922.	8th January 1925.	1,431	136,101	3,34,000
7	Kawardba .	Thakur Dharanraj Singh, Chief of — (Raj-Gond).	18th August 1910.	4th February 1920.	708	72,820	2,17,000
8	Khatragarh .	Raja Brendra Bahadur Singh, Raja of — (Kshatri Nagravantsi).	8th November 1914.	22nd October 1918.	631	167,400	5,04,000
9	Korea .	Raja Ramanuj Pratap Singh Deo, Raja of — (Kshatri Agnicula Chauhan).	8th December 1899.	November 1909.	1,631	90,886	4,32,000
10	Nandgaon .	Mahant Sarveshwari Das, Chief of — (Bairagi).	30th March 1906.	24th June 1913.	871	182,380	5,03,000
11	Palna .	Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo, Maharaja of —	30th March 1912.	16th January 1924.	*2,511	566,924	10,31,000
12	Rajgarh .	Raja	1923.	15th February 1924.	1,480	277,569	5,06,000
13	Sakti .	Raja	1892	4th July 1914	138	48,469	1,03,000
14	Samangari .	Raja Bahadur Javahir Singh, C.I.E., Raja of — (Raj-Gond).	3rd December 1883.	5th August 1900.	540	128,967	2,60,000
15	Surguja .	Maharaja Ramanuj Saran Singh Deo, C.B.E., Maharaja of — (Kshatri Chandravantsi Rakshet).	4th November 1895.	31st December 1917.	6,055	502,038	8,52,000
16	Udaipur .	Raja Chandra Chur Prasad Singh Deo, Raja of — (Kshatri Chandravantsi Ruk s').	5th June 1923	8th December 1926.	1,055	97,738	2,25,000

* No modern survey. The whole of the area has been computed from surveys prior to 1905.

† Personal title. The title of Raja is hereditary.

BASTAR.

The Ruling family of Bastar State claim descent from Annam Deo, brother of Pratap Rudra, the most brilliant Ruler of the Kakatiya dynasty, who lost his life and kingdom in a battle with the Moghuls early in the 14th century. Annam Deo, who came from Warangal in the Deccan, established himself in the village of Bastar. In the eighteenth century the capital was removed to Jagdalpur. After years of hostilities between Bastar and Jeypore, the State came under the influence of the Bhonslas and it passed to the British Government in 1853.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATES TROOPS, OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES FORCES UNITS.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
9 40,000	18,000	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..
39,000.	150	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..
1,00,000	5,700	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..
2,01,000	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	90	..	..	..
6,91,000	15,600	..	..	..	..	..	357	9	..	..
2,93,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	..	..	..
3,60,000	13,599	..	..	..	..	..	84	..	..	..
5,54,000	29,335	..	..	..	..	..	155	..	..	..
2,67,000	750	..	..	..	..	..	76	..	..	..
4,27,000	26,637	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	..	..
9,91,000	13,000	..	..	..	..	..	271	9	..	..
5,70,000	5,500	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..
1,10,000	1,300	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..
2,61,000	4,500	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	..	..
8,51,000	3,500	..	..	..	..	..	420	..	..	..
1,78,000	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	78	..	..	..

2. The present Ruling family are Somvanshi Rajputs. On the 31st March 1933 the title of Maharaja was conferred as a hereditary distinction.

3. In March 1862 the Ruler of Bastar received an adoption Sanad, and in December 1870 he executed an Acknowledgment of Fealty.

4. Raja Rudra Pratap Deo succeeded Raja Bhairam Deo in 1891 as a minor and the State remained under minority administration until January 1908, when he was invested with powers. He died on the 16th November 1921 leaving one daughter, Prasulla Kumari Devi, who was born on the 11th February 1910. She was recognised as his successor and was installed on the gaddi on the 23rd November 1922. In January 1927 she married

Kumar Profulla Chandra Bhanj Deo, cousin of the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj, but as a result of continued ill-health died in 1936. She left two sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Pravir Chandra Deo, was born on the 25th June 1929 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on his mother's death on the 29th February 1936. The younger son, Bijoy Chandra Deo, was born on the 4th March 1934 and the two daughters in 1928 and 1930, respectively. The State has been under minority administration since 1921.

5. The State is chiefly a plateau 2,000 feet above the sea level with occasional ranges rising to 4,000 and some low lying stretches below 1,000 feet. It is mostly covered with jungle, including sal and teak. The population is sparse and mostly aboriginal—Murias, Marias and Parjas.

6. The capital of the State is Jagdalpur.

CHANGBHAKAR.

The Ruling family are Chauhan Kshatriyas descended from a branch of the Korea ruling family. The Ruler of the State bears the title of Bhaiya. The State first came under the authority of the British Government in 1819 when it was a feudal dependency of the Korea State and remained so until 1848, when it was dealt with individually and recognised as a separate State.

2. A Sanad was granted in 1899 defining the status and powers of the Chief and was revised in 1905, 1928 and 1937.

3. The late Chief, Bhaiya Mahabir Singh Deo, was born in 1879 and succeeded to the *gaddi*, while he was a minor, on the death of his uncle Bhaiya Balbhadra Singh Deo, in September 1896. During his minority, Lal Bajrang Singh, a member of the family, was in charge of the State.

The Chief took charge of the State in July 1900 soon after attaining his majority. Bhaiya Mahabir Singh Deo died on the 23rd December 1932 leaving two widows. Mahabir Singh's only son, Lal Jagdishwar Prasad Singh Deo, who was born on 16th May 1899 and married the daughter of Colonel Tarakshay Bikram Jhang Bahadur, Rana of Nepalgunj, died on the 15th of May 1923 leaving a widow and three daughters. In July 1925 Bhaiya Mahabir Singh Deo married as his second wife the daughter of Rai Ramphal Singh Malguzar in Jaunpur district of the United Provinces but had no issue by her.

4. The adoption made by the late Bhaiya Mahabir Singh Deo of Kunwar Krishna Pratap Singh, second son of Bhaiya Indra Pratap Singh Deo Illakadar of Jhilmili in Surguja was recognised by Government in a formal Durbar held in the State on the 18th April 1934. He was born on the 25th May 1922 and is being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. During his minority, the State is under the management of Government.

5. The State is very inaccessible and the population is principally composed of Kawars, Cherwas, Baldas, Gonds and Kols.

6. The capital of the State is Bharatpur.

CHHUIKHADAN.

The State was conferred on a Bairagi, Mahant Rup Das, the founder of the Ruling family, by Mndhoji Bhonsla in 1750. Tulsi Das, the successor of Rup Das, was recognised as Zamindar by the Bhonsla Raja about the year 1780. The Ruler still retains the hereditary title of Mahant.

2. In 1853, on the lapse of the Nagpur State, the Zamindari came to the British Government by right of succession and in 1865 the status of Feudatory Chief was conferred on the Ruler. In 1865 an adoption Sanad was granted. The status and powers of the Ruler are defined by the Sanad granted in 1937.

3. Mahant Radha Ballabh Das succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1896 but died of poisoning in 1898. He was succeeded by his eldest minor son, Digbijai Jugal Kishore Das, but he died on the 30th September 1903. The present Ruler, Mahant Bhudhar Kishore Das, a younger brother of the previous Mahant, was installed on the *gaddi* in February 1915. He was born on the 1st April 1891 and was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. He married the daughter of a Bairagi Malguzar in the Drug District of the Central Provinces in 1910. He has three sons and three daughters, of whom the eldest son, Rituperna Kishore Das, was born on the 3rd July 1922, and is being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur.

4. The Mahant is assisted in the administration of the State by a Diwan.

5. The inhabitants, who are mainly agriculturists, are mostly Lodhis, Telis, Gonds and Chamars.

6. The capital of the State is Chhuikhadan.

JASHPUR.

The early history of the State is obscure but according to the tradition, the territory which now comprises it was formerly under aboriginal chieftains. It is said that Sujan Rai, a son of the then Chief of Sonepur, a Suryavanshi Rajput, was the founder of the present Ruling family. He established himself at Khuria after defeating the Dom Raja.

2. The State was ceded to the British Government by the provisional agreement concluded with the Mahratta Chief, Mudhoji Bhonsla, in 1818; it was originally treated as a fental dependency of Surguja. Though it has long since been recognised as a separate State, it still pays its tribute of Rs. 2,000 through Surguja. This tribute which has been payable to the British Government since 1819 was originally Rs. 775 and remained at that figure for many years. In 1899 it was raised by the terms of the Sanad then granted to Rs. 1,250 and in 1921 it was fixed for a period of 17 years at Rs. 2,000.

3. The Ruler's hereditary title is Raja. In 1899 the Chief was granted a Sanad defining his status and powers. This was revised in 1905 and 1937. The judicial powers of the Rulers, which from 1863 were very limited, were enlarged in 1919.

4. For 50 years prior to 1900, Raja Pratap Narayan Singh Deo ruled the State with marked ability and was awarded a C.I.E. He was succeeded by his son, Bishan Prasad Singh Deo, who was granted the personal title of Raja Bahadur in 1911. Bishan Prasad Singh Deo died on the 3rd January 1924 and was succeeded by his son Deo Saran Singh Deo. On Deo Saran Singh Deo's death on the 20th February 1931, his only son, Bijoy Blusan Singh Deo, who was born on the 11th January 1926, became Ruler. During his minority the State is administered by a Superintendent under the orders of the Political Agent, Chhattisgarh States. The young Raja is being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur.

5. There are four Zamindaris in the State, namely Khuria, Aheradih, Arra and Pharsabhar. The State is hilly and communications consist of fairweather roads only, and the inhabitants are almost entirely aboriginal. Of these the Korwas have given considerable trouble from time to time, but efforts to settle them on the land have generally proved a success. There is a large Christian element in the State.

6. The capital of the State is Jashpurnagar.

KALAHANDI--(OR KAROND).

No records are available in regard to Kalahandi (or Karond as it was formerly called), but it is believed that it was an independent State and not one of the Garjat States which composed the group under the dominion of Patna and Sambalpur. Originally the Ruling family are believed to have been Gangabansi Rajputs, but eventually the male line died out, and in 1008 A.D. the daughter of the then Ruler was married to one Ragnath Sai Deva, a Nagabansi Rajput of Chota-Nagpur. It is from this union that the present Ruling family have sprung. The State eventually came under the dominion of the Malharrattas, and in the days of Raghuji Bhonsla a tribute of Rs. 5,330 was regularly paid to him. In 1853, when the Bhonsla dominions lapsed to the Crown, the State came into direct relations with the British Government and was classified as a Feudatory State in 1867.

2. In 1877 Raja Udit Pratap Deo was created a Raja Bahadur and granted a personal salute of 9 guns, both of which distinctions were made permanent and hereditary the next year.

3. The first Sanad was granted to Raja Udit Pratap Deo in 1867 and this was revised in 1905, 1915 and 1937.

4. Raja Udit Pratap Deo died in 1881 and his adopted son Raghu Keshar Deo was recognised by the Government of India, but a dispute arose in regard to succession, and the Konds eventually rebelled. The disturbances were suppressed, and in 1882 a British officer was appointed to manage the State. In 1887 this officer was appointed Political Agent for the whole of the Chhattisgarh Feudatories. The Raja was murdered when he was about 22 years of age by one of his servants and was succeeded by his son Maharaja Braja Mohan Deo in 1897. In 1926 the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction was conferred upon him and this was made hereditary in 1932. For services rendered in the Great War he was made an O.B.E. in 1918. He died in 1939 and has been succeeded by his eldest son, Maharaja Pratap Keshari Deo, who was educated at Patna University.

5. The Ruler is assisted in the administration of his State by a Diwan.

6. The inhabitants of the State are mainly aboriginal but there are a few Rajputs, Brahmins and Ahirs. Minerals such as graphite, mica, manganese and bauxite exist in the State, but are not worked.

7. The Capital of the State is Bhawanipatna.

KANKER.

According to an inscription dated 1192, Bir Kanhar Deo, a scion of the Chandravanshi clan of Rajputs from Jagannath Puri in Orissa, came to what is now known as the Dhamtari Tahsil of Raipur District and established himself at Sihawa. His third successor annexed the pargana of Kanker and moved his capital from Sihawa to Kanker. In 1809, Bhup Deo, the then Ruler, rendered assistance to the Ruler of Bastar and was deprived of his State by the Mahrattas, but it was restored to him in 1818 on the intervention of the British Resident, at Nagpur, on payment of an annual tribute of Rs. 500. This tribute was remitted in 1823. No earlier tribute is traceable as the State was held from the Bhonsla Darbar on condition that a force of 500 men be furnished whenever required. Thus Kanker is the only State in this group which pays no tribute.

2. The title of Maharajadhiraj has been mentioned in various Sanads but no records are available as to how this title was originally conferred. In 1865 the then Ruler, Narhar Deo, was granted an adoption Sanad and executed an Acknowledgment of Fealty in 1866. In 1937 the Ruler was granted a Sanad defining his status and powers.

3. Maharajadhiraj Narhar Deo succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1853 at the age of three years. In 1889 his mind became unhinged by domestic troubles and a Diwan was appointed to administer the State on his behalf. The Ruler died without issue on the 9th May 1903 and was succeeded by his nephew, Lal Kamal Deo. He was granted a personal salute of 9 guns on the 12th December 1911. He died on the 8th January 1925 without any male issue and he was succeeded by his adopted son Bhanupratap Deo, a grandson of the Maharaja of Chota-Nagpur, who was born on 17th September 1922 and is now being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur.

4. The State is under the administration of the Political Agent, Chhattisgarh States, through a Superintendent.

5. More than half the population consists of Gonds and the remainder are mostly Halbas, with a few non-aboriginal castes.

6. The capital of the State is Kanker.

KAWARDHA.

Kawardha State was created by the Mahrattas and conferred by Raghuji Bhonsla of Nagpur on a representative of the junior branch of the Pandaria Zamindari family, who are Raj Gonds, for military services rendered. It came into relationship with the British Government on the lapse of the Nagpur State in 1853. The senior branch of the family still holds the Pandaria Zamindari of the Bilaspur District. The Rulers of Kawardha have the title of Thakur but no records exist to show how this title originated.

2. Originally the tribute payable to the Nagpur Rulers was Rs. 2,000 but by the time the State came into relationship with the British it had been raised to Rs. 7,400. In 1888 it was again raised to Rs. 32,000 but was reduced at the last revision in 1908 which fixed it for 30 years at Rs. 30,000. It was again reduced to Rs. 13,500 in 1938.

3. In 1865 an adoption Sanad was conferred and the Ruler executed an Acknowledgment of Fealty in 1866. In 1937 a Sanad was granted defining the status and powers of the Chief.

4. Thakur Rajpal Singh died in 1891 and was succeeded by his nephew Jadunath Singh, who died in 1920 leaving a minor son, Dharamraj Singh who was born on the 18th August 1910. Thakur Dharamraj Singh was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, and was installed as Ruler on the 15th April 1932. He married the daughter of Thakur Janardan Singh, a Raj Gond of Maihar in Central India and has two sons. The eldest Lal Vishwa Vijaya Singh was born on the 18th October 1932 and the youngest on the 26th of January 1935.

5. The administration of the State is carried on by the Ruler through a Diwan

6. The inhabitants of the State are mainly Gonds but there are also Telis, Lodhis and Chamars.

7. The Capital of the State is Kawardha.

KHAIRAGARH.

Little is known of the early history of the State but the Ruling family claim descent from a Nagvanshi Rajput of Chota Nagpur named Sabha Singh, whose younger son came to Kholwa, a village in the State, and established himself there. The territories of the State were acquired partly from the Gond Rajas of Mandla, partly from the Kawardha State in satisfaction of a debt, and partly from the Bhonsla Rajas of Nagpur. The capital was removed from Kholwa to Khairagarh by Kharag Rai in the middle of the 18th century. Later the Mahrattas established their dominion in this area and the State came under their sway. The State came into relations with the British Government on the lapse of the Nagpur State in 1853.

2. In January 1865 the Zamundar received a Sanad of Adoption and in 1866 he executed an Acknowledgment of Fealty and promised to pay tribute of Rs. 34,900. In 1888 it was raised to Rs. 70,000 and was again increased at the last revision in 1908 to Rs. 80,000, which fixed it for a period of thirty years, but it was reduced to Rs. 29,335 in 1938.

3. In 1937 the Ruler was granted a Sanad defining his status and powers.

4. Umrao Singh, who had succeeded in 1874, was given the title of Raja as a personal distinction in 1887, and in 1898 the title was made hereditary.

5. Raja Kamal Narain Singh died in 1908 and was succeeded by his son Raja Lal Bahadur Singh, who died on the 22nd October 1918 leaving two sons and two daughters. The present Chief Raja Birendra Bahadur Singh, eldest son of Raja Lal Bahadur Singh, was born on the 9th November 1914. He was invested with ruling powers on the 10th of December 1935. He married in May 1934 the daughter of the late Raja Pratap Bahadur

Singh Ju Deo, C.I.E., of Partabgarh Estate in Oudh, and has three daughters. In 1937 he visited England to witness the Coronation of their Majesties.

6. The Raja is assisted in the administration of his State by a Diwan.
7. The inhabitants of the State consist of Gonds with some Lodhis, Chamars, and Ahirs.
8. The capital of the State is Khairagarh.

KOREA.

Traditionally the territory composing the State belonged originally to a Kol Ruler who is said to have had his headquarters at Koreagarh hill. The Kol family are believed to have been dispossessed several centuries ago by Dharamal Shah, a Chauhan Kshatriya, whose line became extinct in 1897 upon the death of Raja Pran Singh. A dispute as to succession arose and the State was managed by a leading Zamindar for nearly two years. Finally the claims of Sheomangal Singh Deo, a distant cousin of the last Chief, were recognised by Government.

2. Korea, along with its then feudal dependency, was ceded to the British by the Mahratta Chief Mudhoji Bhonsla in 1818, and in the following year Raja Ghariab Singh, the Zamindar, entered into the State's first engagement with the British—a *Kabuliat* in respect of its tribute. Changbhakar was separated from Korea in 1848.

3. The Rulers of the State have apparently always held the title of Raja and in the *Kabuliat* of 1819 the then Ruler was so described.

4. From 1819 an annual tribute of Rs. 400 was paid up till 1899 when a new Sanad fixed it at Rs. 500 for twenty years. In 1921 it was again revised and fixed at Rs. 750 for a period of seventeen years.

5. In 1899 a Sanad was granted to the Ruler defining his status and powers and subsequent Sanads were granted in 1905, 1928 and 1937.

6. Raja Sheomangal Singh Deo was installed in 1899 and died in 1909. He was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Chief, Raja Ramanuj Pratap Singh Deo, who was born on the 8th December 1899. A period of minority administration followed, and he was installed on the *gaddi* in January 1925. In 1920 he married the daughter of the Maharaja of Chota-Nagpur, and now has four sons. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur and is a Bachelor of Arts of the Allahabad University. In 1931 he was selected as a representative of the lesser States at the Round Table Conference, and he is a representative member of the Chamber of Princes. His eldest son and heir is Jubraj Bhupendra Narayan Singh Deo who was born in 1923.

7. The Ruler is assisted in the administration of his State by a Diwan.

8. There are three Zamindaris, Khargawan, Patna and Baswahi Tappa. The Central India Coal Fields branch railway from Anuppur to Chirmiri, an important colliery in the State, was constructed in 1930. Three collieries are being worked and the State is believed to be rich in undeveloped minerals. The inhabitants are mainly Gonds, Rajwars, Pankas and Cherwas.

9. The capital of the State is Baikunthpur.

NANDGAON.

The Ruling families are Bairagis tracing their descent from Prahlad Das, a wealthy shawl merchant of Ratanpur. The State comprises four parganas, two of which Pandadah and Nandgaon were acquired in satisfaction of debts and Mohgaon and Dongargaon were granted by the Bhonsla Raja of Nagpur. The State came to the British Government by right of succession on the lapse of the Nagpur State in 1853. Prahlad Das, who assumed the title of Mahant, belonged to a sect in which celibacy was one of the observances and succession was maintained by adoption, i.e., from Guru to Chela. However, Manjiram Das, the fifth successor of Prahlad Das, married, and his son Ghanaram Das succeeded and ruled for three years. On his death the succession passed to his father's Chela Mahant Ghasi Das.

2. In 1865 Mahant Ghasi Das was recognised as a Feudatory Chief by Government, executing an Acknowledgment of Fealty in 1866. This Mahant died in 1883 and was succeeded by his son, Balram Das, who was granted the personal title of Raja in 1887. In 1893 he was made a Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction, but subsequent Chiefs have always been referred to as Mahants. Records do not show what tribute was paid to the Mahrattas by the Ruler of the State but in 1866 when he was given an adoption Sanad his tribute was fixed at Rs. 34,700. In 1888 the tribute was raised to Rs. 70,000 and at the revision of 1908 which fixed it for 30 years, it became Rs. 80,000 but in 1938 it was reduced to Rs. 26,637. The status and powers of the Ruler are defined by the Sanad granted in 1937.

3. Mahant Balram Das had no son and, instead of nominating a Chela, adopted a boy by name Rajendra Das who duly succeeded in 1897, but died while still a minor in 1912. The question of succession then came before the Government of India and in 1913 it was decided that Sarveshwar Das, a grandson of Dau Madho Das, a Mundit Chela of Mahant Ghasi Das, should succeed. He was installed while still a minor and invested with the powers of a Ruling Chief on the 10th February 1927. He married in February 1932 Shreemati Jayoti Devi, the step-sister of the present Maharaja of Mayurbanj. The chief has one son, Digbijay Das, who was born on the 25th April 1933.

4. The State is under the financial control. The Ruler is assisted in his administration by a Diwan who is a retired officer of the Bihar Provincial Service.

5. Rajnandgaon, the capital, is the only town in the State of importance and in it are situated the important Bengal-Nagpur Cotton Mills, an oil mill and five rice mills.

FATNA.

The State formerly had considerable importance as it was the acknowledged head of a cluster of States known as the Eighteen Garjhats. One Ramai Deva, a Chauhan Rajput, obtained the *gaddi* about 600 years ago, and is claimed as the founder of the present ruling family. In 1803 the

State, together with other territories, was ceded by Raghuji Bhonsla to the British but was returned to him by the treaty of 1806. On the deposition of the then Maharaja of Nagpur in 1818 it again came into relations with the British and was finally ceded by the treaty of 1826.

2. In a *Kabuliat* executed in 1827, the Ruler of Patna is described as Maharaja. On the 1st January 1918 the Ruler was granted a permanent salute of nine guns as a reward for services in connection with the Great War. Originally the tribute paid by Patna to the British was Rs. 600 per annum which was fixed in 1827 and remained unchanged till 1887. In 1888 it was raised to Rs. 8,500 per annum and in 1909 it was fixed at Rs. 13,000 for a period of 30 years. The Ruler was granted a Sanad in 1867 in which his status and powers were defined. Sanads were also granted in 1905, 1915 and 1937.

3. Maharaja Dalganjan Singh Deo, uncle of the previous Ruler, was born in 1857, succeeded in 1895 and died in 1910. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Prithwi Raj Singh Deo, who died in January 1924. Both these Rulers had their powers restricted owing to maladministration.

4. The present Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo, who was born on the 30th March 1912, was the second son of the Raja of Seraikela and succeeded by adoption to the Patna *gaddi* on the 16th January 1924. He was installed on the 3rd February 1933. He married a daughter of the Maharaja of Patiala in 1932. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and at St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh. He has one son, Jubraj Raj Singh Deo, born on the 27th April 1934 and three daughters born in 1933, 1935 and 1937.

5. The Maharaja administers his State through a Diwan.

6. There are three Zamindaris in the State: Bangomunda, Athgaon and Loisinga. The majority of the inhabitants are aborigines, Gonds, Binjhals, Savars, Khonds, etc.

7. The capital of the State is Bolangir, which is the only town of importance.

RAIGARH.

The Raj-Gond State of Raigarh is seemingly of ancient origin, but its history is obscure. At one time it was a feudatory of Sambalpur, but when that State was annexed by the Mahrattas a subsidiary treaty was apparently concluded in 1800 by the then Chief of Raigarh, Jujhar Singh, with the East India Company under which he relinquished the Padanpur Pargana, and when Sambalpur and Patna were retroceded to Raghuji Bhonsla by the engagement of 1806 it was expressly stipulated that the territory of Jujhar Singh, Raja of Raigarh, should continue to be incorporated in the British dominions. In 1819 the Raja executed a *Kabuliat* by which he agreed to pay to the East India Company an annual tribute of thirty gold mohars.

2. Nothing is known of the Ruling family prior to Jujhar Singh, but the State has remained in the hands of his successors, who have ever since been referred to as Rajas. On the 12th December 1911 the title of Raja Bahadur was conferred on Raja Bhup Deo Singh as a personal distinction. In 1866 Raja Ghansham Singh was given a Sanad of adoption and his

tribute was then fixed at Rs. 340. The next year by a fresh Sanad it was raised to Rs. 400. In 1888 it was further raised to Rs. 4,000 and in 1919 was fixed for 30 years at Rs. 5,500. In the Sanad of 1867 the Ruler's status and powers were defined. This Sanad was revised in 1937.

3. Raja Ghansham Singh died in 1890, and his son Lal Bhup Deo Singh was installed in 1894. The title of Raja Bahadur was conferred on him on the 12th December 1911 as a personal distinction. He died in 1917 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Natwar Singh, who proved incapable, and the management of the State was taken over by Government. Natwar Singh died in 1924 and was succeeded by his brother, Lal Chakradhar Singh, who was born on the 19th August 1905. Government management however continued till 1927 when Raja Chakradhar Singh was invested with power. He married in 1923 a sister of the Zamindar of Bindra Nawagarh estate in the Raipur District, and by her had a son and heir, Lalita Singh, born in 1924 and two daughters. He contracted a second marriage in 1929 with the only daughter of the present Raja of Sarangarh, Raja Bahadur Jawahar Singh, C.I.E., and a son was born to them on the 14th of September 1932. She has since died but in April 1932 he married the sister of Thakur Dharamraj Singh, the present Ruler of Kawardha State. The Raja was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur.

4. The Ruler administers the State through a Diwan.

5. Raigarh town, the capital of the State, is progressing industrially and has a jute mill and several factories which produce tussore silk and soap. The inhabitants of the State are mainly Gonds.

SAKTI.

The State was formerly a dependency of Sambalpur and passed to the British Government by the treaty of 1826 between the East India Company and the Mahratta Chief Raghujee Bhonsla. The Ruling family are Rajgonds and are said to be descended from the twin brothers, Hari and Gujar, who were given the territory by the Maharaja of Sambalpur. The hereditary title is Raja, but it is not known how this was acquired.

2. In 1866 the State's tribute was fixed at Rs. 240, in 1888 it was raised to Rs. 1,300 and in 1908 it was fixed for 30 years at Rs. 1,500. A Sanad of adoption was granted in 1865, and in 1866 the Chief executed an acknowledgment of Fealty. The Ruler's status and powers are defined by the Sanad granted in 1937.

3. Raja Ranjit Singh was deprived of his powers in 1875 for misrule, and the management of the State was taken over by Government until 1892, when Rup Narayan Singh, Ranjit Singh's eldest son, was installed. In 1902, owing to maladministration the management was again taken over by Government, who nominated a Diwan, to guide the Ruler in matters of administration.

4. Raja Rup Narayan Singh died in July 1914, and was succeeded by his nephew Raja Liladhar Singh, the present Chief, who was born on 5th January 1892. He was installed in February 1915. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. The title of Raja Bahadur was conferred on him as a personal distinction in 1929. He married in 1914 the sister

of the Zamindar of Bindra Nawagarh in the Raipur district by whom he has a son and heir, Lal Jiwandranath Bahadur Singh, who was born on 12th August 1916. Upon the death of his wife, the Raja married a second time in 1929 and a daughter was born to her in 1930.

5. The inhabitants of the State are nearly all Gonds, and the large village of Sakti is the only place of any importance in the State.

SARANGARH.

Sarangarh was formerly one of the Garhjat States subordinate to Sambalpur, and was finally ceded to the British by the Mahratta treaty of 1826. In 1866 an Acknowledgment of Fealty was executed by the Chief, and therein the Ruler of Sarangarh was described as Raja, a title which he had held since that time. The State tribute was then fixed at Rs. 1,400, but reduced to Rs. 1,350 the next year. In 1888 it was raised to Rs. 3,500 and in 1908 fixed for thirty years at Rs. 4,500. An adoption Sanad was granted in 1865 and in the Sanad of 1867 the status and powers of the Ruler were defined. A fresh Sanad was granted in 1937.

2. In 1878 while the then Raja, Bhawani Pratap Singh was still a minor, gross mismanagement was found to exist, and Government assumed the management of the State, which continued till the Chief died in 1889 and was succeeded by his cousin, Lal Raghubar Singh. Upon the latter's death in 1890, the succession passed to his son Lal Jawahir Singh, who was born in 1888. Administration by Government continued up to his investiture in 1909. Raja Jawahir Singh was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, and married in 1907 a daughter of the Zamindar of Khargawan in the Korea State. In 1908 he married again, and a son and heir, Naresh Chandra Singh, was born in the same year. The title of Raja Bahadur was conferred on him as a personal distinction on the 3rd June 1918 and the title of C.I.E. on the 3rd June 1934. In 1935 the Jubraj married Shrimati Tulsi Manjari Devi, the daughter of Diwan Narayan Singh of Fatehpur Zamindari in the Hoshangabad district.

3. The Ruler administers the State through a Diwan.

4. The inhabitants are practically all aboriginal, and Sarangarh, the capital, is the only town of any importance in the State.

SURGUJA.

This is the largest of the five transferred Chhota-Nagpur States. The Ruling family is descended from the Arkshel Rajas of Palamau. In 1818 the State was ceded to the British Government under the provisional agreement concluded with the Mahratta Chief Madhoji Bhonsla. Surguja is probably the oldest State in the Chhattisgarh States Agency. According to tradition, it was founded some 1700 years ago by a Arkshel Rajput of the Chandravanshi line, who came from Kundri in the Palamau district and reduced the aboriginal tribes to subjection. The Rulers of Surguja appear to have been at one time overlords of the present States of Udaipur and Jashpur, and the former was an appanage of the younger branch of the family, until it escheated to the British Government, and in 1860 was conferred on the then Chief of Surguja's younger brother as an independent State.

2. In 1820 Lal Amar Singh's tribute was fixed at Rs. 3,001, in 1889 it became Rs. 2,500 and in 1921 it was raised and fixed for a period of seventeen years at Rs. 3,500.

3. The status and powers of the Ruler were defined by the Sanad of 1899, which was revised in 1905 and 1937. The Ruler was declared a Raja by the 1820 Sanad, and the title of Maharaja, which had been bestowed on Raja Amar Singh, in 1826, and had been borne by his successors, was confirmed to the present Ruler by a Sanad granted in 1918 as a hereditary personal distinction, on the understanding that it was not to be regarded as a territorial title. On 31st March 1933 this title was conferred upon the Ruler as a territorial distinction.

4. On Raja Amar Singh's death, his son, Lal Indrajit Singh, succeeded, but he was mentally infirm, and for many years the State was managed by Bindeshwari Prasad Singh, his half-brother. Indrajit Singh died in 1879, and was succeeded in 1822 by his son, Raghunath Saran Singh Deo, who died on the 31st December 1917, when the succession passed to his son, the present Maharaja, Ramanuj Saran Singh Deo, born on the 4th November 1895. C.B.E., was conferred on him in 1919. After the death of his first wife in 1921, he married in 1922 a daughter of General Bhupatindra Bikram Shah, of Nepal. By his first wife he has two sons, the elder of whom, Maharaj Kumar Ambikeshwar Saran Singh Deo, was born on the 14th December 1910, and one daughter. By his second marriage he has one son, who was adopted under the name of Chandra Chur Prasad Singh Deo by the Ruler of Udaipur before his death, and is now the minor Raja of that State, and a daughter.

5. The State is administered by the Ruler through a Diwan.

6. The majority of the inhabitants of the State are aborigines.

7. The capital of the State is Ambikapur.

UDAIPUR.

Udaipur was originally a feudal dependency of Surguja and was formerly held by a distant younger branch of the Surguja family. By the treaty of 1818 it was ceded to the British Government by the Bhonsla Ruler of Nagpur, and at that time it was held by Kalyan Singh who paid tribute through the Ruler of Surguja. In 1852 the State was held to have lapsed to the British Government owing to the misbehaviour of Kalyan Singh and his two brothers. They were sentenced to imprisonment, but during the Mutiny they made their way back to the State and established a short-lived rule. In 1859 the survivor of the three was captured and transported. In 1860 the chiefship of the State was bestowed on Lal Bindeshwari Prasad Singh Deo, younger son of Maharaja Amar Singh of Surguja, as a reward for services in the Mutiny. He was granted a separate Sanad and from that time Udaipur became a distinct tributary State.

2. The present Ruling family are Chandravanshi Rajputs, and since 1877, when the hereditary title was conferred, the title of the Ruler of the State has been recognised as Raja.

3. When the first Sanad was granted to Lal Bindeshwari Prasad Singh Deo, the State tribute was fixed at Rs. 533. In 1899 a fresh Sanad issued to his successor fixed it at Rs. 800 for the next twenty years, and in 1921 the status and powers of the Ruler were granted in 1899, 1905 and 1937.

4. Bindeshwari Prasad Singh Deo was a Ruler of considerable strength of character. He rendered valuable services during the Keonjhar disturbances in 1868 and received the personal title of Raja Bahadur and was appointed C.S.I. He died in 1876 and was succeeded by his son Raja Dharamjit Singh Deo, who ruled till 1900. Raja Dharamjit Singh Deo died in 1900 and was succeeded by his minor son, Raja Chandrashekhar Prasad Singh Deo, who was born in 1889. During his minority the state was under Government management until his installation in 1912. He was installed in December 1912, but died in December 1926, without legitimate issue. He had adopted Chandra Chur Prasad Singh Deo, the third son of the Maharaja of Surguja. This adopted son, who was born on the 5th June 1923, was installed as Ruler in January 1928 and is being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. During his minority the State is administered by a Superintendent under the Political Agent, Chhattisgarh States. There are two Zamindaris named Chhal and Bagbahar. The State is chiefly undulating ground covered with sal forest. The main crop is rice. The majority of the people are aborigines.

5. The capital of the State is Dharamjaigarh.

ORISSA STATES AGENCY.

The former Sambalpur Agency has been renamed "The Orissa States Agency" and comprises the States of Athgarh, Athmallik, Bamra, Baramba, Baudh, Bonai, Daspalla, Dhenkanal, Gangpur, Hindol, Keonjhar, Khandpara, Kharsawan, Narsinghpur, Nayagarh, Nilgiri, Pal-Labara, Rairakhol, Ranpur, Seraikela, Sonapur, Talcher and Tigiria; the Political Agent's headquarters are at Sambalpur.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census 1931).	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Athgarh	Raja Srikanara Radhanath Bebartia Patnalk, Raja of — (<i>Kayasth</i>).	28th November 1900.	22nd June 1918.	108	50,148	Rs. 1,40,000
2	Athmallik	Raja Kishor Chandra Deo Samanta, Raja of — (<i>Kshatriya</i>).	10th November 1904.	3rd November 1918.	730	64,272	2,54,000
3	Bamra	Raja Bhanaganga Tribhuvan Deh, Raja of — (<i>Rajput</i>).	25th February 1914.	1st January 1920.	1,088	151,047	4,70,000
4	Baramba	Raja Narayan Chandra Birbar Mangraj Mahapatra, Raja of — (<i>Kshatriya</i>).	10th January 1914.	20th August 1922.	142	40,688	90,000
5	Bandh	Raja Narayan Prasad Deo, Raja of — (<i>Kshatriya</i>).	14th March 1904.	10th March 1918.	1,204	135,248	3,54,000
6	Bonal	Raja Indra Deo, Raja of — (<i>Kshatriya</i>).	6th January 1884.	10th February 1902.	1,206	80,186	1,05,000
7	Daspalla	Raja Kishor Chandra Deo Bhanja, Raja of — (<i>Kshatriya</i>).	16th April 1908.	11th December 1918.	568	43,402	1,34,000
8	Dhakanal	Raja Sankara Pratap Singh Deo Mahendra Bahadur, Raja of — (<i>Kshatriya</i>).	16th November 1904.	10th October 1918.	1,463	284,826	6,85,000
9	Gangpur	Raja Bir Udit Pratap Sekhar Deo Raja of — (<i>Kshatriya</i>).	25th September 1923.	26th December 1938.	2,492	356,672	6,22,000
10	Hindol	Raja Bahadur Naba Kishor Chandra Mardraj Jagadeb, Raja of — (<i>Kshatriya</i>).	14th June 1891.	16th February 1906.	312	48,896	1,34,000
11	Keonjhar	Raja Balbhadra Narayan Bhanja Deo, Raja of — (<i>Kshatriya</i>).	26th December 1905.	12th August 1920.	3,006	460,600	9,57,000
12	Khandpara	Raja Harihar Singh Mardraj Bhramarbar Ray, Raja of — (<i>Rajput</i>).	26th August 1914.	20th December 1922.	244	77,929	1,67,000
13	Kharsawan	Raja Sriam Chandra Singh Deo, Raja of — (<i>Kshatriya</i>).	14th July 1892.	6th February 1902.	163	44,805	1,43,000
14	Narsinghpur	Raja Ananta Narayan Man-singh Harichandan Mahapatra, Raja of — (<i>Rajput</i>).	6th September 1908.	5th July 1921.	100	40,878	1,11,200
15	Nayagarh	Raja Krishna Chandra Singh Mandhata, Raja of — (<i>Rajput</i>).	16th August 1911.	7th December 1918.	500	142,406	4,22,000
16	Nilgiri	Raja Kishor Chandra Mardraj Harichandan, Raja of — (<i>Kshatriya</i>).	2nd February 1904.	6th July 1918.	284	68,594	1,81,000
17	Pal-Lahara	Raja Musai Pal, Raja of — (<i>Kshatriya</i>).	26th November 1903.	18th April 1918.	452	27,074	80,600
18	Rairakhol	Raja Bir Chandra Jadumani Deo, Jenamoni Raja of — (<i>Kadam-bansi Rajput</i>).	1894	3rd July 1906.	833	35,710	93,000
19	Ranpur	Raja Birbar Krishna Chandra Singh Bajradhar Narendra Mahapatra, Raja of — (<i>Kshatriya</i>).	20th August 1878.	12th July 1899.	203	47,711	75,000
20	Seralkela	Raja Aditya Pratap Singh Deo, Raja of — (<i>Rajput</i>).	30th July 1887.	6th December 1931.	440	143,525	3,64,000
21	Sonepur	Maharaja Sadhansu Sekhar Singh Deo, Maharaja of — (<i>Chauhan Rajput</i>).	23rd August 1899.	29th April 1937.	906	237,920	4,85,000
22	Talcher	Raja Kishor Chandra Birbar Harichandan Raja of — (<i>Rajput</i>).	9th June 1880.	18th December 1891.	399	60,702	3,30,000
23	Tigiria	Raja Sudarsan Kshatriya Birbar Champati Singh Mahapatra, Raja of — (<i>Kshatriya</i>).	7th May 1883.	1st April 1933	46	24,822	47,000

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		INDIAN STATES FORCES.		State Troops, other than Indian States Forces Units.		Police Forces.	SALUTIN GUNT.		
	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.		Permanent.	Total.	Personal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs. 1,49,000	Rs. 2,800	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..
2,53,000	480	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..
4,68,000	7,500	..	..	..	..	..	168	..	..	..
1,66,000	1,700	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..
3,62,000	800	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	..	..
1,94,000	2,700	..	..	..	..	..	110	..	..	..
1,56,000	601	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..
4,79,000	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	234	..	..	..
4,09,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	201	..	..	..
1,55,000	351	..	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	..
8,69,000	1,000	..	..	..	11	116	263	..	..	..
1,62,000	4,212	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..
1,37,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..
1,12,000	1,416	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	..	..
4,67,000	5,322	..	..	..	..	21	123	..	..	..
1,81,000	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	..	..
81,000	267	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..
91,000	2,600	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..
74,000	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	..	..
3,69,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	..	..	..
4,70,000	12,000	..	..	..	..	..	206	9	..	..
2,21,000	1,640	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	..
44,000	842	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..

ATHGARH.

The founder of the State was Raja Niladri Bebartha Patnaik. He was the Minister of the Raja of Puri and is believed to have received Athgarh from him as a reward, or in dowry when he married the Raja's sister. The present ruling family are descended from him. The family title is "Sri Karan Bebartha Patnaik" and the hereditary title of Raja is enjoyed by the Ruler under the Sanad of 1874.

2. Raja Srikanan Raghunath Bebartha Patnaik ruled for three years only, and when he died in 1896 he was succeeded by his brother, Raja Bahadur Sri Karan Biswanath Bebartha Patnaik, on whom the title of Raja Bahadur was conferred in 1908 as a personal distinction.

3. He died in 1918 and was succeeded by his only son the present Ruler, Raja Srikanan Radhanath Bebartha Patnaik, who was born on the 28th November 1909. Raja Srikanan Radhanath was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, and installed on the *gaddi* on the 5th of September 1932. He married the daughter of the present ruler of Hindol on the 4th December 1929.

4. Athgarh is one of the ten States which entered into treaty engagements with the British in 1803. A Sanad of adoption was granted to the Ruler in 1862, and in 1894 he received a Sanad defining his status and powers. The Sanad of 1894 was revised in 1908, 1915 and 1937.

5. The Ruler is assisted in the administration of his State by a Diwan.

6. The inhabitants are mostly Chasas, Sahars, Khandayats and Pans whose main occupation is agriculture.

7. The capital of the State is Athgarh.

ATHMALLIK.

According to tradition, the founder of the State was one Pratap Deva, but the early history of the State is obscure. The family is Kshatriya by caste and the hereditary title of Raja was conferred on the Ruler in 1874.

2. The State was originally regarded as a tributary of Baudh, and the treaty of 1804 was concluded with Raja Bishambhar Deo, of Baudh and Athmallik. From 1819 onwards, Athmallik was treated as a separate State, and in 1894 a Sanad was granted to the Ruler defining his status and powers. Sanads of a similar nature were granted in 1894, 1908, 1915, and finally in 1937.

3. Raja Mahendra Deo Samanta was granted the title of Maharaja in 1890 as a personal distinction on account of his able administration of the State, especially during the famine of 1889.

4. Raja Bibhudendra Deo Samanta died on the 3rd November 1918 and was succeeded by his minor son Raja Kishore Chandra Deo Samanta. He was born in 1904 and was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. During the period of his minority the management of the State was taken over by Government. It was released on the 10th November 1925 and the Chief was formally installed on the *gaddi* on the 24th December 1925. In 1923 he married a daughter of the Ruler of Keonjhar, and after her death he married in 1927 the daughter of Bara Lal Harish Chandra Bhanj Deo of Mayurbhanj. Again, in January 1935, he married the daughter of Raja Lakshminarayana Harichandan Jagdeva of Tekkali in Ganjam, and in 1936

the daughter of Raja Fanindra Narayan Singh of Moheshpur Raj, Santal Parganas, Bihar.

5. The Raja is assisted in the administration of his State by a Diwan.

6. The inhabitants are mostly Chasas, Gauras, Gonds, Pans and Sudhas and are mainly agriculturists.

7. The capital of the State is Kaintragarh.

BAMRA.

Bamra originally formed one of the Sambalpur and Patna, or Garhjat, group, whose Chiefs were at first independent but were subsequently in subordination to the Maharaja of Patna. Tradition relates that the first Chief came from the Ruling family of Patna. The Ruling family are Rajput by caste and the Chiefs assume the titles of "Tribhuban Deb" and "Sudhal Deb" alternately on succession.

2. Tribhuban Singh, who died in 1869, was succeeded by his nephew Sudhal Deo, who died in 1903, when he was succeeded by his son Raja Satchidanand Tribhuban Deb. On his death on the 11th March 1916 he was succeeded by his son, Raja Dibyashankar Sudhal Deb, who in 1919 was decorated with a C.B.E., in recognition of his services during the Great War. He died in 1920 and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Ruler.

3. Raja Bhanuganga Tribhuban Deb the present Ruler, was born in 1914, and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1920. A period of minority administration followed until the Raja was invested with ruling powers on the 17th January 1935. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. In April 1935 he married a daughter of the Maharaja of Kalahandi. A daughter was born in June 1936, a son and heir on the 11th June 1937 and a second son on the 9th June 1939.

4. The first Treaty engagement was executed in 1827, and a Sanad of adoption was granted in 1865. In 1867 the Ruling Chief received a Sanad defining his status and powers. Sanads of this nature were granted in 1905, 1915 and 1937.

5. The Raja is assisted in the administration of his State by a Council consisting of two members, the Diwan and the State Judge.

6. The inhabitants are mostly Chasas, Kisans, Gauras, Gonds, Bhuiyas and Gandas, whose chief occupation is agriculture.

7. The capital of the State is Deogarh.

BARAMBA.

According to tradition, the history of the Baramba State starts from the year 1305 with Hatakeswar Raut, who was presented by the Raja of Orissa with two Khond villages, from which he and his successors built up the State.

2. The family title was originally Raut. Some of the Chiefs assumed the title of Mangraj, and a few generations ago the family assumed the style of "Birbar Mangraj Mahapatra". The Ruling family is Kshatriya by caste, and the hereditary title of Raja was granted in 1874.

3. Raja Biswambhar Birbar Mangraj Mahapatra ruled from 1881 to 1922. He died on the 20th August 1922 and was succeeded by his son, Raja Narayan Chandra Birbar Mangraj Mahapatra, the present Ruler.

4. The present Ruler was born in 1914. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, and then at the Ewing Christian College, Allahabad. He was formally installed on the *gaddi* on the 16th January 1935. In May 1934 he married a daughter of the late Lal Dayanidhi Deb and granddaughter of Sir Basudeb Sudhal Deb, K.C.I.E., the late Raja of Bamra. A son and heir was born on 19th April 1935 who was named Jubraj Sree Krishna Chandra Deb, and a second son on 10th April 1939 who was named Pattayet Sree Breendaban Chandra Deb.

5. The first treaty engagement was executed in 1803, and a Sanad of adoption was granted in 1862. In 1894 the then Chief received a Sanad defining his status and powers. This Sanad was later revised by the Sanads of 1908, 1915 and 1937.

6. The Raja is assisted in the administration of the State by a Diwan.

7. The inhabitants are mostly Chasas and Pans, whose main occupation is agriculture.

8. The capital of the State is Baramba.

BAUDH.

A line of Brahmin Rajas occupied the *gaddi* of Baudh until the year 1062, when the last Brahmin Raja died childless and gave the *gaddi* to a scion of the Keonjhar family, whom he had adopted as his heir. From him are said to be descended the present line of Rulers.

2. The Raj family claims descent from the Solar race, and is Kshatriya by caste. The hereditary title of Raja was granted by the Sanad of 1874.

3. Raja Jogendra Dev died on the 10th March 1913 and was succeeded by his son, the present Ruler. Raja Narayan Prasad Dev was born on the 14th March 1904 and succeeded to the *gaddi* as a minor on the 10th March 1913. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, and installed on the *gaddi* on 14th March 1925 when the minority administration came to an end. The Raja married the second sister of the Raja of Athmallik on the 23rd March 1923. He was elected as a representative member for the Orissa States to the Chamber of Princes for the term 1929—31, and was again elected for another term in 1936.

4. The first treaty engagement was executed in 1804. In this Treaty, Athmallik was concerned as a tributary of Baudh, but from 1819 onwards the independence of Athmallik (q. v.) was recognised. A *Kabuliat* was executed by the Ruler of Baudh in 1821 under the terms of which he agreed to pay tribute to the East India Company, and in 1827 he accepted responsibility in certain police and judicial matters. A Sanad of adoption was granted in 1862, and by the Sanad of 1894 the status and powers of the Chief were defined. Revised Sanads were granted in 1908, 1915 and 1937.

5. The Ruler is assisted in the administration of his State by an Advisory Council consisting of the Executive officers of the State under the presidency of the Diwan.

6. The inhabitants are mostly Gauras, Khonds, Pans and Chasas, whose principal occupation is agriculture.

7. The capital of the State is Baudhgarh.

BONAI.

The Ruling family is Kshatriya by caste, and the hereditary title is Raja. The Chiefs assume the styles of Indra Deo and Chandra Deo alternately on succession.

2. Raja Chandra Deo died in February 1902 and was succeeded by his eldest son Raja Dharani Dhar Indra Deo, the present Ruler. He was born on 6th January 1884 and was educated at Deogarh in the Bamra State, and received administrative training at Ranchi. The State was released from Government management on the 1st October 1915. The Raja married the daughter of Raja Sir Basudev Sudhal Deb, K.C.I.E., of Bamra, but no children were born to them. On the 13th May 1935 the Chief adopted Kadamba Keshari Deo, aged seven, the eldest son of his deceased brother, Hira Bajradhar Deo, as his son and heir. One of the Raja's brothers, Kumar Jadumani Deo, was adopted by the late Raja of Rairakhol, and is now the Ruler of that State. In 1925-26 the Raja of Bonai was elected as a representative member to the Chamber of Princes.

3. Bonai was ceded to the British Government in 1803 by the Treaty of Deogaon by the Mahratta Chief Raghuji Bhonsla, restored in 1818, and finally ceded by the Treaty of 1826. In 1899 Raja Chandra Deo was granted a Sanad defining his status and powers. This Sanad was revised in 1905, 1915 and 1919 and 1937. A Sanad of adoption was granted in 1914.

4. The Ruler is assisted in the administration of his State by a Diwan.

5. The inhabitants are chiefly Blmias, Gonds, Kharias, Mundas and Pans. The State is rich in mineral wealth, mainly manganese and iron ore.

6. The Capital of the State is Bonaigarh.

DASPALLA.

Daspalla is a corruption of Jaspalla meaning a village or number of villages acquired by conquest. The State was established by Sal Bhanja, one of the brothers of a former Raja of Baudh, and extended by his successors Narain Bhanja and Paduanav Bhanja. The two succeeding Chiefs attempted to wrest from the Raja of Angul the tract known as Jorimha and the dispute was decided in favour of the Raja of Daspalla, a Sanad being given to him by Raghuji Bhonsla in 1776. Thenceforth the State was known as Jorim Daspalla or Jorim Daspalla. The twelfth Chief of this family, Krishna Chandra Bhanja added the tracts of Nnsaghar, Baisipalli and Kalamba to his territory. The present ruling family are the descendants of Sal Bhanja, the founder of the State.

2. Raja Gour Chandra Bhanja, ruled from 1795 to 1805, and he entered into the first treaty between the British Government and the State in 1803. Raja Krishna Chandra Deo Bhanja succeeded his father Raja Gour Chandra Bhanja in 1805, during his rule the practices of Sati and human sacrifice were stopped. He assisted the British in capturing the Raja of Ghumsar and brought under his control the turbulent Annait Khonds, adding their paraganas to his territory.

3. Raja Narayan Deo Bhanja, who ruled from 1897 to 1913, adopted as his heir the second son of his daughter, wife of the late Raja of Parikud Estate in the Puri district. The adopted son was recognised by Government as Raja Kishore Chandra Deo Bhanja, but Balm Baisnab Charan Deo, a relative of the late Chief, claimed the succession and stirred up the Khond

population to rebellion. Order was restored by the Commissioner of Orissa, with a force of armed police.

4. The ruling family is Kshatriya by caste. The hereditary title is Raja, while Bhanja is also assumed as a family title.

5. The present ruler, Raja Kishore Chandra Deo Bhanja, was born on the 16th of April 1908 and educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. He received administrative training in the Raipur district. He succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1913, and was installed on the 3rd March 1930. In 1931 he married the sister of the ruler of the Bamra State, and a son, Jubraj Purna Chandra Deo Bhanja was born on the 16th March 1932. The Raja has another son born in 1933 and a daughter born in 1935. He has three sisters, one of whom is married to the brother of the Raja Bahadur of Hindol.

6. The first treaty engagement was executed in 1803 by the Chief as the Raja of Jorum. Shortly afterwards another Treaty was executed by him as Raja of Daspalla. A Sanad of adoption was granted in 1862 and by the Sanad of 1874 the hereditary title of Raja was conferred. In 1894 the Chief's status and powers were defined by the grant of a Sanad, which was revised in the years 1908, 1915 and 1937.

7. The Ruler is assisted in the management of the State by a Diwan.

8. The State pays Rs. 661 annually as tribute. This tribute is in theory paid for Jormu and nothing is paid for the Daspalla State proper in view of the annual supply of timber for the Jagganath car, which is still sent to Puri. This tribute was fixed by the Treaty of 1803, and under a later Treaty—probably executed in 1804—the Chief made himself responsible for the safety of the Barmul Pass on the Mahanadi river, and no tribute (except in respect of Jormu) was to be demanded from him so long as he remained loyal.

9. The inhabitants of the State are mostly Khonds, Pans, Chasas and Gaurs whose chief occupation is agriculture.

10. The capital of the State is Daspalla.

DHENKANAL.

The State is said to have been founded in 1529 by Hari Singh, a Rajput warrior. Tradition relates that the most notable incident in the dynastic history was the war between his ninth descendant and the Bhonslas of Nagpur during the latter half of the 18th century. This culminated in the defeat of the Bhonslas, and brought from the Raja of Puri the hereditary title of "Mahendra Bahadur" for the Ruler.

2. The State, which had been under Government management continuously since 1877, was released on the 13th February 1906, when Raja Sura Pratap Mahendra Bahadur attained his majority. He died on the 16th October 1918, and owing to his son being minor the management of the State was taken over by Government until the 15th November 1925. The hereditary title of Raja was conferred on the Ruler by the Sanad of 1874.

3. Raja Sankara Pratap Singh Deo Mahendra Bahadur, the present Ruler, was born on the 15th November 1904, and was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. He completed his B.A. course at the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack and was installed on the *gaddi* on the 18th December 1925. He married the eldest daughter of the present Ruler of Seraikela in 1924. He

was elected as a representative member to the Chamber of Princes during the years 1931—35.

4. The first treaty engagement was executed in 1803. A Sanad of adoption was granted in 1862. In 1894 a Sanad was granted to Raja Sura Pratap Mahendra Bahadur defining his status and powers. This Sanad was revised in 1908, 1915 and 1937.

5. The Ruler is assisted in the administration of his state by an Executive Council, consisting of three members, under his own Presidency.

6. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people, who are chiefly Chasas, Gauras, Khandaits, Brahmins and Telis.

7. The capital of the State is Dhenkanal.

GANGPUR.

The Gangpur Raj family claims descent from the Pamar clans of Rajputs of Ujjain through Raja Bir Vikramaditya.

2. Gangpur was ceded to the British Government in 1803 by the Mahratta Chief Raghuji Bhonsla, but was restored in 1806 and finally ceded by the Treaty of 1826. Gangpur was formerly dependent on the Chief of Sambalpur, but this dependency ceased when it came under the British Government. The family is Kshatriya by caste and the hereditary title is Raja.

3. Raja Bhawani Shankar Sekhar Deo, while a minor, succeeded his grandfather Maharaja Raghunath Sekhar Deo, who died on the 10th June 1917 after ruling for 52 years. The title of Maharaja was conferred on him as a personal distinction in 1915. The State was released from Government management on the 14th May 1919 when the minor Chief attained majority. He was formally placed on the *gaddi* on the 2nd February 1920. He died on the 5th May 1930, leaving two minor sons. The elder succeeded him under the name and title of Bir Mitra Pratap Sekhar Deo. He died during his minority in London on the 26th June 1938 and was succeeded on the 26th December 1938 by his brother (who was born on the 25th September 1923) under the name and title of Raja Bir Udit Pratap Sekhar Deo. During his minority his mother has been granted administrative powers. She is aided by a Diwan.

4. A Sanad defining the status and powers of the Ruler was granted in 1899 to Raja Raghunath Sekhar Deo. This Sanad was revised in 1905, 1915, 1919 and 1937. A Sanad of adoption was granted in 1914.

5. The inhabitants are mostly Oraons, Gonds, Bhuiyas and Mundas, whose principal occupation is agriculture. There are extensive limestone quarries in the State and also some dolomite.

6. The Capital of the State is Sundargarh.

HINDOL.

The Hindol Raj family are said to be descendants of Maharajadhiraj Kapilendra Deb, of the Ganga dynasty, formerly sovereign of Orissa. The present Ruler is said to be descended from Uddhab Deva, who founded the State in about 1560. Maharajadhiraj Dibyasingha Deb of Puri conferred the title of Mardraj Jagadch on the then Ruler of Hindol, since when Rulers have used the title as a hereditary distinction.

2. The late Chief, Raja Jonardan Mardraj Jagadeb, who was the twenty-second in succession from the founder of the State, died on the 10th February 1906 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Raja Naba Kishore Chandra Mardraj Jagadeb. As he was then a minor, the State was placed under Government management from which it was released on the 20th February 1913, when the Chief attained his majority, and was installed on the gaddi.

3. After the death of his first wife, the Chief married, in 1925, the only daughter of the Zamindar of Thuamal Rampur in the Kalahandi State. A son Jubraj Pratap Chandra Singh Deo, was born on the 12th November 1917, and two other sons in 1923 and 1924. Of the four daughters of the Chief, the eldest is married to the Raja of Athgarh. The Jubraj married on the 4th March 1938 the daughter of the Thakur Sahib of the Kathiawar State in Central India.

4. The title of Raja Bahadur was conferred upon the present Ruler on the 1st January 1921 as a personal distinction, and during the following year he was elected as a representative member to the Chamber of Princes.

5. The first treaty engagement was executed with the British in 1803. In 1862 a Sanad of adoption was granted, and in 1874 the hereditary title of Raja was conferred on the Chief. The Sanad of 1894 by which the status and powers of the Chief were defined, was revised in the years 1908, 1915 and finally in 1937.

6. The administration of the State is carried on by a Council of two members presided over by the Ruler.

7. The State consists of tangled ranges of hills, and communications are difficult. The inhabitants are mostly Chasas, Paiks, Brahmins and Pans, whose principal occupation is agriculture.

8. The capital of the State is Hindol.

KEONJHAR.

The history of Keonjhar as a separate State begins about 1128. Before that time it is said that Upper Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj formed part of a State called Hariharpur. In 1098 one Jai Singh, son of Man Singh, a Chief of Jaipur in Rajputana, came on pilgrimage to Puri, where he married the daughter of the Ruler of Puri, receiving from him as a dowry the territory of Hariharpur. Two sons were born, the eldest called Adi Singh, and the youngest Jati Singh. Before his death Jai Singh divided his territory of Hariharpur between his two sons, giving Mayurbhanj to the eldest and upper Keonjhar to the youngest. The Anandpur sub-division was subsequently added to the estate of the latter, having been obtained as a reward from the Chief of Puri. The Ruling family is thus descended through Jati Singh from Jai Singh, who was a Kachhwaha Rajput of the Solar race.

2. The Raja of Keonjhar formerly had full authority over Pal-Lahara. The tribute of the State was originally fixed at Rs. 2,976 by the Treaty of 1804, but in 1859, in recognition of the services of Raja Gadadhar Narayan Bhanj Deo rendered during the Mutiny of 1857, the tribute was reduced by Rs. 1,000, which includes the tribute of Pal-Lahara. Besides the reduction of the tribute the Chief was made a Maharaja. He died in 1861 and was

succeeded by his son Dhanurjai Narayan Bhanj Deo, whose rule was marked by more than one disturbance. He commenced his career in bloodshed because the widow of his predecessor would not accept his succession to the *gandi*. The Bhuiyas took the side of the Dowager Rani in opposing his succession and there broke out what is known as the Bhuiyan rebellion of 1867-68. This insurrection had to be suppressed by British troops, and the State was held under British superintendence for a decade. A second Bhuiyan rebellion broke out in 1891, and in this case also British aid had to be requisitioned. As a result of the enquiry into the causes of the outbreak an Agent was appointed to advise and assist the Maharaja. This Agent was withdrawn in 1900.

3. Maharaja Dhanurjai Narayan Bhanj Deo died in 1905 and was succeeded by his son Gopinath Narayan Bhanj Deo who resigned in 1907, and the administration of the State was taken over by the Government of India. In 1926 the Raja died and was succeeded by his son Raja Balbhadra Narayan Bhanj Deo, the present Ruler, who was born on the 26th December 1905, and educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. The State was released from Government management in 1929 and in that year the chief married the daughter of the Raja of Kharsawan. A daughter was born in 1930 and a son and heir, Tikayat Sri Nrusingh Narayan Bhanj Deo, on the 17th February 1932.

4. The family is Kshatriya by caste and assumes the title of Bhanj, while the hereditary title of Raja was conferred on the Ruler in 1874.

5. The first treaty engagement was executed in 1804. A Sanad of adoption was granted in 1862, and the status and powers of the Ruler were defined by the Sanad of 1894. This Sanad was revised in 1908, 1927 and 1937.

6. The Ruler is assisted in the administration of his State by a Diwan.

7. The inhabitants are mostly Pans, Khandaits, Gauras, Bhuiyas and Khonds. The State is extremely rich in iron and manganese ores.

8. The capital of the State is Keonjbargarh.

KHANDPARA.

The Ruling family belong to the Baghel clan of Rajputs and are descendants of the Ruling family of Rewa, through Suryamani Singh, the youngest son of a former Raja of Rewa, who founded the State of Nayagarh.

2. Towards the end of the 16th century Raja Raghunath Singh of Nayagarh divided his State between his two sons. The elder, Harihar Singh, became Raja of Nayagarh, while the younger, Jadunath Singh Mangraj, received four villages as his share. In 1599 Jadunath Singh is said to have defeated the Khandpara Chief and to have taken possession of his territory, thus becoming the founder of the modern Khandpara. The family title is Mardraj Bharamarbar Ray.

3. Raja Jadunath Singh Mangraj obtained his title of Mangraj from the Maharaja of Orissa. A subsequent Ruler, Banamali Singh, afforded certain military assistance to the Maharaja of Orissa and received the title of Bhai Mardraj Bharamarbar Ray, which is used by the Rulers of the State up to the present day.

4. Raja Ramchandra Samanta, who was twelfth in descent from the founder of the State, died on the 26th December 1922, leaving a minor adopted son, aged 8 years, who succeeded him under the title of Raja Harihar Singh Mardraj. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, and installed on the *gaddi* on the 30th January 1935. In 1934 he married a daughter of the late Lal Shrish Chandra Bhanj Deo, uncle of the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj.

5. The first treaty engagement with the British Government was entered into in 1803. A Sanad of adoption was granted in 1862, while by the Sanad of 1874 the hereditary title of Raja was conferred on the Ruler. Sanads defining the status and powers of the Chief were granted in 1894, 1908, 1915 and 1937.

6. The Ruler is assisted in the administration of his State by a Diwan.

7. The inhabitants are mostly Chasas, Khandas, Brahmins and Kents whose principal occupation is agriculture.

8. The capital of the State is Khandparagarh.

KHARSAWAN.

The Raja of Kharsawan traces his descent to Bikram Singh, a younger son of the Raja of Porahat. During the mutiny of 1857, Thakur Ganga Ram Singh Deo rendered good services to the British Government and was rewarded with a grant of four villages of the Porahat Estate. Relations with the British Government are traced back to 1793. In 1899 a Sanad was granted to Thakur Mahendra Narayan Singh Deo defining his status and powers. This Sanad was revised in 1915, 1919 and 1937. In 1914 a Sanad of adoption was granted, and in 1917 the title of Raja was made hereditary. Prior to the bestowal of this title the Chief had been styled Thakur.

2. The ruling family is Kshatriya by caste. Thakur Mahendra Narayan Singh Deo died in 1902 and was succeeded by his minor son, Raja Sriram Chandra Singh Deo, the present Ruler. He was born on the 4th July 1892, and educated at the Rajkumar College at Raipur. He was installed on the *gaddi* on the 4th July 1913 when the title of Thakur was conferred on him as a personal distinction by H. E. the Viceroy. The title of Raja was conferred on him as a hereditary distinction in 1917. He married the daughter of the Raja of Jaria and a son and heir, Jubraj Sriman Purnendu Narayan Singh Deo, was born to him on the 27th December 1911. He has three other sons and four daughters.

3. The Raja is assisted in the administration of his State by a Diwan.

4. No tribute is paid to Government, but the Ruler is liable to furnish troops when called upon.

5. The inhabitants consist mainly of Kols and other aboriginal tribes whose chief occupation is agriculture. The State is rich in kyanite, copper ores and other minerals, of which the first-named only is worked.

6. The capital of the State is Kharsawangarh.

NARSINGHPUR.

This State is said to have been founded by one Dharma Singh about the year 1292 and to have been originally in the possession of two Khonds, Narsingha and Para, from whom the name of the State has been taken. The title Mansingh Harichandan Mahapatra was obtained by the fifteenth Chief from the Maharaja of Puri, to whom the State was then subject. The Ruling family is Rajput by caste, and the hereditary title is Raja, conferred on the Ruler by the Sanad of 1874.

2. The first treaty engagement was executed in 1803. A Sanad of adoption was granted to the Chief in 1862. In 1894 a Sanad was granted defining the status and powers of the Ruler. Revised Sanads were granted in 1908, 1915 and 1937.

3. Raja Ram Chandra Mansingh Harichandan Mahapatra died on the 5th July 1921, while still a minor, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Raja Ananta Narayan Mansingh Harichandan Mahapatra, the present Ruler.

4. The present Chief was born on the 9th September 1908 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 5th of July 1921, and was installed on the 4th of May 1931. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, and at the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. In 1929 he married the daughter of the Honourable Raja Sir Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo, O.B.E., of Kanika in the Cuttack district, and a son and heir, Kumar Trilochan Singh Deo, was born on the 14th September 1932. He also has one daughter.

5. The Raja is assisted in the administration of his State by a Diwan.

6. The inhabitants are mostly Chasas and Pans whose principal occupation is agriculture.

7. The capital of the State is Narsinghpur.

NAYAGARH.

According to tradition the founder of the Ruling family was one Suryamani Singh, a Baghel Rajput from Rewa in Central India. He established himself at Nayagarh and was elected by the people as their Chief. The twelfth Ruler gave Nayagarh to his eldest son and Khandpara to his second son.

2. Raja Raghunath Singh Mandhata, the twenty-fourth in descent, died without issue in 1897, having authorised his younger Rani to adopt an heir. Raja Narayan Singh Mandhata was selected and was recognised by Government. Owing to his incompetence, however, the management of the State was taken over by Government.

3. The Ruling family is Kshatriya by caste, and the hereditary title is Raja, conferred by the Sanad of 1874. Raja Krishna Chandra Singh Mandhata was born on the 15th August 1911. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. The State was under Government management during the minority period and he was installed on the *gaddi* on the 20th of July 1933. He married the daughter of the second son of the late Prime Minister of Nepal on the 29th January 1931. A son and heir, Jubraj Brajendra Kishore Singh, was born to him on the 4th of September 1933. In 1934, the Ruling Chief visited Europe for reasons of health.

4. The first treaty engagement was executed in 1803 and a Sanad of adoption was granted in 1862. In 1894 a Sanad was given to the Ruler defining his status and powers. Revised Sanads were issued in 1908, 1915 and 1937.

5. The Ruler is assisted in the administration of his State by a Diwan.

6. The inhabitants who are of various aboriginal castes, are mainly engaged in agriculture.

7. The capital of the State is Nayagarh.

NILGIRI.

The State is said to have been founded in 1125 by two brothers, Nila and Sankra, who came from Chota-Nagpur. During the time of the Moghuls, the tribute of the State fell into arrears, and its area was consequently considerably reduced.

2. The present Raj family are the descendants of Bhanukaran of the Nagbansi family who drove out the original rulers. The 13th Chief, Narayan Basant Birat Bhujang Mandhata, received the title of Harichandan from the Maharaja of Orissa for his defence of the State goddess and her temple from the inroads of Kalapahar. In 1611 the 15th Ruler was granted the title of Mardraj for the assistance he rendered to the Moghuls against the Patbans. The Ruling family is Kshatriya by caste and the hereditary title is Raja, conferred by the Sanad of 1874.

3. Krishna Chandra Mardraj Harichandan ruled from 1843 until 1893, when he died without issue and was succeeded by Shyam Chandra Mardraj Harichandan, whom he had adopted from the Mayurbhanj family. He was temporarily deprived of his powers in 1905; but they were restored in 1908. On his death in 1913 he was succeeded by his only son Raja Kishore Chandra Mardraj Harichandan, the present Ruler.

4. Raja Kishore Chandra Mardraj Harichandan was born on the 2nd February 1904 and succeeded to the *gaddi* as a minor. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and was installed on the *gaddi* on the 20th April 1925, when the minority administration came to an end. He married the daughter of the Raja of Alirajpur in Central India in 1922, and the daughter of Thakur Saheb of Thakurgaon (Ranchi) in 1925. A son and heir was born in 1930, besides whom the Chief has three daughters.

5. The first treaty between the State and the British was executed in 1803. A Sanad of adoption was granted in 1862 and successive Sanads defining the status and powers of the Chief were granted in 1894, 1908, 1915 and 1937.

6. The Chief is assisted in the administration of his State by a Diwan.

7. The State possesses three Zamindaries in the Balasore district.

8. The inhabitants of the State are almost entirely Hindus, including the aborigines, and their main occupation is agriculture.

9. The capital of the State is Rajnigiri.

PAL—LAHARA.

Pal-Lahara was originally a larger State, but was dispossessed of much territory by neighbouring Rajas. Towards the end of the 18th century, a dispute over the succession resulted in an appeal by one of the contestants to the Raja of Keonjhar, who interfered successfully and obtained ascendancy in the State. In 1825, on the death of the then Chief (a nominee of Keonjhar), the people of Pal-Lahara endeavoured to put an end to the Keonjhar influence. A petition to the Agent General of the South Western Frontier ultimately resulted in the cessation of the Keonjhar paramountcy in 1840, its only relic now being that the tribute paid by Pal-Lahara is credited as a portion of the tribute payable by Keonjhar. The Ruling family are Parmar Rajputs.

2. Chakradhar Pal, afterwards known as Muni Pal, the father of the late Chief, was made a Raja Bahadur in 1868 for services rendered by him during the first Keonjhar rebellion. The family titles of Ganeshwar Pal and Muni Pal are assumed alternately by the Rajas on succession. The title of Raja was made hereditary by the Sanad of 1874.

3. Raja Duti Krishna Pal succeeded as a minor in 1888, assuming the designation of Ganeshwar Pal. He died in 1912 and the State came under Government management. Sarat Chandra Pal, son of the late Chief's cousin, who was born on the 26th November 1903, was recognised by Government as his successor under the name and title of Raja Muni Pal. A son and heir was born to him on the 24th March 1923. The period of management came to an end on the 26th November 1925, and the Chief was formally installed on the *gaddi* on the 11th December of that year.

4. A Sanad of adoption was granted in 1862, and subsequently Sanads defining the status and powers of the Chief were granted in 1894, 1898, 1908, 1915 and 1937.

5. The Raja is assisted in the administration of his State by a Diwan. .

6. The inhabitants, who are chiefly agriculturists, are of various castes, mostly Chasas and Pans.

7. The capital of the State is Pal-Lahara.

RAIRAKHOL.

This State was formerly a Zamindari subordinate to Bamra, but was made an independent State, constituting one of the Garhjat group, by the Patna Chiefs about the middle of the 18th century. Rairakhhol was not included in the list of Feudatories at the time of their classification in 1865, but as a result of the conspicuous loyalty shown by the Chief in 1857 the State was recognised as a Feudatory in 1866.

2. Raja Bishnu Chandra Jenamani died in 1900 and was succeeded by his grandson, Raja Gaura Chandra Deo, who ruled until his death in 1906. He was succeeded by a brother of the Ruler of Bonai, whom he had adopted as his heir. Raja Bir Chandra Jadumani, the present Ruler, who was born in 1894, and educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1906, and was invested with ruling powers in 1916. He married

the sister of the late Maharaja of Sonapur and has three sons and four daughters. His eldest son, Jubraj Girish Chandra Deo, was born on the 19th August 1914, and was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur.

3. The first treaty engagement was executed in 1827. A Sanad of adoption was granted in 1866, and in 1867 the status of the Ruler as a Feudatory Chief was defined. This Sanad was revised in 1905 and 1915.

4. The Ruler is assisted in the administration of his State by a Diwan.

5. The inhabitants are chiefly Brahmins, Rajputs, Mahantis and Chasas, whose main occupation is agriculture.

6. The capital of the State is Rairakhol.

RANPUR.

The Ranpur State claims to be the most ancient of all the former Tributary Mahals of Orissa. Biswabasab of the Benu Raj family, together with his brother, is said to have fled from his home in the Nilgiris and to have established himself in Ranpur. During the twelfth century the then Ruler of Ranpur received the title of Narendra from the Raja of Orissa. The title of Bajradhar was bestowed by the Mahratta Raja Raghuj. The family accordingly style themselves Bajradhar Narendra Mahapatra. The Ruling family is Kshatriya by caste, and the hereditary title of Raja was conferred by the Sanad of 1874.

2. Raja Birbar Krishna Chandra Singh Bajradhar Narendra Mahapatra was born on the 20th August 1878 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 12th July 1899. He is the ninety-eighth in descent from the founder of the State. In 1899 he married the daughter of the Zamindar of Chikiti in the Ganjam district. A son and heir, Jubraj Sri Biranchi Narayan Singh Deo, was born on the 9th of March 1900 and died on the 14th January 1938. He married the sister of the present Ruling Chief of Nilgiri on the 6th February 1928. A son Tikayat Sri Brajendra Chandra Singh Deo was born on the 22nd October 1928.

3. The first treaty engagement was executed in 1803. The Chief received a Sanad of adoption in 1862 and in the Sanad of 1894 the status and powers of the Ruler were defined. This Sanad was revised in 1908, 1915 and 1937.

4. The Ruler is assisted in the administration of his State by a Diwan.

5. The main occupation of the people, who are chiefly Chasas and Gaurs, is agriculture.

6. The capital of the State is Ranpur.

SERAIKELA.

1. The State was founded about 1620 by Bikram Singh, a younger son of the Raja of Porahat, who granted him a tract of country known as the Singhbhum Pirh. Bikram Singh made his headquarters at Seraikela and extended his territories by conquest. During the Mutiny of 1857, and during the Keonjhar campaign of 1868, the then Ruler, Raja Chakradhar Singh Deo, rendered valuable assistance and was rewarded on the former occasion with a portion of the confiscated estate of the Raja of Porahat, for

which he received a Sanad in 1860. The family claims to belong to the Rathore clan of Rajputs. The hereditary title is Raja, conferred by the Sanad of 1917.

2. Raja Chakradhar Singh Deo died in 1882 and was succeeded by his son, Raja Udit Narayan Singh Deo, who received the title of Raja Bahadur in 1884 and the title of Maharaja in 1922, both as personal distinctions. He died on the 9th December 1931 and was succeeded by his grandson, Raja Aditya Pratap Singh Deo, the present Ruler.

3. Raja Aditya Pratap Singh Deo was born on the 30th July 1887. In 1907 he married the only daughter of the late Maharaja Ram Chandra Singh Deo of Patna. Of his six sons the eldest, Tikayat Nrupendra Narayan Singh Deo, who was born on the 21st March 1908 is the heir apparent. He married the eldest daughter of the Maharaja of Kalahandi. The second son of the Ruler, Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo, is the present Maharaja of Patna. The Ruler is a representative Member of the Chamber of Princes.

4. The State appears to have first come into contact with the British in 1770. In 1899 a Sanad was granted to the Ruler defining his status and powers: this was revised in 1915, 1919 and 1937. A Sanad of adoption was given in 1914.

5. The system of government is by means of a State Council, of which the Ruler is President and the heir-apparent Vice-President.

6. The inhabitants, whose main occupation is agriculture, are mostly Hos, Santals and Kurmis. There are large deposits of copper, iron, manganese and other minerals, besides asbestos mines in the State.

7. The capital of the State is Seraikela.

SONEPUR.

Sonepur was constituted a separate State about 1560 by Madan Gopal, son of the Raja of Sambalpur. The family claims to belong to the Chauhan clan of Rajputs, being an offshoot of the family of the Raja of Sambalpur.

2. Niladhar Singh Deo was succeeded in 1891 by his eldest son, Pratap Rudra Singh Deo, who died in 1902. Maharaja Sir Bir Mitrodaya Singh Deo, K.C.I.E., was born in 1874 and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1902. The title of Maharaja was conferred on him as a personal distinction in 1908, and made hereditary in 1921. He was created a K.C.I.E., and was granted a permanent salute of 9 guns in 1918 for services in connection with the Great War. For some years he was a representative member of the Chamber of Princes. He died on the 29th April 1937 when his son, Sudhansu Sekhar Singh Deo, who was born on the 23rd August 1899, and educated at St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, succeeded to the *gaddi*. He married the daughter of the Zamindar of Lanjigarh in Kalahandi State. He has one son, Jubaraj Bir Pratap Singh Deo born on the 31st July 1923 and two daughters.

3. The first treaty engagement was executed in 1827. A Sanad of adoption was granted in 1865, and in 1867 the Ruler received a Sanad defining his status as a Feudatory Chief. The terms of this Sanad were revised in 1915 and 1937.

4. The Ruler administers his State through an Executive Council.

5. The inhabitants are chiefly Brahmins, Karans, Gonds and Khonds whose main occupation is agriculture.

6. The capital of the State is Sonepur Raj.

TALCHER.

Raja Padmanava Birbar Harichandan was the founder of Talcher, and the family title is "Birbar Harichandan". The Ruling family claims its descent from the Solar branch of Rajputs. In 1847 the Ruler assisted the British Government in subduing the Angul rebellion, and was rewarded with the title of Mahendra Bahadur. The next Chief ruled from 1873 to 1891, and was succeeded by his adopted son, Raja Kishore Chandra Birbar Harichandan. The hereditary title is Raja, conferred by Sanad in 1874.

2. The present Chief, Raja Kishore Chandra Birbar Harichandan, is twenty-second in the line and was born in 1880 and succeeded to the *gaddi* while a minor in 1891. He was educated at the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, and installed on the *gaddi* on the 9th June 1901. He married a daughter of the late Raja Sir Basudev Sudhal Deb, K.C.I.E., of Bamra, and has two sons. The elder Jubraj Hrudaya Chandra Deb, was born on the 27th February 1902. The Raja was for many years a representative member of the Chamber of Princes.

3. The first treaty engagement was executed in 1803. In 1862 the Chief received a Sanad of adoption, and in 1894 a Sanad defining the status and powers of the Ruler was granted. This Sanad was revised in 1908, 1915 and 1937.

4. The inhabitants are mostly Chasas and Pans. Coal exists over an area of more than 200 square miles, and is being extensively worked. There is also a match factory and a sugar factory in the State.

5. In January 1927, a branch of the Bengal Nagpur Railway was opened from Cuttack to Talcher to serve the coal-fields of the State.

6. The capital of the State is Talcher.

TIGIRIA.

According to the tradition the State was founded about 1246 by one Nityananda Tunga.

2. The Ruling family claims to belong to the Kshatriya caste, and the hereditary title is Raja, conferred by the Sanad of 1874. Raja Banmali Kshatriya Birbar Chamupati Singh Mahapatra died at the age of 76 years on the 1st April 1933, and was succeeded by his adopted son, Raja Sudershan Kshatriya Birbar Chamupati Singh Mahapatra, the present Ruler. The Chief was born on the 7th May 1883 and installed on the *gaddi* on the 9th

January 1934. He married a cousin of the Maharaja of Sonapur, and has two sons and one daughter. The elder son having been given in adoption, the second son, Brajaraj Singh, born on the 15th of October 1921, is the heir-apparent and is being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur.

3. The first treaty engagement was executed in 1803. The Chief received a Sanad of adoption in 1862. In 1894 a Sanad was granted defining the status and powers of the Ruler; this was revised in 1908, 1915 and 1937.

4. The Ruler is now residing outside the State for reasons of health and in his absence the State is administered by a Diwan, under the control of the Political Agent.

5. The inhabitants are chiefly Chasas and Pans whose main occupation is cultivation.

6. The capital of the State is Tigiria.

GWALIOR RESIDENCY.

The Gwalior Residency was established in 1782, but the Resident moved with Scindia's Court to Saugor, Baroch, Gohad and other places, until it was permanently settled in Gwalior, probably in 1805. It later formed part of the political charge of the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, until its status was raised in 1921 and it was placed in direct relations with the Government of India. The States of Rampur and Benares, which were formerly part of the political charge of the Governor of the United Provinces, were added to the Gwalior Residency in 1936. The State of Khaniadhana has also been attached to this Residency since its separation from the Bundelkhand Agency in 1888.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (census 1931).	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Gwalior	<i>Captain</i> His Highness Maharaja Mukhlar-ul-Mulk, Azim ul-Iqdar, Rafi-ush-Shan, Wala Shikoh, Mohia-sham- l-Dauran, Umdat-ul- Umara, Maharajadhiraja Alif Jah Hissam-us-Saltanat* George Jiraji Rao Scindia Bahadur, Shrinath Mansur-ul-Zaman, Fidwi-l- farrat-ul-Malik-i-Moazzam- i-Rafi-ud-Darjat-i-Inglistan, Maharaja of —, (Maratha).	26th June 1916.	5th June 1925	26,367	3,523,070	Rs. 2,61,85,000
2	Khanisadhana	† Raja Devendra Pratap Singh, Rao of —, (Bundela Rajput).	21st January 1912.	3rd October 1938.	100	17,670	48,000

* The title of "Hissam-us-Saltanat" was conferred on 1st January 1877. The other complimentary titles were assumed by Maharaja Jayaji Rao Scindia after the mutiny and were approved by the Government of India in 1862.

† Personal; hereditary title is "Rao".

GWALIOR.

1. The Gwalior State is the premier Mahratta State in central India. Ranuji Maharaj, the founder of the Scindia family, was in the service of the Peshwa; and from a command in the Paigah or body guard rose rapidly to the first rank of Maratha Chiefs. He acquired possessions in Malwa and died in 1750, and was succeeded by his eldest son Jayapa, who was killed at Nagor in 1759. He was followed by his son Jankoji, who was wounded and taken prisoner at Panipat (1761) and put to death. His uncle, Madhuji Scindia, the youngest son of Ranuji, then succeeded to the chiefship. Madhuji Scindia's formidable army, organized by French officers, made him the virtual ruler of Hindustan, though nominally the servant of the Peshwa. The British Government, after defeating Madhuji Scindia by a force under Colonel Muir in 1781, induced him to mediate between them and the Marathas. Peace was concluded by the Treaty of Salbai (1782). Scindia, now left free by the system of neutrality then pursued by the British, established his power over the northern parts of Hindustan and obtained control over the person of the Emperor of Delhi.

2. Madhuji Scindia died in 1794 and was succeeded by his grand-nephew Daulat Rao Scindia. After the death of Madho Rao Narayan Peshwa in 1795, the Maharaja Scindia's powerful army enabled him to place Baji Rao in power. When by the Treaty of Bassein in 1802 the British Government recovered its influence at Poona, Daulat Rao entered into a league with the Raja of Berar to defeat the objects of the Treaty. The Maharaja Scindia failed to meet the overtures of General Wellesley for an amicable adjustment of their differences, war ensued, and the power of the Maharaja Scindia was completely broken in Upper and Central India. He signed the Treaty of Sarji Anjangaon, by which he was stripped of his territories in Hindustan

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	TRIBUTE.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS, OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES FORCES UNITS.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry, Artillery, and Transport.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs. 2,30,56,000	.	..	1,459	4,119	1,116	A Battery Gwalior Horse Artillery 121	13,039 (Including Chowkidars.)	21	..	..
49,000	50 (including Chowkidars).	..	..	..

and deprived of Gohad and Gwalior. The loss of these last named caused the Maharaja Scindia grave discontent. Among other acts of hostility he attacked and plundered the Resident's camp and kept the Resident a prisoner. This action threatened a fresh rupture with the British, but a change in the policy of Government on the arrival of Lord Cornwallis led to the renewal of negotiations on the basis of restoring Gohad and Gwalior. Accordingly, a treaty was concluded in November 1805 ceding Gwalior and Gohad to the Maharaja Scindia, and, among other conditions, binding the British Government not to make treaties with Udaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, or other Chiefs, tributaries to the Maharaja Scindia in Malwa or Rajputana. Subsequently, in 1817, when the British Government resolved to form political alliances against the Pindaris, this condition was annulled by the treaty of 5th November, in which the Maharaja Scindia pledged himself to act in concert with the British against the Pindaris.

3. In 1818 an adjustment of boundaries was effected, the British Government receiving Ajmer and other districts and ceding lands of equal value.

4. At the close of the Pindari War, Sir John Malcolm, with a view to pacifying the country, mediated between the Maharaja Scindia and the Rajput Chiefs holding lands in and about Malwa from whom the Maharaja Scindia exacted tribute, and who in their turn, levied contributions from their weaker neighbours. Their estates were generally guaranteed to them on condition of good behaviour. These were known as Mediatized Chiefs.

5. Daulat Rao Scindia died in 1827, leaving no son. His nearest kinsman, a youth of eleven, was adopted and placed in power with the title of "Alijah Jankoji Rao Scindia" under the regency of Baiza Bai, Daulat Rao's widow. Baiza Bai, anxious to retain the powers of Regent during his lifetime, kept the young Maharaja in such strict restraint that he took refuge

with the Resident. Baiza Bai's rule was unpopular; a large portion of the army espoused the cause of the young Maharaja and Baiza Bai was compelled to leave Gwalior territory.

6. Jankoji's maternal uncle, known as Mama Sahib, occupied the post of minister, but the Government was weak and the army in a chronic state of mutiny.

7. Jankoji Scindia died on 7th February, 1843. His widow, Tara Bai, a young girl of twelve, adopted the nearest relative of the late Maharaja, who at the age of eight succeeded to the *gaddi* under the title of "Alijah Jayaji Rao Scindia". The Mama Sahib, who was well disposed towards the British, was chosen as Regent by the nobles of Gwalior and recognized by the British Government, but intrigues were set on foot against him by one Dada Khasgiwala, who succeeded in effecting the expulsion of the Mama Sahib from Gwalior. Dada Khasgiwala soon showed himself hostile to the interests of the British Government by acts which led to the withdrawal of the Resident. The surrender of Dada Khasgiwala was required as preliminary to the restoration of friendly relations with the Maharani and her son, the Maharaja. On the advance of a British force towards Gwalior he was given up. It was then arranged that a meeting should take place between the Governor-General and the Maharaja at Hingona on 26th December 1843. The mutinous Gwalior troops, however, kept the Maharani and her son in restraint, and the day passed without the interview taking place. On the 29th December the Gwalior troops fired on the British force. The battles of Maharajpur and Fanniar were fought on the same day and ended in the total destruction of the Gwalior Army and in the conclusion of a treaty on 13th January 1844, assigning territory yielding eighteen lakhs of rupees for the maintenance of a contingent force and other lands for the payment of the debts of the State to the British Government and the expenses of the war, reducing the army to 6,000 cavalry, 3,000 infantry, and 200 gunners with 32 guns and agreeing that the government during the minority should be conducted according to the advice of the Resident and that the just territorial rights of the Gwalior State should be maintained by the British Government.

8. In June 1857 the contingent mutinied, and the Resident was forced to quit Gwalior. In June 1858 the Maharaja, deserted by his troops on the approach of the rebels under Tantia Topi, sought refuge at Agra. Gwalior was retaken by Sir Hugh Rose's force on 19th June and the Maharaja was re-established in his palace.

9. For his services during the mutiny, the Maharaja Scindia was given lands yielding three lakhs of rupees a year, permission to raise his infantry from 3,000 to 5,000 men, his artillery from 32 to 36 guns, and other concessions, and exchanges of territory were granted and a subsidiary force costing not less than 16 lakhs a year was substituted for the extinct contingent. After the capture of Gwalior by Sir Hugh Rose in 1858, the British troops continued to occupy the fort of Gwalior. In 1860 Lord Canning and later Lord Elgin promised the restoration of the fort to the Maharaja Scindia when this could be done with safety. Accordingly, on the 10th March 1886, this pledge was fulfilled. The British forces marched out of the fort of

Gwalior and the cantonment of Morar. On the same day the town and fort of Jhansi were made over to the North Western Provinces Government by the Gwalior authorities. At the same time the Maharaja was allowed to increase his infantry by 3,000

10. In 1861 Jayaji Rao Scindia was created a G.C.S.I., and in 1877, on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage, he was granted a personal salute of 21 guns and made a Councillor of the Empress. The title of "Hisam-us-Saltanat" was conferred upon him and he was given the honorary rank of a General in the British army. Subsequently he was made a G.C.B., and a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

11. Maharaja Jayaji Rao Scindia died on the 20th June 1886 and was succeeded by his son, Madho Rao, born on the 20th October 1876. The administration was carried on by a Council of Regency during the minority. In 1894 he was entrusted with full powers in his State.

12. In March 1921 the Government of India restored to the Gwalior Darbar suzerain rights over certain land holders and tankadars to whom the British Government, in the earlier part of the nineteenth century, had guaranteed in perpetuity certain estates and allowances. This restoration, which affected 43 estates, was announced by the Viceroy at a Darbar held at Delhi on the 14th March 1921. As a result of this settlement the Gwalior Darbar granted new perpetual sanads to the 43 holders.

13. Maharaja Madho Rao had two wives, the first belonging to the Mohite family of Satara, while the second is the daughter of Bala Saheb Vital Rao Rane Sar Desai of Sankli in Goa territory. A daughter was born to the latter on the 14th November, 1914, and a son and heir on the 26th June 1916. The son—the present Ruler of Gwalior, ^{His Highness} Maharaja George Jivaji Rao Scindia—succeeded his father, the late Maharaja Madho Rao Scindia, in June 1925. During his minority the administration of the State was carried on by a Council of Regency over which Her Highness the senior Maharani Chinko Raja Scindia, C.I., presided until her death, in 1931. During the remaining period of the minority, the Maharaja's mother, Her Highness Maharani Gajra Raja Scindia, presided over the Council. His Highness was invested with full powers on the 2nd November 1936. He is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

KHANIADHANA.

1. Khaniadhana is an off-shoot of the Orchha State originally granted by the Orchha Chief, Udet Singh, to his son, Amar Singh, about the year 1724. After the dismemberment of Orchha by the Mahrattas it became one of their dependents and subsequently a dependent of the British Government when Jhansi lapsed to the latter.

2. The present Chief is Raja Devendra Pratap Singh who was born on the 21st January, 1912 and educated at the Daly College, Indore. He succeeded his father, Raja Khalak Singh, on the 3rd October, 1938, the latter abdicating the *gaddi* with a view to lead a retired life of meditation. He is connected

with the Maharaja of Chhatarpur on his mother's side, his father having married the daughter of Thakur Pahar Singh of Sahania, uncle of the late Maharaja of Chhatarpur.

3. The Raja married the daughter of Kumar Maheshwar Vats Singh of Berua Estate, Hardoi District, on the 3rd March 1931. He has one son, Bhanu Partap Singh, the heir-apparent, who was born on the 16th March 1936 and four daughters.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (census 1931).	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Benares	His Highness Maharaja Vibhuti Narain Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of — (<i>Bhumihar Brahmins</i>).	5th November 1927.	5th April 1939.	875	391,163	Rs. 19,89,000
2	Rampur	Captain His Highness Alijah, Farzand-i-Dilpazir-i-Daulat-i-Iqbalis, His Highness-ud-Daula, Asir-ud-Din, Amir-ud-Umra, Nawab Sir Salyid Raza Ali Khan Bahadur, Mustaid Jang, K.C.S.I., LL.D., D. Litt., Nawab of—(<i>Shia Mohammadan</i>).	17th November 1906.	20th June 1930.	892.54	464,919	51,85,000

BENARES.

1. The State of Benares was formed on the 1st April 1911. It consists of the districts of Bhadohi and Chakia (formerly known as parganas Bhadohi and Kera Mangraur respectively of the family domains in the Mirzapur District) and Ramnagar (comprising the town of Ramnagar and a few adjoining villages). The late Ruler Maharaja Sir Aditya Narain Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., D.Litt., who had succeeded his father Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narain Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., LL.D. in August, 1931, died on April 4, 1939, and was succeeded by his adopted son His Highness Maharaja Vibhuti Narain Singh Bahadur, the present Ruler, who was born on November 5, 1927. His Highness being a minor, the State is at present administered by a Council of Administration of four members.

2. His Highness is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy. In 1921 the Prince of Wales paid a visit to Benares as the guest of the Maharaja.

3. On the 1st January 1918, for services in connection with the Great War of 1914—18 Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur was granted a personal salute of 15 guns and the title of Maharaja was conferred upon him as a hereditary distinction. The present Ruler is entitled to a permanent salute of 13 guns and a local salute of 15 guns.

4. The Capital of the State is Ramnagar.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	TRIBUTE.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES FORCES UNITS.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
15,68,000	96,000	..	..	232 (includes 8 mounted men).	..	36 (Aux. Force). 168 (Irregular Force).	263	13	..	15
53,61,000*	..	..	102	997	..	92	729	15	..	..

*Accumulated surpluses made it possible to incur expenditure over and above the income in the last two years

RAMPUR.

1. The State of Rampur is the sole surviving representative of what was once termed the Rohilla Power. The present Ruler, Captain His Highness Nawab Sir Saiyid Raza Ali Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., LL.D., D.Litt., was born on the 17th November 1906, and succeeded his father Nawab Sir Saiyid Mohammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur on the 20th June 1930. The ruling family of Rampur are Saiyids and come from the famous Sadat of Bareha in the Muzaffarnagar district, United Provinces. His Highness has two sons, Nawabzada Saiyid Murtaza Ali Khan Bahadur, the Heir-Apparent, born on the 22nd November 1923, and Nawabzada Saiyid Zulfiqar Ali Khan Bahadur, born on the 11th March 1933.

2. During the Great War of 1914—18 the 1st Rampur (Raza) Infantry rendered meritorious services in East Africa and a detachment of the Rampur Lancers trained Government remounts at the Remount Training Depot, Aurangabad. These troops also did garrison duty in British India during the Afghan War of 1919.

3. His Highness is entitled to be received and visited by H. E. the Viceroy.

4. The State maintains a well-known residential Arabic College (Madrassa-i-Adia), which continues to draw scholars from the Punjab, Bengal and Afghanistan. The total number on the rolls of this College at the end of the year 1939 was 484. There is also an Oriental Library which attracts scholars from far and wide. It contains many rare manuscripts, some of which are unique specimens of their kind.

5. Free education for boys and girls is provided by the State. In the city of Rampur there is an Intermediate College, a High School, two Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and a Vernacular Middle School for boys, and a school for girls up to the middle standard. In the mufassil, 5 middle, 12 primary and 76 lower primary schools for boys and 5 schools for girls are maintained. A well-equipped hospital is maintained in the city of Rampur and eight dispensaries have been established in the rural area. The city also possesses a Unani dispensary, three maternity and child welfare centres. In the mufassil, 8 travelling dispensaries are also working.

6. The administration of the State is carried on by a Council of Ministers, called the State Council, which is responsible to the Ruler. There is a High Court with original and appellate powers. The establishment of a reconstituted legislature consisting of 17 elected, 5 nominated non-official and 12 official members has recently been sanctioned. The Legislative Assembly will be responsible for passing laws for the State and will have the power to move resolutions on matters of public interest and importance. The annual budget of the State will be laid before the Assembly for discussion. For the encouragement of the local industries a Development Department has been created. The police force is under a Police Officer on deputation from the United Provinces. The Revenue and Finance Departments are under an officer of the Indian Civil Service lent by the United Provinces Government. Besides two large-sized sugar factories, a match factory and a textile mill are being started. An Industrial Board administers a fund from which loans are made for the encouragement of cottage industries.

7. The annual income of the State is about Rs. 50,00,000 and the budgets for the last five years have shown a substantial surplus after making greatly increased provision for the nation building departments. The State holds investments to the value of over Rs. 1,55,00,000, which are being increased annually to the extent of Rs. 2,00,000. The sum of Rs. 9,00,000 is invested in local industry. The income from investments amounts to over Rs. 5,00,000 per annum. A provision of Rs. 1,00,000 per annum is made for the Famine Fund. Provision is also made for the distribution of taccavi on the system prevailing in the United Provinces.

HYDERABAD.

The Hyderabad Boundary Act (No. 1 of 1773, 1774), when Mr. J. Hodson of the Madras Government proposed it in 1819. Thereafter the various districts of Hyderabad have been amended. Between 1863 and 1867, the Districts of Bellary, Anantapur and parts of the province of Belar were taken from the Madras Government district in the Rayachoti Doab and on the western frontier of Hyderabad. All the territories were assigned to the British Government for the purpose of meeting the cost of the Hyderabad contingent. The arrangement in regard to Belar ceased in 1868 after the Annexation of the 14th November 1862, while that in regard to the districts in the Rayachoti Doab and on the western frontier was ended by the Treaty of 1870. There have been no other changes since.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (census 1931).	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Hyderabad	Lieutenant-General His Exalted Highness Asaf Jah Mir Asaf-ud-Daula, Bahadur, Fateh Jang, Faithful Ally of the British Government, G.C.S.I., G.E.I., Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar. (Sunni Afsharimadani).	6th April 1886	29th August 1911.	82,698	14,436,148	H. S. Rs. 9,14,17,000

* Average for five years ending 1848 Fasli (7th October 1830).

HYDERABAD.

1. The State was founded by Mir Kamar-ud-din Ali Khan, better known by his titles of Chin Killij Khan Fateh Jang, Nizam-ul-Mulk and Asaf Jah. He was the son of Aurangzeb's General, Ghazi-ud-din Khan Firoz Jang, who traced his descent through Shaikh Alam and Shaikh Shab-ud-din Subrwardi to Abu Bakr, the first Khalifa.

2. Nizam-ul-Mulk was first appointed Viceroy of the Deccan in 1712, and by 1724 he made himself virtually independent of the Moghul Emperor at Delhi. On his death in 1748, the succession to the *masnad* was fiercely contested by his sons, the English and French Settlements of Madras and Pondicherry espousing in turn the cause of the rival claimants. Eventually in 1751, by the influence of M. Bussy, Salabat Jang, the third son, emerged successful from the struggle. Though French influence predominated at his court, he was compelled to surrender Masulipatam to the English Company and to permit no French settlement in his Dominions. In his wars with the Mahrattas he was unsuccessful, but in 1761, after the shock which the Mahratta power received at Panipat, he was able to regain most of the territory he had lost. In the same year he was deposed by his younger brother Nizam Ali Khan. Nizam Ali's long reign was a period of great importance to Hyderabad. In 1765, in conjunction with the Peshwa, he attacked and defeated Janoji Bhonsla, who was compelled to restore to him three-fourths of the districts which he had received in 1763. Three years later the Nizam concluded a treaty with the East India Company by which the latter agreed to pay an annual *peshkash* of Rs. 9,00,000 for the Northern Sarkars which had been granted to them by a *farman*, and to provide a body of troops to assist him and his successors. In 1767 the Nizam allied himself with Haidar Ali against the Company, but was compelled early in the next year to conclude a treaty of peace by which the agreement regarding the tenure of the Northern Sarkars and the provision of troops by the Company was revised and by which a stipulation was made that the troops which the

Average* annual ex- penditure (to the nearest thousand)	TREASURY.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS, OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES FORCES UNITS.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Artillery, Infantry and Trans- port.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
D	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
H. S. Rs. 8,95,49,000	1,687	2,075	12,338		14,164	21	..	..

* Average for 6 years ending 1948 Fall (7th October 1939).

Company was liable by treaty to be called on to supply, should not be used against any Chief in alliance with the Company. He again prepared for war in 1779 when the intervention of the Supreme Government led to the restoration to Basakut Jang, the Nizam's brother of the Guntur District. In 1795, Nizam Ali unsuccessfully attacked the Marhatta confederacy at Kurla and was forced to surrender territories, including the Fort of Daulatabad, valued at Rs. 35,00,000 a year and to pay a sum of three crores of rupees. The prohibition against the use of the Subsidiary Force on this occasion led to its withdrawal at the Nizam's request and to the organisation by him of a force under French officers. British influence was restored in 1798, when Captain James Achilles Kirkpatrick concluded a treaty of alliance determining the permanent strength of the subsidiary force and stipulating that the French officers in the Nizam's service should be disbanded and no more foreigners employed. In 1799 the Nizam aided the Company in the war with Tippu Sultan, on the successful termination of which the partition treaty of Mysore was signed. In 1800, a new subsidiary treaty was concluded by which the strength of the subsidiary force was permanently increased and the Nizam agreed to supply a contingent of 6,000 infantry and 9,000 horse to act with the subsidiary force in case of war. The death of Nizam Ali and the succession of his eldest surviving son, Sikandar Jah, occurred on the 7th August, 1803, three days after the outbreak of the second Marhatta war. Before the end of the year the war was concluded, and the treaty of Deogaon assigned to the Nizam the whole of Berar west of the Wardha, except the hill forts which were acquired in 1822, and all the districts held by Scindia to the south of the Ajanta hills. The contingent supplied by the Nizam in the war had proved inefficient and was subsequently reorganised under the command of British officers. The force thus created was known at first as the Russell Brigade, then, until 1853, as the Nizam's Contingent and thenceforward until 1903, when it was absorbed into the Indian Army, as the Hyderabad Contingent. The Contingent acquitted itself well in the third Marhatta war, which broke out in 1817, and at the close of which the treaty

of 1822 was concluded. Under this treaty the Nizam received a quit-tance of all demand, past and future, on account of *chauth*, and acquired, by exchange of territory, a well-defined frontier. At this time the Resident, Mr. C. T. (afterwards Sir Charles and subsequently Lord) Metcalfe, with a view to the better administration of the State, appointed European officers to supervise the collection of the revenue and the control of the police in the districts. In 1824 the Nizam was enabled, by the capitalisation of the demand for *peshkash* for the Northern Sarkars, which was arranged by Mr. Metcalfe, to settle the just claims of the banking firm of William Palmer & Co. Their more exorbitant demands, for which the State could not be held liable, were repudiated, with the result that the firm failed.

3. Sikandar Jah died on the 21st May 1829, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Nasir-ud-Daula. By 1852 the pay of the Contingent had fallen heavily into arrears, and the officers and men were reduced to such straits that it was found necessary to relieve them by direct payments from the British treasury, debited against the Darbar. The financial embarrassment of the State, and its consequent inability to meet its obligations, had long been causes of complaints, and the Governor-General ultimately resolved to demand territorial security for the payment of the Contingent. By the treaty of 1853 the province of Berar and certain districts in the Raichur Doab and on the western frontier of Hyderabad were assigned for this purpose, and were administered by British officers under the control of the Resident. It was stipulated that accounts should be rendered, and that the Nizam should receive any surplus that might remain after the charges of the administration and the Hyderabad Contingent had been defrayed.

4. Nasir-ud-Daula died on the 11th March 1857 and was succeeded by his elder son Afzal-ud-Daula. Hyderabad, owing to the exertions of the Minister, Sir Salar Jang, gave little cause for anxiety during the mutiny of 1857. In July of that year, a city mob under the leadership of a fanatical Maulvi and a Pathan named Tura Baz Khan attacked the Residency, but was repulsed, and there was no attempt at a general rising. The State was so quiet that it was found possible to detach some troops of the Contingent and subsidiary force for service against the mutineers in Central India. After the mutiny the treaty of 1853 was considerably modified to the Nizam's advantage. By the treaty of 1860 Berar was retained but all other districts assigned in 1853 were restored, the confiscated territory of the rebellious Raja of Shorapur was ceded to the Nizam and a debt of 50 lakhs of rupees due to the Government of India was cancelled. On the other hand, the Nizam agreed to forego the demands for accounts of the assigned districts. In 1862 an adoption *sanad* was granted to the Nizam, and in 1867 an extradition treaty was concluded.

5. Mir Mahbub Ali Khan, the late Nizam, succeeded his father Afzal-ud-Daula on the 26th February 1869. During his minority the State was administered by Sir Salar Jang and Shams-ul-Umra, who were appointed co-regents. In 1870 a railway agreement was concluded permitting the construction of lines of railway within the State and transferring jurisdiction over railway lands to the Government of India. On the 5th February 1884 the Nizam was invested with full powers of administration and Salar Jang II, the elder son of the co-regent who had died in 1883, was appointed Minister. He resigned in 1887, and was succeeded by Bashir-ud-Daula

Asman Jah, who, on his resignation in 1893, was succeeded by Sir Vikar-ul-Umra. In 1901, on the resignation of Sir Vikar-ul-Umra, the Peshkar, Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad, G.C.I.E., Yamin-us-Saltanat, of Chandu Lal's family, was appointed Minister. In 1893, the Nizam established a Legislative Council. The Council was to consist of the Chief Justice, a Puisne Judge of the High Court, the Inspector-General of Revenue, the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector-General of Police, and the Financial Secretary. In 1894 Act I of 1304 Fasli received the Nizam's sanction recognising the right of the people to share in the work of framing laws and to representation. In 1900 this Regulation was re-enacted with certain modifications as Act III of 1309 Fasli, and is still in force. The Council at present consists of 20 members, in addition to the President. Of these, 11 are official, 7 non-official and 2 extraordinary members. The President of the Executive Council is also the President of the Legislative Council. Of the 11 official members the Chief Justice, the Legal Adviser and the Secretary, Judicial, Police and General Departments, are *ex-officio* members. Of the 7 non-official members 2 are elected by the Jagirdars and land-owners, 2 by the pleaders of the High Court and remaining 3 are nominated from among the residents of the State of whom one must be nominated from the Faigah Ilaka.

6. On the 6th February, 1885, the late Nizam was appointed a G.C.S.I. In 1903 he received the G.B.E. at the Delhi Durbar of that year, and in 1910 he was granted the Honorary rank of Lieutenant-General in the Army.

7. On the 5th November, 1902, a new agreement was concluded under which the Nizam, whose sovereignty over Berar was re-affirmed, leased the province to the Government of India in perpetuity in return for an annual rent of Rs. 25,00,000, the Government of India being empowered to make such arrangements as might seem to them desirable for the administration of the province which has since been attached to the Central Provinces. At the same time the Hyderabad Contingent was delocalised and incorporated, with the exception of the Artillery which was disbanded, in the Indian Army, the Government of India engaging to make due provision for the protection of the Nizam's Dominions. The Nizam on the other hand agreed to reduce his costly establishment of over 19,000 irregular troops to 12,000. Not only has this reduction been effected but in 1912, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government decided further to reduce these troops by 800 men, a decision which has also been given effect to.

8. On the 28th September, 1908, the portion of the City and of the Residency Bazzars adjoining the Musi River was devastated by a sudden flood of unprecedented height. Much damage was caused and it is estimated that about 18,000 houses were washed away and there was considerable loss of life and property. A sum of over two lakhs of rupees was collected from all parts of the British Empire in aid of the sufferers, and various persons were awarded decorations by the Government of India for acts of bravery and self-sacrifice during the disaster.

9. His Highness Mir Mahbub Ali Khan died on the 29th August, 1911, after a brief illness. His eldest son Mir Usman Ali Khan succeeded him and was officially installed by the Resident, Lieutenant-Colonel (afterwards

Sir) A. F. Pinhey, C.S.I., C.I.E. A special visit of congratulation was paid by His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Hardinge) during the following month.

10. The present Nizam has one surviving half-brother, Mir Muhammad Mohi-ud-din Ali Khan (Basalat Jah) who was born in 1907. The heir-apparent, His Highness Walashan Nawab Azam Jah Bahadur, Prince of Berar, was born on the 21st February 1907. The name of the second son of the Nizam is Walashan Nawab Muazzam Jah Bahadur. The heir-apparent is Commander-in-Chief of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Regular Forces, in which he holds the rank of General. He also holds the honorary rank of Major in the army and is attached to the 7th Light Cavalry. His brother is the President of the City Improvement Board and holds the honorary rank of General in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Regular Forces. The Prince of Berar and his brother have paid frequent visits to Europe since 1931; Nawab Basalat Jah visited Europe in 1931. In November 1931, at Nice, the heir-apparent and his brother were married, respectively, to Princess Durashahwar Durr Dana Begam, daughter of the *ex-Khalifa*, and Princess Nilofar Farhat Begam, a cousin of the *ex-Khalifa*. The Prince of Berar has two sons, the elder, Walashan Nawab Mir Barkat Ali Khan, was born on 6th October 1933, and the younger, Walashan Nawab Mir Karamat Ali Khan, was born on 27th February, 1939. His Exalted Highness the Nizam has conferred on his elder grandson the honorary rank of Colonel of the Golconda Lancers.

11. The following honours and distinctions have been conferred by the British Government on His Exalted Highness the Nizam :—

1. G. C. S. I., 12th December, 1911.
2. Honorary Colonel, 6th December, 1912.
3. Honorary Colonel, 20th Deccan Horse (now 9th Royal Deccan Horse), 6th December, 1912.
4. G. B. E., 4th December, 1917.
5. Honorary Lieutenant-General, 1st January, 1918.
6. Title of 'His Exalted Highness' as an hereditary distinction, 1st January, 1918.
7. Title of 'Faithful Ally of the British Government' by an autograph letter from the King, dated 24th January, 1918.
8. Title of 'Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar', 13th November 1936.

12. His Exalted Highness the Nizam, with most of the principal nobles and officials of the State, attended the Coronation Durbar held by Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress at Delhi on the 12th December, 1911. Two squadrons of the Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers also proceeded to Delhi where they took part in the Review. In 1915, His Exalted Highness paid a private visit to Simla and was the guest of His Excellency Lord Hardinge at Viceregal Lodge. In 1918, His Exalted Highness visited Delhi on the invitation of His Excellency Lord Chelmsford. In 1928 and 1936, he again visited Delhi on both occasions staying in his own Palace. He visited Calcutta in December 1936, when he called on H. E. the Viceroy (Lord Linlithgow) and H. E. the Governor of Bengal (Sir John Anderson).

13. Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad upon whom the title of G.C.I.E. had been conferred in 1910, resigned his appointment as Minister on the 11th July 1912, and was succeeded by Nawab Salar Jang Bahadur who in turn vacated the post in November, 1914, when His Exalted Highness himself assumed the duties of Prime Minister. On the 21st November 1919, a Council was formed under the style of "His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Executive Council", Sir Sayyid Ali Imam, K.C.S.I., *ex-Member* of the Imperial Executive Council, being appointed President. Sir Ali Imam resigned the Presidentship on the 5th September, 1922, from which date Nawab Sir Faridun-ul-Mulk Bahadur, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., was appointed to officiate, until further orders. Owing to his ill-health he was relieved of his appointment on the 1st April, 1924, but continued as Extraordinary Member of the Council till his death on the 26th November, 1928. He was succeeded by Nawab Wali-ud-Daula Bahadur, a Paigah Noble, who on the 25th November, 1926, was succeeded by Maharaja Peshkar Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, G.C.I.E. Sir Kishen Pershad retired on 13th March 1937 and was succeeded as President by the Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari, P.C. (Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jang Bahadur).

14. His Exalted Highness the Nizam contributed Rs. 1,53,00,000 towards the maintenance from September, 1914, to December, 1918, of the Hyderabad Imperial Lancers and the 20th (now 9th Royal) Deccan Horse on active service. He also subscribed Rs. 6,39,000 to various relief funds in addition to donations to His Majesty's Government and to objects in England connected with the War amounting to £225,800. The Hyderabad Government subscribed Rs. 1,64,00,000 to the War Loans. One lakh of rupees was subscribed by His Exalted Highness the Nizam for the All-India Queen Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, and five lakhs towards the King Emperor's anti-Tuberculosis Fund. His Exalted Highness the Nizam has offered a monthly contribution of Rs. 1½ lakhs towards the cost of those units of the State Forces which may serve outside the State in the present war, and has also made a gift of £100,000 to the Air Ministry for aerial warfare.

15. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Hyderabad:—Lords Ripon, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon, Minto, Hardinge (twice), Chelmsford, Reading, Irwin, Willingdon and Linlithgow.

16. In 1906, Hyderabad was honoured with a visit by Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary, then Prince and Princess of Wales, and in 1922, with a visit by their eldest son, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

17. For over a hundred years, the suburb of the City of Hyderabad, known as the Residency Bazaars, was under the administration of the Hon'ble the Resident. On May 14th, 1933, the administration of this area was retroceded to H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, and the name of these Bazaars was changed to Sultan Bazar.

18. On 24th October 1936 a new Agreement was concluded between His Imperial Majesty the King, Emperor of India, and His Exalted Highness the Nizam, definitely recognizing and re-affirming His Exalted Highness's sovereignty over Berar and allowing for its administration with the Central Provinces under the Government of India Act, 1935.

The King Emperor was graciously pleased to command that with effect from 13th November 1936, His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and his successors shall hold the dynastic title of "His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar" in recognition of his sovereignty in the territory of Berar; and further to grant the title of "His Highness the Prince of Berar" to the Heir-Apparent of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar and of his successors.

KASHMIR RESIDENCY.

Political relations between the Government of India and the Jammu and Kashmir State commenced in the year 1849 and were conducted by the Punjab Government through His Highness the Maharaja's Agent at Lahore. No representative of the Government of India was located in the State and it was not until the year 1852 that the first "Officer on Special Duty" in the State was appointed. This Officer resided in Kashmir during the summer months only. The channel for the conduct of political relations with the State continued however as heretofore until the year 1877, in which year the Officer on special duty was placed under the immediate orders of the Government of India with instructions to correspond direct with the Government of India on all matters of political importance. In 1885, after the death of Maharaja Ranbir Singh, the designation of the "Officer on Special Duty" was changed to "Resident in Kashmir", and he was permanently located in Kashmir.

GILGIT AGENCY.

A Political Agent in Gilgit was first appointed in the year 1877 but he was withdrawn in 1881. The Agency was re-established under the control of the Resident in Kashmir in 1889. It comprises :—

- (1) The Gilgit Wazarat.
- (2) The States of Hunza and Nagir.
- (3) The Puniál Jagir.
- (4) The Governorships of Yasin, Kuh-Ghizr and Ishkoman.
- (5) Chilas.

By the terms of an agreement entered into between the British Government and His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir in the year 1935, and to remain in force for sixty years, the control of the civil and military administration in the area of the Wazarat of Gilgit lying beyond the right bank of the river Indus was taken over by the Government of India.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census, 1931).	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jammu and Kashmir.	Major General His Highness Maharaja Sir Harisingh, Indar Mahindar Bahadur Sipar-i-Saltanat, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., R.C.V.O., A.D.C., Maharaja of —, (Dogra Rajput).	30th September 1895.	23rd September 1925.	85,665	2,646,243	Rs. 1,35,94,000
2	Hunza	Mir Muhammad Ghazan Khan, Mir of —.	1895.	23rd July 1938.	6,848.	13,241*	31,470†
3	Nagrl	Mir Sir Shah Sikander Khan, K.B.E., C.I.E., Mir of —.	1871	14th June 1906.	1,245	13,672*	20,745†

* Included in figures for Jammu and Kashmir.

† These are chiefly in kind.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

1. *Brief history of Kashmir.*—Up to the 14th century, Kashmir was subject to a series of Buddhist and Hindu dynasties, whose annals are related in the celebrated versified Sanskrit chronicle known as the *Rajatarangini*, the original manuscripts of which were discovered at Srinagar by Buhler in 1877, and have since been translated by Stein. It was during this epoch that the really old remains of Kashmir at places like Anantnag, Bijbehara, Pandrattan, the Takht-i-Sulaiman, Pattan and Martand, were constructed. A local dynasty of Mohammadans then established themselves until Akbar's invasion in 1587, when Kashmir became an appanage of the Delhi throne, and remained for about two hundred years the summer residence of the Moghul Emperors, the chief traces of whom are to be found in the Hari Parbat Fort, the pleasure gardens of Shalimar, Nishat, Achabal and Verinag, and last but not least, the magnificent Chenar tree which abounds everywhere. In 1752 Kashmir again changed masters and passed from the then feeble control of the Delhi Court into the powerful and cruel grasp of Ahmad Shah Abdali of Afghanistan, the arch-disturber of the peace of India in his day: and for the next 67 years until seized by Ranjit Singh in 1819, was held for the Pathans by Governors more or less independent of their King. From this year till 1846 it remained under the Sikhs. Governors being appointed by the Lahore Darbar.

2. *Brief history of Jammu.*—Reigning about this time in Jammu, and owning great sway in the surrounding mountain region, was Ranjit Deo, a Dogra Chief of Rajput descent. He died in 1780 and the quarrel for the

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	TRIBUTE.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS, OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES' FORCES UNITS.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.										
2,63,40,000	Two Kashmir Shawls and three Romals.	..	644	6,661	17	314 (118 Fortsmea.)	3,407	21	..	..
30,000	..	Kashmir 16 tolas 5 masha gold, Chinese 4½ tolas gold.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20,000	..	Kashmir 17 tolas 1 masha gold.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

succession gave Sikh power the opportunity of turning Jammu and the neighbouring hill tracts into a dependency. Three great-grand nephews of Ranjit Deo, by name Gulab Singh, Dhyan Singh and Suchet Singh, took service at the Sikh Court and rose to great favour; and in 1818 Maharaja Ranjit Singh conferred the principality of Jammu on Gulab Singh, those of Bhimber and Chibal, which included Poonch, on Dhyan Singh, and that of Ramnagar on Suchet Singh, as fiefs. Suchet Singh and Dhyan Singh were killed about 1843 and their estates fell to the survivor. Dhyan Singh had three sons, Hira Singh, Jawahir Singh and Moti Singh. Hira Singh appears to have succeeded to his father's estate, but after his death in 1844 the Lahore Government confiscated it.

3. In 1846 at the close of the first Sikh War by the victory of the British at Sobraon, Gulab Singh appeared on the scene as mediator between the English and the Sikhs; and under the negotiations which followed, the Sikh Maharaja had, in addition to a large forfeit of territory in the Punjab, to pay a crore of rupees as a war indemnity. This he could not manage and in lieu thereof ceded all his hill territories from the Beas river to the Indus including Kashmir and Jammu. But Lord Hardinge, Governor General, considered the occupation of the whole of this territory inadvisable, as it would so largely increase the extent of the British frontier, and the military establishment for guarding it, and create new and conflicting interests, while the districts in question, with the exception of the comparatively small vale of Kashmir, were for the most part unproductive and unlikely to pay the cost of occupation and management. On the other hand, the ceded tract comprised the whole of the hereditary possessions of Gulab Singh, who being naturally eager to obtain an indefeasible title to them, came forward and offered to pay the war indemnity if constituted independent ruler of Jammu and

Kashmir. A separate treaty embodying this arrangement was concluded with Gulab Singh at Amritsar on 16th March 1846. Under that treaty the ruler of Kashmir acknowledged the supremacy of the British Government, and in token of such supremacy agreed to present annually to the British Government one horse, twelve perfect shawl goats and three pairs of Kashmir shawls. This arrangement was years later altered and the annual presentation made by the Kashmir State now consists of two Kashmir shawls and three romals.

From the date of the Treaty of Amritsar the history of the Jammu and Kashmir State as a political entity commences. The Treaty put Gulab Singh, as Maharaja, in possession of all the hill country between the Indus and the Ravi, including Kashmir, Jammu, Ladakh and Gilgit; but excluding Lahoul, Kulu and some other districts which, for strategical purposes, it was considered advisable to retain, and for which a remission of 25 lakhs was made from the crore demanded, leaving 75 lakhs as the final amount to be paid by Gulab Singh. Gulab Singh had some difficulty in obtaining actual possession of the province of Kashmir. The last Governor appointed by the Sikhs made for a time a successful resistance; and it was not until the end of 1846 that Maharaja Gulab Singh was established in Kashmir with the aid of British troops.

4. Maharaja Gulab Singh died on 4th August 1857, and was succeeded by his son, Ranbir Singh. The change of rulers happened at critical time, but both the dying Maharaja and his successor proved themselves staunch friends of the British Government in the troubles of 1857. Maharaja Ranbir Singh was invested with the G.C.S.I., and, on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage of 1877, the hereditary title of "Indar Mahindar Bahadur, Sipar-i-Saltanat" was conferred on him and he was gazetted a General in the British Army, and created a Councillor of the Empress. Important events during his rule were the Commercial Treaty of 1870, the Yarkand Mission in 1873-74, and the great famine of 1877-79. Maharaja Ranbir Singh was the recipient of one of the Lord Canning's Adoption Sanads (No. IV, Vol. XII, Aitchison's Treaties, 5th Edition) of 5th March 1862; but failing adoption the succession passes under the *Dastur-ul-Amal* or will of Maharaja Ranbir Singh, which is held very sacred in the State, strictly in tail male.

5. Maharaja Ranbir Singh died on the 12th September 1885, leaving three sons, Pratap Singh, who was born in 1850, acceded to the *gaddi* in 1885, and died in 1925; Ram Singh who died in 1899 and Amar Singh, who died in 1909. Maharaja Pratap Singh was gazetted a Colonel in the British Army in 1888, a Major-General in 1896 and a Lieutenant-General in 1916, and created G.C.S.I. in 1892, G.C.I.E. in 1911 and G.B.E. in 1918. For services in the Great War the late Maharaja was granted a personal salute of 21 guns on the 1st January 1918, and a permanent salute of 21 guns on 1st January 1921. He attended the Delhi Durbars of 1903 and 1911. A son and heir was born to the Maharaja in November 1904, but died in July 1905.

6. Up to 1905 the administration of the State was carried on by a Council consisting of Maharaja Pratap Singh as President, his brother Raja Sir Amar Singh, K.C.S.I., as Vice-President, and two selected officials from the British

service. In August 1905 the Council was abolished and its administrative powers were transferred to the direct control of the Maharaja who was assisted by his brother Raja Sir Amar Singh as Chief Minister, and by three other Ministers. In January 1922 the Maharaja instituted an Executive Council consisting of himself as President, Raja Sir Harisingh, his nephew, as Senior and Foreign Member of Council and three other Members.

7. The present ruler, Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Hari Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., nephew of the late Maharaja and only son of the late Raja Sir Amar Singh was born in September 1895 and acceded to the *gaddi* on the 23rd September 1925, on the death of the late Maharaja. His Highness was made an Honorary Captain and appointed K.C.I.E. in January 1918; K.C.V.O. on the 17th March 1922 on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India; G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1929 and G.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1933. He was gazetted a Colonel in the British Army in 1926, appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor in 1931, and Major-General in 1935. A son and heir Yuvaraj Shree Karansinghji Bahadur was born to the Maharaja on the 9th March 1931.

8. On the outbreak of War in 1914, the Kashmir State Forces were considerably increased. Each of the two battalions mobilised for overseas service was brought up to a strength of 1,070, a strong *depôt* was established and an extra battalion of Infantry was created. The Kashmir State Forces consisting of half a squadron of cavalry, one Mountain Battery and two Infantry battalions fought with marked distinction in East Africa and Palestine and gained warm commendation from the various General Officers Commanding. In the war with Afghanistan (1919) the Kashmir Forces also rendered considerable assistance to the British Government. One battalion of Infantry was despatched to the North-West Frontier Province and a Mountain Battery to North-East Persia. The Corps of Gilgit Scouts gave useful assistance in the war with Afghanistan (1919) by guarding some of the Northern Passes leading into the Gilgit Agency and Chitral, and by the despatch of 3½ Companies to Chitral to increase forces operating there. The State Forces also took part in the Hunza (1888) and Chitral (1895) Expeditions and rendered valuable service on each occasion. The Kashmir Army was re-organised on "A" class basis in 1922-23 and classified as 1st Line Troops.

9. Improvements effected in the State in the course of the last 40 years include (a) the extension of the Railway system to Jammu (Tawi); (b) the construction of a cart-road to Kohala, near Murree, from Srinagar, and of a similar road to Abbottabad from Domel; (c) the adoption of a regular accounts system; (d) the substitution of the British rupee for the old Kashmir currency; (e) the introduction of an improved revenue system; (f) the inauguration of an improved Customs and Excise administration; (g) the introduction of the Imperial Postal and Telegraph system; (h) the introduction of compulsory primary education in Municipal towns and the establishment of Colleges at Srinagar and Jammu for boys and girls; (i) the introduction of Irrigation works; (j) the construction of Hydro-Electric Installations at Jammu and at Mahora on the Jhelum river; (k) the establishment of Silk

Factories at Srinagar and Jammu; (l) the construction of a motor and cart-road from Jammu to Srinagar, *via* the Banihal Pass; (m) development of industries and agriculture; (n) expansion of co-operative movement; (o) establishment of up-to-date Hospitals at Jammu and Srinagar and provision of medical relief throughout the State; (p) introduction of local self-government in important cities and towns; (q) remodelling of the State on modern lines; (r) establishment of a representative Assembly with an elected majority; (s) construction of an aerodrome at Srinagar; (t) extension of telephone service; (u) establishment of a High Court. Several surveys for a railway connecting Kashmir with the Punjab have been made but no railway has been constructed so far. The question of extending the railway to Akhnoor is at present under consideration.

10. The financial condition of the State has been steadily improving and the trade with British India has greatly increased.

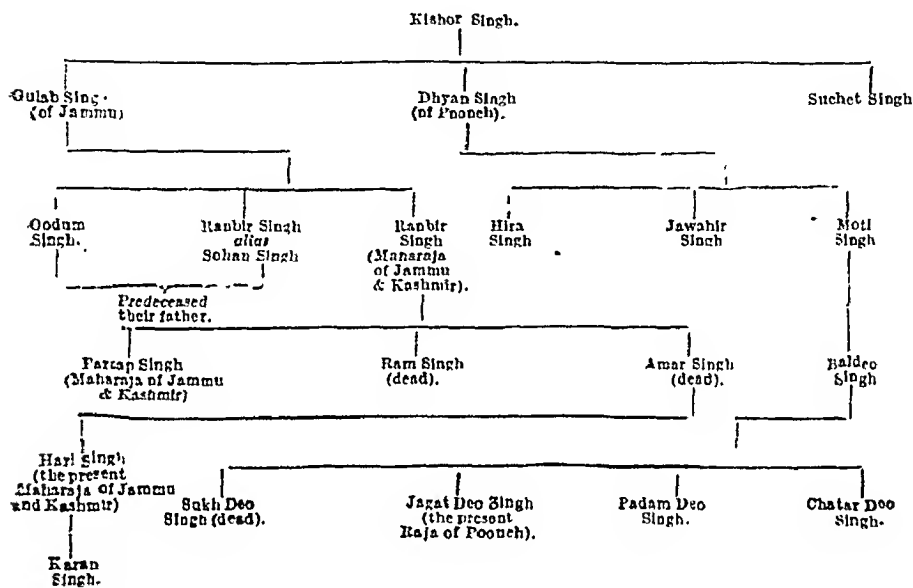
11. *Poonch*.—The most important Jagirdar or Feudatory of the State is the Raja of Poonch. The present Raja's (Raja Jagat Deo Singh) connection with the family is shown below. The Jagir has a revenue of about Rs. 9,50,000. A settlement of the Jagir has been completed. The Raja of Poonch holds his Jagir from His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir on whom he attends on State occasions, and to whom he pays an annual *Nazar* of Rs. 231.

12. Poonch was included in the transfer of the hilly country to Maharaja Gulab Singh in 1846. Subsequently Maharaja Gulab Singh appears to have granted Chibal, Poonch and other ilaqas to Jowahir Singh and Moti Singh, sons of Dliyan Singh, the original holder. In 1848 a dispute having occurred between the brothers and Maharaja Gulab Singh, Sir F. Currie effected a settlement whereby the Maharaja granted the two *Mians*, as they were then styled, the title of "Raja" and certain other concessions. The Rajas were jointly to present the Maharaja with one horse with gold trappings or Rs. 700 in cash annually and they were not to commit any important act in their territory without the advice of and without consulting the Maharaja. The two Rajas, however, subsequently quarrelled, and in 1852 the Board of Administration for the affairs of the Punjab brought about a settlement whereby the whole of Poonch was given to Moti Singh, his share of the joint tribute of Rs. 700 paid by the Rajas to the Maharaja being fixed at one-third of that sum. In 1859 Jawahir Singh renounced all claim to his possessions in the Kashmir State in return for a cash allowance. He died without issue in 1860. Moti Singh held Poonch until his death in 1892.

13. On the death of Raja Moti Singh in 1892 he was succeeded by his son, Baldeo Singh. Raja Baldeo Singh was appointed to be a K.C.I.E. in 1909. For services in connection with the Great War, the Raja was granted a personal salute of 9 guns on the 1st January 1918. He was granted the Honorary rank of Major in the Army in April 1916. He was succeeded on his death in September 1918 by his eldest son Sukh Deo Singh. Raja Sukh Deo Singh was granted powers in March 1922 by His Highness the Maharaja.

14. In October 1927 Raja Sukh Deo Singh died and was succeeded by his brother Jagat Deo Singh who was formally installed as Raja of Poonch by His Highness Maharaja Sir Hari Singh on the 27th January 1928. A revised *patta* was granted to the Raja by His Highness at the same time.

15. The following is the genealogical tree of the Ruling Family of Jammu and Kashmir :—



HUNZA AND NAGIR.

1. Hunza and Nagir are two small States situated in the extreme north of Kashmir. They are divided by the Hunza river; towards the north they extend to the mountainous region which adjoins the junction of the Hindu Kush and Mustagh ranges; towards the south they border on Gilgit; and on the west Hunza is separated from Ishkoman and Yasin by a range of mountains, while the Mustagh range trending southward shuts Nagir off from Balistan on the east.

2. The inhabitants of Hunza and Nagir come from one stock and speak the same language, but there has always been in the past; and in a lesser degree, there is still a considerable amount of ill-feeling between the two communities. The people of Hunza are Maulais (*i.e.*, the followers of His Highness the Aga Khan) while the people of Nagir are Shias.

3. The fort of Chalt and its connected villages, lying between Hunza and Nagir and Gilgit, were long a source of contention between the two States but in 1877 the Nagir Chief, with the assistance of the Kashmir Darbar,

succeeded in obtaining possession of the disputed tract. From that date up to 1886, Chaprot and Chalt were held by Nagir and Kashmir troops. In 1886, when General Sir William Lockhart (then Colonel Lockhart) visited Hunza, the Tham of Hunza refused to allow his mission to proceed unless he would promise to restore these places to Hunza. Colonel Lockhart then induced the Nagir ruler to remove the Nagir portion of the garrison, which was furnished solely by Kashmir troops up to 1906 since when no troops have been quartered in either of these States.

4. In 1886 Ghazan Khan, the Tham of Hunza, was murdered by his son, Safdar Ali, who after his accession, professed his submission to the Maharaja of Kashmir. In 1888, however, the two States combined, succeeded in ejecting the Kashmir garrison from Chaprot and Chalt and even threatened Gilgit. Finally, however, Chaprot, and in August of the same year Chalt, were reoccupied by Kashmir troops.

5. On the re-establishment of the British Agency at Gilgit in 1889, the Agent, Colonel Durand, visited Hunza and Nagir, and the Chiefs bound themselves to accept his control, to permit free passage to officers deputed to visit their countries, and to put an end to raiding on the Yarkand road and elsewhere. Subject to these conditions the Government of India sanctioned for the Chiefs yearly subsidies of Rs. 2,000 each, in addition to those already paid by the Kashmir Darbar. Shortly afterwards, in October 1889, an increase of Rs. 500 a year was granted to the Hunza Chief's subsidy, conditional on his good behaviour.

6. The Chiefs, however, failed to act up to their engagements and their attitude continued to be unsatisfactory. In May 1891, a combined force from Hunza and Nagir threatened the Chalt fort, but dispersed on the arrival of reinforcements from Gilgit.

7. In November 1891, the Chiefs were informed that it was necessary to make roads to Chalt and on into their country. They refused to agree, insulted the British Agent's messenger, and assembled their tribesmen in strong positions, blocking the paths into their valley. Their positions, however, were carried after sharp fighting, and Nagir and Hunza were occupied. Tham Zafar Zahiid Khan of Nagir, who had been acting under the ascendancy of his eldest son, Umr Khan, at once submitted. Tham Safdar Ali of Hunza and his Wazir, Dadu, fled to Chinese Turkestan; Safdar Ali died at Yarkand in 1931. Raja Umr Khan of Nagir was deported to Kashmir where he died in 1922. The subsidies paid to both Chiefs by the Government of India and by the Kashmir State were withdrawn. A military force was maintained in Hunza and a Political Officer was left there to supervise the affairs of the State. This arrangement continued till 1897, when the garrison was replaced by the Hunza and Nagir levies and the permanent Political Officer was withdrawn. On the 15th September 1892, Muhammad Nazim Khan, a half-brother of Safdar Ali, was formally installed as Tham of Hunza by the British Agent in the presence of two Chinese Envoys, who attended the Durbar as honoured guests of the Government of India. Tham Zafar Zahiid

Khan was reinstated by the Kashmir Darbar, with the approval of the Government of India, as Chief of Nagir, his installation taking place on the 22nd September 1892. Sanads approved by the Government of India were granted by the Maharaja of Kashmir to both Chiefs.

8. At the commencement of 1895, subsidies, amounting to Rs. 4,000 each, were renewed to the Chiefs, half the amount being paid by the Government of India and the other half by the Kashmir Darbar.

9. In the same year both Chiefs loyally assisted in the operations for the relief of the British Garrison in Chitral and were suitably rewarded.

10. Tham Muhammad Nazim Khan of Hunza and Mir Shah Sikandar Khan of Nagir attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 1st January 1903, on which date they were both made Companions of the Indian Empire.

11. In 1904, Tham Zafar Zabid Khan of Nagir, who had long been bed-ridden, died and was succeeded by his son Mir Sir Shah Sikandar Khan. The latter was formally installed as Tham of Nagir in June 1905 by the Political Agent. Both Chiefs are now generally referred to under the title of "Mir" and not "Tham".

12. Both Hunza and Nagir are autonomous as regards their internal affairs, but both acknowledge the suzerainty of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, to whom they pay an annual tribute of nominal value, in the case of Hunza 16 tolas and 5-mashas of gold, and in the case of Nagir 17 tolas and 1 masha. With the permanent embodiment of the Gilgit Scouts in 1935-36 Hunza and Nagir have each been asked to provide 150 men. Each Chief has a Body Guard of 11 men (one Havildar and 10 Levies) armed with Snider rifles presented by Government. The two Chiefs attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. Mir Sir Muhammad Nazim Khan was created a K.C.I.E. in June 1921 and K.C.S.I. in May 1937 and Mir Sir Shah Sikander Khan received a K.B.E. on the 1st January 1923. In 1927 their subsidies were increased by Rs. 1,000 per annum each and in 1936 the subsidy of the Mir of Hunza was further increased by Rs. 3,000 per annum. In 1932 the Government of India presented the two Mirs with a saluting gun each. Mir Sir Mohammad Nazim Khan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., of Hunza died on 22nd July 1938 at the age of 72. His eldest son Mohammad Ghazan Khan, born about 1895, has succeeded him. Mir Mohammad Ghazan Khan's son and heir-apparent is Jamal Khan; he was born 1910. The Chief of Nagir's son, Mohammad Ali Khan died on the 9th April 1923, leaving a son Shaukat Ali, born 1920, who is the Chief's heir. He passed his matriculation examination at the Church Mission Society School, Srinagar in 1939 and returned to Nagir. Both Mirs were granted Jagirs by His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir in 1931. The village of Pehlipur in the Srinagar Tehsil, assessed to a land revenue of Rs. 1,806 was allotted to Hunza, and Rezwan, situated in the Baramulla Wazarat (with a land revenue of Rs. 1,678) to Nagir. Both Mirs pay Nazars of five pounds in gold each on occasions of His Highness's birthday and the Dusehra and Basant Durbars.

KOLHAPUR RESIDENCY AND DECCAN STATES AGENCY.

The District known politically as the Southern Maratha Country, corresponding nearly with the Maratha geographical division of the "Carnatic", formerly comprised the whole or parts of the British Collectorates of Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kulladghee, and the Indian States of Savanur, Mudhol, Sangli, Miraj, Kurundwad, Jamkhandi, Ramdurg and Kolhapur. This tract of the country came under British rule together with the rest of the Peshwa possessions on the fall of his dynasty in 1818-19. It was for some years administered and politically superintended by the Principal Collector at Dharwar, under the instructions of the Commissioner in the Deccan. The Southern Maratha Country then formed part of the Bombay Presidency.

2. After the abolition of the Commissionership, the political charge of the Indian States in this District remained for some years with the Principal Collector of Dharwar, but on the division of that Collectorate in 1836, the Collector of Belgaum became Political Agent, the States of Savanur and Nurgood remaining under Dharwar. In 1843 this Official was allowed a special assistant for political duties, and after the disturbances which took place about that period, was relieved of the superintendence of Kolhapur which then became a separate charge. For some years the Collector of Belgaum did not hold the position of Political Agent and the political duties of the Southern Maratha Country were discharged in conjunction with those of Kolhapur by the Political Agent at Kolhapur.

3. The Office of the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States was created in the year 1862 by the amalgamation of the Political Agencies of Kolhapur and the Southern Maratha Country States. The Political Agency at Kolhapur then comprised the following states:—

- (1) Kolhapur, (2) Jamkhandi, (3) Jath (later on transferred to the Political charge of the Collector of Bijapur in 1901).
(4) Kurundwad, (5) Miraj, (6) Mudhol, (7) Ramdurg, (8) Sangli, and (9) Wadi Estate.

4. There was an Assistant Political Agent in political charge of the Southern Maratha Country States. This post of Assistant Political Agent was abolished in 1928.

5. On the 1st of April 1933, as a result of a scheme for the establishment of direct political relation between the Government of India and the remaining Bombay States and Estates, a second class Residency was created at Kolhapur, which was designated "the Kolhapur Residency and Deccan States Agency" directly under the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

6. The former Kolhapur Residency and Southern Maratha Country States Political Agency comprised the following States and Estates:—

- (1) Kolhapur, (2) Jamkhandi, (3) Kurundwad (Senior), (4) Kurundwad (Junior), (5) Miraj (Senior), (6) Miraj (Junior), (7) Mudhol, (8) Ramdurg, (9) Sangli and (10) Wadi Estate.

7. On the 1st April 1933 the following States were added to the above Agency:—

- (1) Akalkot, (2) Aundli, (3) Bhor, (4) Janjira, (5) Jath, (6) Phaltan, (7) Savanur, and (8) Sawantwadi.

8. The new Agency, now called the Kolhapur Residency and the Deccan States Agency, thus consists of 17 States and one Estate, with headquarters at Kolhapur.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census, 1931).	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kolhapur		30th July 1897.	6th May 1922.	3,217.1	957,157	Rs. 50,31,000

KOLHAPUR.

1. Kolhapur dynasty was founded by Tarabai, the heroic wife of Rajaram I, son of Shivaji the Great. Kolhapur claims high rank among Indian States and the ruler, descended from the younger son of Shivaji the Great, the founder of the Mahratta Empire, bears the distinctive and honorific title of "Chhatrapati Maharaj".

2. The present Ruler is His Highness Shri Sir Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. He was born on the 30th July 1897 and succeeded to the *gaddi* as heir and successor on the 6th May 1922 on the death of his father, His Highness Colonel Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., LL.D., M.R.A.S. The formal ceremony of ascending the *gaddi* was performed on the 31st May 1922. The Maharaja who was educated under Dr. and Mrs. Irwin, spent three years at the Hendon Preparatory School, and studied agriculture at the Ewing College, Allahabad. He travelled over a great part of India and parts of Great Britain, the United States of America, and Japan. He married the eldest grand-daughter, Indumati Devi (now Her Highness Tarabai Maharaj Sahab Maharaj), of His Highness Sir Sayajirao Gaekwar, Maharaja of Baroda, in 1918. His second marriage to Shri Rajasbai (now Her Highness Vijayamala Maharaj Sahab Maharaj), the daughter of Meherban Atmaram rao Mohite belonging to a noble Kshatriya family at Tanjore, was celebrated at Kolhapur on the 1st of June 1925. The title of Maharaja was conferred upon his father as a hereditary distinction. The title of G.C.I.E. was conferred on the present Maharaja on the 3rd June 1924. The honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel was granted to him on the 30th March 1927 and he is attached as an honorary officer to the 10th Battalion of the 5th Mahratta Light Infantry. The title of G.C.S.I. was conferred on him in January 1931. His Highness was appointed Honorary Colonel of the 11/5th Mahratta Light Infantry in 1938.

3. During the regime of His late Highness the restraint in Article VII of the Agreement of 1862 requiring reference to Government of cases involving sentences of death was removed and the residuary jurisdiction in criminal cases arising in the Pendatory Jaghirs in the Kolhapur State, which was

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand)	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES FORCES.		STATE TROOPS, OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES' FORCES UNITS.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs. 47,40,000	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	..	..	156	534	1,128	19	..	..
						Old militia about 600 with 57 guns of which 12 are mounted.				

exercised by the Resident under the same Agreement, was restored to the Kolhapur Darbar.

4 There are nine Feudatory Jaghirs in the Kolhapur State, viz., (1) Vishalgad, (2) Bavda, (3) Kagal (Senior), (4) Kapshi, (5) Torgal, (6) Ichalkaranji, (7) Kagal (Junior), (8) Himmat Bahadur, and (9) Sar Lashkar Bahadur. The holders of these Jaghirs may be said to represent the members of the ministerial cabinet of the State in by-gone days. They hold Jaghirs wherein they are allowed to exercise partial jurisdiction. Grants of these Jaghirs consisting of lands and villages were made to them for the maintenance of troops and of their position and dignity. They pay *nazarana* to the parent State on the occasion of a succession and the military services performed by them in by-gone days have been commuted into money payments. They are not allowed to alienate any portion of their estates beyond their life-time without the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja. In accordance with Article VIII of the Agreement of 1862 they were all, prior to May 1930, in some degree under the supervision of the Resident at Kolhapur, who acted, as far as circumstances permitted, in co-operation with the Darbar. This supervision over these Feudatories has now been transferred to the Darbar with certain reservations. Minor Jaghirdars are placed under the joint guardianship of the Darbar and the Resident. All the civil cases against the Jaghirdars themselves are disposed of by a combined Court consisting of the Resident and a representative of His Highness. All criminal cases within the Feudatory Estates involving sentences of death or imprisonment beyond seven years are submitted to the Kolhapur Darbar for disposal by the latter's criminal Courts, but the powers of Jaghirdars of Ichalkaranji, Vishalgad and Bavda were enhanced in 1927, 1932 and 1937 respectively, permitting them to exercise personally the powers of a Sessions Judge in their Jaghirs subject to confirmation by His Highness of sentences of death, and by the Kolhapur High Court of sentences of transportation for life. The powers of the Jaghirdar of Kagal (Junior) were restored to him on the 24th December 1938 subject to certain conditions to be in force up to the end of May, 1940. Meherban Jayasingrao Pirajirao Ghatge, Sarjerao Vajarat, Ma-ab, the Jaghirdar of Kagal, Senior, and Meherban Appasaheb Sultanrao Nimbalkar Sarlashkar Bahadur were invested with powers in the month of June 1937 and May 1938 respectively.

5. Kolhapur is the Capital town of the State.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census 1931).	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Akalkot	Raja Shrimant Vijaysinh Fatehsinh Bhonsle, Raja of—(Maratha).	18th December 1915.	4th April 1923.	498	92,605	Rs. 6,31,000
2	Aundh	Raja Shrimant Bhavanrao Shrinivasrao alias Bala Saheb Pant Pratinidhi, Raja of—(Brahman).	24th October 1868.	4th November 1909.	501	76,507	3,18,000
3	Bhor	Raja Shrimant Raghnathrao Shankarrao Pandit, Pant Sachiv Rajaol—(Brahmin).	20th September 1878.	17th July 1922.	910	141,546	5,36,000
4	Jamkhandi	Pant Sachiv Rajaol—(Brahmin).	5th November 1906.	25th February 1924.	524	114,282	9,23,000
5	Janjira	His Highness Nawab Sidi Mahammad Khan Sidi Ahmad Khan, Nawab of—(Mahomedan).	7th March 1914.	2nd May 1922.	379	110,388	11,02,000
6	Jath	Lieutenant Raja Shrimant Vijaysinhrao Ramrao alias Babasaheb Dafe, Raja of—(Maratha)	21st July 1909.	14th August 1928.	980.6	91,102	3,00,000
7	Kurundwad (Senlor).	Shrimant Chhatamanrao Bhalechandrao alias Bala Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of—(Konkanasth Brahmin).	13th February 1921.	10th September 1927.	182.5	44,204	2,38,000
8	Kurundwad (Junior).	Raja Shrimant Ganpatrao Madhavrao alias Bapusaheb Patwardhan, Raja of—(Konkanasth Brahmin).	24th March 1930.	31st January 1931.	116.02	39,583	1,60,000
		Shrimant Ganpatrao Trimbakrao alias Tatyasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of—(Konkanasth Brahmin).	29th December 1922.	20th May 1934.			
9	Miraj (Senlor)	Raja of—(Konkanasth Brahmin).	1808.	11th December 1930.	342	93,957	4,54,000
10	Miraj (Junior)	Raja of—(Konkanasth Brahmin).	4th March 1889.	16th December 1899.	1061	40,686	3,17,000
11	Mudhol	Raja of—(Maratha).	4th October 1929.	9th November 1937.	368	62,860	3,18,000
12	Phaltan	Major Raja Shrimant Majajirao Mudholirao alias Nanasaheb, Nalk Nimbalkar Raja of—(Maratha).	11th September 1896.	15th November 1917.	307	58,761	7,76,000
13	Ramdurg	Raja of—(Maratha).	16th September 1895.	30th April 1907.	169	35,401	1,77,000

Social No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census, 1931).	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	Sangli.	Captain His Highness Raja Shrimant Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao alias Appasaheb Patwardhan, R.C.S.E., Raja of—(Konkanasth Brahmin).	14th February 1890.	15th June 1893.	1,135	253,442	Rs. 15,80,000
15	Savanur.	Major Nawab Abdul Majid Khan, Diler Jang Bahadur, Nawab of — (Afghan).	7th October 1800.	30th January 1893.	73	20,320	2,15,000
16	Sawantwadi.	His Highness Raja Bahadur Shrimant Shivrām Sarant Bhonsle, Raja of — (Maratha).	13th August 1921.	5th October 1937.	930	2,30,599	6,88,990
17	Wadi (Estate)	Meherban Ganpatrao Gangadharrao alias Dajisaheb Patwardhan, Jaghirdar of — (Konkanasth Brahmin).	12th January 1903.	14th October 1914.	12	1,704	8,000

AKALKOT.

1. The Raja of Akalkot is a Maratha of the Bhonsle family. The ancestor of the family was Ranoji, a son of Sayaji Lokhande, Patel of Parad in the Shiviri Parganah of the Aurangabad District in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's dominions, who, without being formally adopted by the Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj (grandson of the great Shivaji) of Satara was taken by him into his family and had the family surname of Bhonsle of the Rajas of Satara conferred upon him. The dynastic powers exercisable by the Raja of Akalkot in civil, criminal and revenue matters are unlimited except that he cannot try British subjects for capital offences without the permission of the Resident.

2. Raja Saheb Shrimant Fatesinhrao Shahaji III Raja Bhonsle, who was visiting Europe when war was declared in 1914, volunteered for active service. The honorary rank of Lieutenant in the army was granted to the Raja Saheb and he was promoted Captain on the 1st January 1918 in recognition of the services rendered by him in connection with the war. He received military training in England when attached to the 9th Hussars and subsequently proceeded to France, on the Staff. He returned to India on the 31st October 1915 and died on the 3rd April 1923. He was succeeded by the present Raja Saheb, Shrimant Vijaya Sinh Fatesinh Bhonsle, who was born on the 13th December 1915. The succession has been recognised and confirmed by Government. The Raja Saheb having attained majority was invested with full ruling powers on the 27th February 1936. He married

5. The Capital of the State is Aundh situated 13 miles to the east of Rahimatpur Station on the M. & S. M. Railway.

BHOR.

1. In 1697 Rajaram, the son of Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire, appointed Shankaraji Narayan, for services rendered, to the office of "Pant Sachiv" or Minister, one of the eight hereditary ministers of the State. The appointment was accompanied by a grant of land and the State of Bhore was thus founded. The State lies in the Western Ghats in wild and mountainous country. On the lapse of the Satara State in 1849 the Pant Sachiv became a tributary of the British Government.

2. In 1820 a Treaty was concluded between the British Government (East India Company) and the then Pant Sachiv Chimanji Shankarrao, who died in 1827. Chimanji Shankarrao, the original British grantee, was succeeded by his adopted son Raghunath Chimanji. Chimanji Raghunath was adopted by his uncle Raghunath Chimanji on the latter's death-bed in 1837. Chimanji Raghunath died in 1871 and was succeeded by his son, Shankarrao Chimanji. The latter died on the 17th July 1922 and was succeeded by his son, Srimant Raghunathrao *alias* Babasaheb, the present ruler, who was born on the 20th September 1878. He has three sons, named Sadashivrao *alias* Bhausaheb born 27th September 1904 Anandrao born 29th June 1922 and Narayanrao born 1st May 1924 and one daughter, Padmavatibaisaheb, born 5th January 1927. A son named Chinnajipant *alias* Abasaheb, was born on 12th March 1935 to the heir apparent Sadashivrao *alias* Bhausaheb.

3. In 1927 His Majesty the King-Emperor was pleased to confer on the Ruler a dynastic salute of 9 guns, and on the 3rd June 1935 the title of Raja was conferred on him as a hereditary distinction.

4. The Raja exercises full civil and criminal jurisdiction subject to the proviso that he cannot try British subjects for capital offences without the permission of the Resident.

5. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

6. Bhore is the Capital town of the State.

JAMKHANDI.

1. The present Ruler Raja Shrimant Shankarrao Parasharamrao *alias* Appasaheb Patwardhan is the only son of the late Sir Parasharamrao Ramchandrarao *alias* Bhausaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E. He married the daughter of the Jaghirdar of Bayda in March 1924 and has a son named Parasharamrao Bhausaheb born in 1925 and a daughter born in 1926. After completing his education with a European tutor and guardian, the ruler was invested with full powers of his State on the 28th May 1926. He was appointed honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 31st January 1927. The title of Raja was conferred on him as a hereditary distinction on the 3rd June 1935.

2. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

3. Jamkhandi is the Capital town of the State.

KURUNDWAD (Senior).

The Kurundwad (Senior) State represents one of the principal divisions of the Estates held by the Patwardhan family under the Peshwas. The present Chief Shrimant Chintamanrao Bhalchandrarao alias Balasaheb Patwardhan is a minor. He is the only son of the late Chief, Meherban Bhalchandrarao Chintamanrao alias Annasaheb Patwardhan, who died on the 10th September 1927. ~~The administration of the State is conducted by the Dowager Rani as Regent with the assistance of the State Karbhari. He was invested with powers on the 30th September 1941.~~

2. Kurundwad is the Capital town of the State.

KURUNDWAD (Junior).

1. The two Chiefs of this State belong to the Patwardhan family whose members were Sardars, and held Jaghirs for military services, under the Peshwas. They are descended from Trimbak Hari, the third son of Hariblat, the common ancestor of all the Patwardhan Chiefs, and represent the Senior line. After the defeat of the Peshwas in 1818, the British Government concluded in 1819 a Treaty with Keshavrao Babasaheb, the then Chief of Kurundwad. In 1855 this Kurundwad Jaghir was partitioned among the four sons of Keshavrao Babasaheb. The territory that fell to the share of the eldest brother became the Kurundwad (Senior) State and the total territory that fell to the share of the three younger brothers formed the Kurundwad (Junior) State. The three younger brothers lived together jointly and one of them with the consent of the others exercised the powers of the Chief of the Kurundwad (Junior) State. For many years the Kurundwad (Junior) State has been recognised as a distinct and separate entity from the Kurundwad (Senior) State, and the relations of the Kurundwad (Junior) State with the British Government have been all along governed by the Treaty with Kurundwad of 1819. Agreements regarding lands for railways, abkari and opium administration, etc., have been entered into by the British Government independently with the Kurundwad (Junior) State. One of the three Chiefs of this State having died issueless in 1869, the claim of the Chief of Kurundwad (Senior) to his share was rejected, and in 1872 it was ordered that it should be merged into the shares of the remaining two Chiefs of this State. The Chiefs of this State are consequently now two, one of whom is a Raja who exercises the powers of the Jurisdictional Chief over the State as a whole. The revenue, civil and criminal jurisdiction and the powers of legislation and taxation and of general administration enjoyed by the Chiefs of this State are identical with those of the other Chiefs of the Patwardhan family.

2. Shrimant Ganpatrao Madhavrao alias Bapusaheb, one of the two Chiefs, succeeded his father in 1931. He is at present the Jurisdictional Raja, having been recognised as such by the Government of India in October 1932. He exercises all powers appertaining to the State without any restrictions. He was born in 1900. He has two sons, by name Raghunathrao Dadasaheb and Gajananrao alias Dilip Raju, and two daughters. Of the two branches of this State he belongs to the Senior one, being descended from Hariharrao Keshavrao, the eldest of the three original Chiefs.

3. The title of Raja was conferred on him as a hereditary distinction on the 9th June 1938.

4. Meherban Vinayakrao Hariharrao *alias* Nanasaheb, the other Chief of this State, died in September 1932, and was succeeded by his brother Meherban Trimbakrao Hariharrao *alias* Abasaheb. Meherban Trimbakrao Hariharrao *alias* Abasaheb died on the 26th May 1934, and the succession of his only son Shrimant Ganpatrao Trimbakrao *alias* Tatyasaheb to the Non-Jurisdictional Chiefship has been recognised. As he is a minor his mother has been authorised as Guardian to manage all the affairs appertaining to his Khasgi and State share.

5. The Raja and the Chief of this State do not hold adoption Sanads.

6. The Raja and the Chief are entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

7. Madhavpur-Vadgaon is the Capital town of the State.

MIRAJ (Senior).

The present Raja is Shrimant Narayanrao Gangadharrao *alias* Tatyasaheb Patwardhan. He succeeded his father Shrimant Sir Gangadharrao Ganesh *alias* Balasaheb Patwardhan, whose death occurred on the 11th December 1939. He is the great grandson of the late Balasaheb, who won the thanks of Government for his attachment to the British Government in the Indian Mutiny of 1857. He has a son named Madhavrao Raosaheb who was born in 1922. The title of Raja was conferred on the late Rajasaheb as a hereditary distinction on the 23rd June 1936.

2. The State maintains no local force.

3. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

4. Miraj is the Capital town of the State.

MIRAJ (Junior).

1. The present Raja, Shrimant Sir Madhavrao Harihar *alias* Babasaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., is the second son of Meherban Chintamanrao Raghunath *alias* Balasaheb, late Chief of Kurundwad (Senior). He was selected for the Chiefship of Miraj (Junior) State, and was adopted, in December 1899 by Parvatibaisaheb, the mother of the late Chief, Lakshmanrao Annasaheb, who died on the 7th February 1899. He was educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot and was invested with the full powers of the State on the 17th March 1909. He received the Delhi Darbar Medal in 1911, and was made a K.C.I.E. on the 23rd June 1936. He has three sons, named Chintamanrao Balasaheb, Hariharrao Dadasaheb and Krishnarao Appasaheb who were born in 1909, 1911 and 1916 respectively. The hereditary title of Raja was conferred upon him on the 9th June 1938.

2. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

3. The Capital town of the State is Budhgaon.

MUDHOL.

1. The Raja of Mudhol belongs to the Ghorpade family, the most ancient and distinguished among the Marathas. The family is generally believed to be of Rajput origin and to be descended from the Ranas of Udaipur.

2. Raja Lieut. Sir Malojirao Venkatrao *alias* Nanasahab Raje Ghorpade, K.C.I.E., abdicated on the 9th November 1937 in favour of his son Shrimant Bhairavsinh. He died on the 14th November 1937.

3. The present Raja was born on the ~~4th October~~ ^{15th November} 1929 and, as he is a minor, the administration of the State is conducted by the Regent Rani Sahab, with the help of a Council of Regency. The minor Raja has received some education at a private school in England and is at present at the Shri Shivaji Preparatory School at Poona. The Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 9 guns. The title of Raja was conferred on the Ruler on the 3rd June 1922.

4. The State maintains two platoons of Indian States Forces named "The Sujjan Sinh Infantry."

5. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

6. Mudhol is the Capital town of the State.

PHALTAN.

1. Phaltan is a Satara Jaghir. The ruling family (Nimbalkar) claim descent from one Nimraj, who came to the Deccan from the north of India in the year 1270 and contrived to establish a Principality. It was his grandson of the same name (Nimraj II), who was granted the Jaghir and Inam with the hereditary title of Naik, by Mahomed Tughlak, Emperor of Delhi, about the year 1327.

2. Shrimant Mudhojirao Naik Nimbalkar, C.S.I., the late ruler of Phaltan, died on the 17th October 1916. His adopted son, Malojirao, the present Raja, was installed with full powers of the State on the 15th November 1917. He was married on the 18th December 1913 to Shrimant Abaisahab, the daughter of Raje Shambhusingrao Jadhavrao, First Class Sardar of Malegaon, in the Poona District.

3. The Ruler's eldest son, Kishorsinh, died on the 23rd February 1924. He has four sons and one daughter, viz., (1) Shrimant Pratapsinh *alias* Bapusaheb, the Yuvaraj (Heir-Apparent), born on the 13th July 1923; (2) Shrimant Vijayasingh *alias* Shivaji Raje, born on the 25th May 1925; (3) Shrimant Udaysinh Raje, born on the 7th December 1927; (4) Shrimant Vikramsinh Raje, born on the 13th December 1933; and (5) the daughter, Shrimant Sarojinidevi *alias* Akkasaheb, who is the Ruler's eldest child, was born on the 2nd June 1920, and married in July 1939.

4. The title of Raja as an hereditary distinction was conferred on the Ruler on the 1st January 1936. *He was created a K.C.I. 1st Feb 1941*

5. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

6. The Capital town of the State is Phaltan.

RAMDURG.

1. Raja Shrimant Ramrao Venkatrao *alias* Raosahab, the present Raja of the Ramdurg State, belongs to the Bhawe family. The family has enjoyed possession of the State since 1753. The Raja was invested with

4. The name of Her Highness the Rani Saheb is Shrimant Saubhagyavati Lady Saraswatibai Saheb Patwardhan. She was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the First Class in June 1929 in recognition of her distinguished services in the cause of womanhood in the Sangli State and in British India, and her educational and other works.

5. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

6. Sangli is the Capital town of the State.

SAVANUR.

1. Savanur is a small State consisting of 25 villages scattered through the sub-divisions of Bankapur and Karaji in the Dharwar District. The ruling family is said to belong to the Miyana tribe of Pathans. On the death of his father in 1892, the present Nawab, Abdul Majid Khan, then a boy two years old was placed under guardianship and the administration of the State was entrusted to a Dewan under the direct superintendence of the Political Agent at Dharwar. On the 1st August 1900 the young Nawab was sent to the Rajkumar College at Rajkot. The Nawab left Rajkot at the end of March 1908 and went for a short time to Bareilly and afterwards joined the Mayo College at Ajmer. He joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun in April 1909. On the completion of his training with the Cadet Corps, the Nawab was invested with the powers of his State on the 12th November 1912. A son and heir was born to him on the 6th March 1919 and was named Abdul Hamid Khan, who, however, died on the 17th July 1926. Two more sons were born to the Nawab, Nawabzada Rashidkhan Saheb (Heir) on 11th March 1929 and Nawabzada Abdul Wahidkhan Saheb on 16th September 1931. He has three daughters, the eldest born on 4th October 1914, the second on 14th August 1923 and the third on 3rd May 1927.

2. The State was under British management almost continuously from 1868 to 1912, with the exception of two brief periods.

3. The Nawab was appointed an Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Land Forces on the 28th November 1912, and Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency Lord Sydenham on the 13th August 1912, and to His Excellency Lord Willingdon on the 8th May 1913. The Nawab proceeded on active service with the Indian Expeditionary Force employed in the Persian Gulf in November 1914. He was Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir A. Barrett, General Officer Commanding the Expeditionary Force D. He returned to India on the 20th April 1915. He was mentioned in Despatches. In recognition of services rendered in connection with the war, he was promoted to the honorary rank of Captain in the Army on the 1st January 1918. He was appointed Adjutant to the Body Guard of His Excellency Lord Willingdon on the 24th July 1917, and he was Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay till 8th December 1928. When the Afghan War broke out in 1919, the Nawab placed his personal services at the disposal of the British Government. He was promoted to the honorary rank of Major on 25th September 1931.

4. The Nawab exercises full civil and criminal jurisdiction. The restriction regarding the trial of persons other than State subjects for capital offences by the Nawab Saheb was removed in 1932.
5. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.
6. The Capital town of the State is Savanur.

SAWANTWADI.

1. Sawantwadi, one of the ancient Maratha States in Western India, is situated between the British District of Ratnagiri and the Portuguese territory of Goa, about 200 miles to the south of Bombay. The Ruling family traces its descent from one Mang Sawant, a feudatory under the Mahomedan dynasty at Bijapur. About the year 1784 the title of Raja Bahadur was conferred on the Chief by the Mogul Emperor of Delhi and it was subsequently recognised by the British Government. In 1838, on account of incapacity of Khem Sawant III to manage the State and the repeated rebellions of the Sardars of the State, the British Government, with the consent of the Ruler, assumed the administration, which they retained till the 29th October 1924. Raja Sir Khem Savant Bhonsle, K.C.S.I., who succeeded his father in 1913, and who held the honorary rank of Major, died on the 4th July 1937, in his fortieth year, His Excellency the Crown Representative recognised his only son, Raja Shivram Sawant Bhonsle, the present Raja, as his successor and appointed Her Highness Rani Parwatibai Saheb Bhonsle as Regent to conduct the administration of the State during his minority.

2. His Highness Raja Shivaram Sawant Bhonsle has been receiving education at the Doon School. His Highness has three sisters—Hemalata Raje, born on the 7th March 1923 ; Satyawati Raje, born on the 6th August 1930 ; and Sunitee Raje, born on the 16th September 1932.

3. The Sawantwadi Local Corps was amalgamated with the Police in April 1909.

4. The Raja enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a local salute of 11 guns.

5. The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

6. Sawantwadi is the Capital town of the State.

WADI ESTATE.

1. This small Estate is an off-shoot of the Kurundwad (Senior) State. In 1792 a dispute arose between Raghunath Rao, the then Chief of Kurundwad (Senior) State, and his younger brother Shiv Rao, as a result of which Shiv Rao was excluded from the main Kurundwad Jaghir and was given certain villages and a cash allowance. These villages were subsequently divided amongst the three sons of Shiv Rao. Two of these shares eventually lapsed to Government and the third consisting of the villages of Khatav and Bavchi, has descended to the present time in a single line and is now held by the present Jaghirdar, Meherban Ganpatrao Gangadharrao *alias*

Dajisaheb Patwardhan, who was born on the 12th January 1903 and was invested with the powers of his Jaghir on the 6th May 1924. The Jaghirdar is a second class Sirdar of the Deccan. He has three sons, Konherraó Annasaheb, Hariharrao Bhau Saheb and Gangadharrao Nana Saheb, who were born respectively on 4th March 1924, 10th October 1925 and 23rd October 1929. The Jaghirdar also has a daughter, Dwarkataisaheb born on the 2nd March 1939.

2. In revenue matters the Jaghirdar exercises restricted powers, in criminal matters those of a Second Class Magistrate with powers of a committing Magistrate, and in civil matters those of a second class Sub-Judge. The residuary jurisdiction is exercised by the Resident for the Deccan States and his Secretary.

3. The headquarters of the Jaghir are at Miraj.

MADRAS STATES AGENCY.

1. The Madras States Agency was formed in 1923 when the States which were formerly in political relations with the Government of Madras were placed in the charge of an Agent to the Governor General, whose designation was changed in 1937 to Resident for the Madras States.

2. From 1800 till 1923, there was a "Resident in Travancore and Cochin".

3. In 1807, Pudukkottai was placed in the charge of the Resident at Tanjore who became "Resident of Tanjore and Pudukkottai". The Residency was abolished in 1841 when the Collector of Tanjore became Political Agent for Pudukkottai. In 1874 the charge was transferred to the Collector of Trichinopoly in whose charge it remained till the formation of the Madras States Agency.

4. The States of Banganapalle and Sandur were, prior to 1923, in the charge of the Collectors of Kurnool and Bellary respectively. They were included in the Madras States Agency on its formation but were transferred to the charge of the Mysore Residency on the 1st January 1939.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of annexation.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census reports, 1931).	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Cochin	His Highness Maharaja Sri Sir Rama Varmah, G.C.I.E., LL.D. Maharaja of —, (<i>Kshatriya</i>).	30th December 1861.	25th March 1932.	1,480	1,295,016	Rs. 93,64,000
2	Podakkattai	His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Rajagopal Tondalman Bahadur, Raja of —, (<i>Kallar</i>).	23rd June 1922.	24th October 1928.	1,179	406,694	19,51,000
3	Travancore	His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapatt Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of —, (<i>Kshatriya</i>).	7th November 1912.	1st September 1924.	7,635	5,095,973	2,68,88,000

COCHIN.

1. Cochin lies between the district of Malabar on the north and Travancore on the south with the Indian Ocean as its western boundary. The Capital of the State is Ernakulam.

2. A long series of backwaters, into which the streams descending from the hills in the interior discharge, run parallel with the coast, and the soil is remarkable for fertility.

3. The present Ruler, who was born in 1861, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 25th March 1932 on the demise of His Highness Maharaja Sri Sir Rama Varmah, G.C.I.E.

4. The duties of the small military force maintained by the State are of a ceremonial nature. The Durbar, since the withdrawal of British troops from the State in January 1903, organised a special body of police, 110 strong, to serve as military police. Its present strength is 113 and it is under a European Superintendent.

5. The family of the Maharaja claims to be the rightful successor of Cheraman Perumal under the *marumakkatayam* scheme of inheritance. Haidar Ali and afterwards Tippu Sultan overran the territories of Cochin in the latter part of the eighteenth century. This brought about an alliance with the English in 1791 when the Raja agreed to become their tributary, "for these districts which were in the possession of Tippu Sultan and for which the said Raja paid him tribute and with which the Honourable Dutch Company have no concern". In 1809 a second treaty was concluded under which an annual tribute of two lakhs and three-quarters (afterwards reduced to two lakhs) of rupees became payable to the Company.

Average annual ex- penditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTY IN GUNS.		
	To Govern- ment.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS, OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES' FORCES UNITS.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
89,69,000	2,00,000	..	..	..	47	402 In- fantry and 11 Artillery men with 4 guns.	707	17	..	..
21,64,000	..	..	..	..	19	110 In- fantry.	299	11	..	..
2,68,11,000	7,96,430	..	65	1,621	..	45 Artillery men with 9 guns.	4,597	19	..	..

6. The family follows the ancient *marumakkatayam* or female law of inheritance. The heir-apparent bears the courtesy title of "Mlaya Raja".

7. The hereditary title of Maharaja was conferred on His Highness the late Maharaja on the 1st January 1921. The distinction of G.C.I.E. was conferred on the present Maharaja on the 1st January 1935.

8. A Legislative Council with a minimum membership of thirty and a maximum of sixty, of whom two-thirds are to be elected and the rest nominated, was constituted on the 3rd April 1925.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

1. Pudukkottai is surrounded by the districts of Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Ramanad, and is mostly plain, broken by a few hills. The capital of the State, Pudukkottai, which is the only large town in the State has a population of 28,776.

2. The Rulers of the State belong to the non-Brahmin caste known as Kallars.

3. The family name of the Raja is Tondaiman. The original home of the family was near Tirupati in Thondaimandalam, as the country round the Tirupati hills, in what is now the Chittoor District in the Madras Presidency was then called. They migrated thence in the 17th century to Karambakudi a village in the eastern part of the State near the border.

4. The year 1686 may be fixed as the date of the foundation of the State by Raghunatha Raya Tondaiman. He had already established a powerful chieftaincy in the neighbourhood, and in this year supplanted the Fallavaraya chiefs at Pudukkottai. He received additional territory as a reward for military service rendered to a Setupati or Raja of Ramnad with whom he also entered into a marriage alliance. His successors extended their territory by conquest and annexation, and also received grants of land for fighting the battles of powerful neighbours in their wars against one another. As the 18th century closed, they had become masters of the whole of the present State, except Kilanilai.

5. In the 18th century, the Tondaimans rendered useful service to the British in their fight with the French round Trichinopoly and in their wars with Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan; also in the Poligar wars. In recognition of these services, the then Raja Vijaya Raghunatha Tondaiman solicited the confirmation of the grant made to his predecessor by Raja Pratap Singh of Tanjore, of the Fort and district of Kilanilai situated in the southern part of Tanjore. On the recommendation of Lord Clive, the Governor of Madras recognised the grant which was confirmed in 1806 by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, subject to a yearly tribute to the British of one elephant though, as a matter of fact, this was never demanded or delivered and was formally waived in the year 1896.

6. On the death of the late Raja Martanda Bhairava Tondaiman on the 28th May 1928, His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Rajagopala Tondaiman Bahadur was selected to succeed to the *gaddi* and was installed as Raja on the 19th November 1928. His Highness the Raja, being a minor, the administration of the State is carried on by an Administrator.

7. The right of the Rajas of Pudukkottai to adopt for purposes of succession was recognised by a *sanad* under the hand of Earl Canning.

8. A Legislative Council, first constituted in 1924, is at present composed of 50 members of whom 35 are elected and 15 nominated by the Darbar. Ten of the nominated members are officials, one of whom is a woman.

TRAVANCORE.

Travancore is the most Southern of the Indian States and occupies the southwest portion of the Indian Peninsula. It is bounded on the north by the State of Cochin and the British District of Coimbatore. The British Districts of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely constitute its eastern boundary and on the east and south lie the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean. It is one of the most picturesque parts of South India, containing an extensive hill region, numerous rivers and a succession of backwaters and forests.

2. The State receives generally a heavy rainfall, averaging about 89 inches per annum. There is a density of 668 persons to every square mile of the total area and of 1,072 persons to every square mile of cultivable area. Hinduism, the religion of the Ruling Family, is the predominant religion, and its followers constitute nearly two-thirds of the entire population. By virtue of the Temple Entry Proclamation issued by His Highness the present Maharaja in November 1936 there is no restriction on any Hindu by birth or

exhibited in the annual budget of the State. The Government of the country is conducted in the name and under the control of His Highness the Maharaja, through his Minister, the Dewan, whom His Highness appoints by a *Neet* or Commission. The Dewan is assisted by an organised Secretariat closely resembling that of the Government of India. The Public Service is constituted more or less on the British Indian model, and recruitment to it is regulated by a Public Service Commissioner. A Travancore Civil Service cadre has also been recently started.

7. Taxation is regulated by various statutory enactments; the taxpayers' obligations are definite and known; and collection is made on an established system. There are only two sources of revenue by direct taxation, *viz.*, land revenue and income-tax, and these two items together form only 19 per cent. of the total revenue. Excise and Customs form the other major items of revenue.

8. The Judiciary in Travancore has an uninterrupted history of more than 100 years. The Supreme Court was constituted as an Appeal Court in 1835 and as a Sadr Court in 1861 and reconstituted as a High Court in its present form in 1882. The High Court at present consists of a Chief Justice and five other Judges, and all of them are either Barristers or Graduates-in-law.

9. A Legislative Council was instituted in 1888 and in 1904 a Popular Assembly was also established. These bodies were last reconstituted as a bicameral legislature under a Regulation promulgated by His Highness the present Maharaja in October 1932. The Sri Mulam Assembly consists of 72 members, of whom 48 are elected and 14 are nominated non-official members. 10 officials are nominated and the 14 nominated non-officials represent minority communities and other inadequately represented interests. The franchise is based on a very low property qualification, namely, the payment of a land-tax of Re. 1. Every graduate and every one who pays income-tax or Municipal tax, however small the amount of such tax may be, is entitled to vote at the elections. Women exercise the same franchise as men. The Upper House (the Sri Chitra State Council) consists of 37 members of whom 27 are non-officials. 22 out of the 27 non-officials are elected. The franchise for the State Council follows mainly the heads of qualifications for that relating to the Assembly but it is fixed on a higher standard.

10. Travancore is in the forefront of States and Provinces in British India in point of literacy and female education, and about one-fifth of the total revenue of the State is spent on education. There are four First Grade Colleges and three Second Grade Colleges. There is also a Law College, a Teachers' Training College, a Sanskrit College and a College for Ayurveda. Distributed throughout the State there are more than 3,500 educational institutions giving instruction to more than 700,000 pupils. A separate University for Travancore has also been started recently with a view to concentrate attention on the development of technical and technological education, to make greater and more systematic provision for the furtherance of original research in the various branches of applied Science and to provide for the conservation and promotion of Kerala Art and Culture.

MYSORE AGENCY.

In 1799 at the end of the fourth Mysore War, the subsidiary treaty of Seringapatam was signed and His Highness Krishnaraja Wadiyar the 3rd was installed on the gadi. Sir Barry Close was then appointed as the Resident in Mysore being subordinate to the Governor of Madras.

In 1831, the administration of Mysore was taken over by the British Government and was entrusted to two Commissioners subordinate to the Madras Government, one being appointed by the Madras Government and the other by the Government of India. The post of Resident was continued as it was thought advisable that the political relations of the Maharaja with the British Government should be retained in his hands, and he was placed under the direct orders of the Government of India. In 1834, one post of Commissioner was abolished and the administration of Mysore was given to a sole Commissioner, the first being Lieutenant Colonel (afterwards Sir Mark) Cubbon. In 1843, the office of the Resident was abolished by Lord Ellenborough on the ground that it was unnecessary and its duties were discharged by the Commissioner for the affairs of Mysore. In 1867, the Commissioner was designated Chief Commissioner. On the rendition of Mysore to the Maharaja in 1881, the post of Chief Commissioner was abolished and the post of Resident was revived.

2. The States of Banganapalle and Sandur were in political relations with the Government of Madras until 1923 in which year they were placed in direct relations with the Government of India within the political charge of the Madras States Residency. On 1st January 1939 their political relations were transferred to the Mysore Agency.

Serial No.	Name of State	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census reports, 1931).	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Banganapalle	Nawab Saiyid Fazl-i-Ah Khan Bahadur, Nawab of —, (Shiah Muhammadan).	9th November 1901.	22nd January 1922.	275	30,230	Rs 3,20,00
2	Mysore	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Maharaja of —, (Kshatriya).	4th June 1884.	1st February 1895.	29,175	6,557,262	3,89,50,000
3	Sandur	Raja Srimant Yeshwanta Rao, Rao Sahib, Hindu Rao Ghorpade, Mamlu-katmadar Senapati, Raja of —, (Maharatta).	15th November 1900	5th May 1928	107	13,853	1,53,000

BANGANAPALLE.

1. Banganapalle is a small State, originally a *jagir*, surrounded—except at one point where it touches Cuddapah—by the district of Kurnool. Its physical features are of the common Deccan type.

2. The Rulers of the State are Musalmans of the Saiyid tribe and Shiah sect.

3. The *jagir* is said to have been granted to an ancestor of the present Nawab by a King of Bijapur at the end of the 17th century. It formed part of the territory ceded to the British by the Nizam under the treaty of Hyderabad in 1800. On the occurrence of disorders in 1831 the Government of Madras interposed and the State was resumed in October 1835, but as there had been a sort of understanding with the Nizam that the family in possession should not be ousted it was restored to the nearest heir in 1848.

4. In 1849 a *sanad* was granted to the Nawab, confirming the *jagir* to him free of any demand, with authority, subject to certain conditions, to manage the revenue and the police and to administer civil justice.

5. In 1862 another *sanad*, under the hand of Earl Canning, conveyed the promise that the Government would permit and confirm any succession to the State which might be legitimate according to Muhammadan Shiah law.

6. In 1876 on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales the title of Nawab was bestowed on the Chief as a hereditary distinction.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS, OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES FORCES UNITS.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
2,79,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	9	..	..
3,88,46,000	19,11,000	..	Mysore Lancers 499 Mysore Horse 112	Mysore Infantry 870.	The Maharaja's Body Guard 157.	522	6,885	21	..	..
1,51,000	..	..	..	..	10	87—one artificer*	44	..	..	..

* Two guns used for saluting purposes.

7. On the 1st February 1905, the administration of the State was temporarily assumed by the Government of Madras as the then Nawab, Saiyid Fateh Ali, C.S.I., had involved himself deeply in debt, impoverished the administration, disregarded the advice of the Government of Madras and obstructed reforms. Saiyid Fateh Ali died on the 22nd April 1905. The administration was conducted by the Government of Madras till the 19th December 1908, when it was handed over to his son, Saiyid Ghulam-i-Ali. Saiyid Ghulam-i-Ali died on the 22nd January 1922 and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Nawab Saiyid Fazl-i-Ali Khan Bahadur.

8. The Nawab is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy.

9. The Nawab enjoys a permanent salute of 9 guns, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

10. By his first wife the Nawab has a son, born on the 12th October 1925, and a daughter, born on the 31st August 1927; by his second wife he has two daughters born on the 20th August 1936 and 18th August 1938.

11. The capital of the State is Banganapalle (16 miles from Panyam which is the nearest railway station situated on the Guntakal-Bezawada Section of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway).

MYSORE.

1. A Hindu State in Southern India, whose present ruling dynasty dates from 1399 when two brothers, Vijayaraj and Krishnaraj, came to Mysore.

and one of them, by marrying the daughter of a petty baron, established a rule which, commencing with a few villages, now comprises the Mysore territory.

2. In the reign of Chikka Krishnaraj Wadiyar (1734-1765), the famous Haidar Ali usurped the chiefship; but, on the fall of his son and successor, Tipu, the Hindu dynasty was restored under another Krishnaraj Wadiyar. The people broke into rebellion in 1831 and in consequence the British Government assumed the direct management of the State. In March 1881 however the rendition of the State to its hereditary rulers was effected by the installation of Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiyar. At the time of the rendition the Maharaja assigned to the British Government for the purposes of a cantonment the lands now forming the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. The lands thus made over were free of charge and the Maharaja renounced all jurisdiction in them. Seringapatam was restored to the Maharaja in 1881. The Maharaja died in Calcutta in 1894.

3. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., is the eldest son of the late Ruler and was born on the 4th June 1884. At the time of the death of his father he was only ten years old and the government of the State was therefore entrusted to his mother, Her Highness the Maharani, as Regent, assisted by a Dewan and Council of three. After 8 years of useful and progressive administration the Regency terminated on the 8th of August 1902, when the Maharaja was invested with full administrative powers. The Maharaja was created a G.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1907. In 1910 he was granted the honorary rank of Colonel in the Army. On the 4th December, 1917 he was made a K.B.E. for services in connection with the war. In 1936, mainly for reasons of health, His Highness the Maharaja accompanied by His Highness the Yuvaraja and the Dewan visited Europe. The 'Council of His Highness the Maharaja' consisting of the Dewan and two or more members as appointed by His Highness. The present Council consists of Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza Mohamed Ismail, who is the President, and two members. In 1900 the Maharaja married the daughter of Rana Vinaya Simha Jhala of Vana.

4. The heir presumptive is the Maharaja's brother, Sir Sri Kantirava Narasimharaja Wadiyar Bahadur, Yuvaraja, who was born on the 5th June 1888. A son and heir named Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar was born to him on the 18th July 1919. The Yuvaraja has visited Europe frequently and in 1932 he visited the U. S. A. On the 1st January 1918, the title of His Highness was conferred on him as a personal distinction for services in connection with the War.

5. The Instrument of Transfer, which formerly regulated the relations between the Darbar and the Paramount Power, has been replaced by a Treaty which was ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 1st December 1913. Article 18 of the Treaty has since been abrogated.

6. The Capital of the State is Mysore.

7. Of the nine districts into which the State is divided, Shimoga is the chief rice-growing tract, followed by Mysore with its fine system of irrigation from the river Cauvery, while Chitaldrug is pre-eminently the cotton

district. Coffee is largely grown in Kadur and Hassan. Tumkur has the greatest extent of cocoanut plantations, while Shimoga produces much arecanut. Bangalore and Mysore grow mulberry for the purposes of sericulture. Sugarcane is largely grown in Mandya. Sandalwood is a State monopoly and produces a large revenue.

8. The Mysore Government have a separate Department called the Live-Stock and Amrit Mahal Department for the supply and improvement of live-stock and poultry in the State. With a view to meeting the growing demands of the agricultural population in the State for good cattle, they have established a cattle breeding station at Ajjampur and sub-stations at Basur and Abbanghatta. Sheep breeding is being carried on at Hebbal, Yellachihalli and Ajjampur. A sheep breeder's association at Mysore has been started in addition to the one at Kolar. Poultry Farming was continued at Hebbal, Ajjampur and Nagenhalli. New farms were opened at Yellachihalli, Hassan and Closepet with a view to meet the demand for birds and fertile eggs for breeding purposes.

The activities of the Dairy Farm at Hebbal were continued for the improvement of milch cattle. The Veterinary Department is carrying on a campaign against diseases of cattle, especially rinderpest. Active immunisation (serum simultaneous and Goat virus alone methods) against rinderpest has been almost universally adopted with most satisfactory results, and the peasants have realised the efficacy of this inoculation. The Mysore Serum Institute is engaged in manufacturing both sera and vaccines which are used in controlling the contagious diseases of live-stock and poultry in the State. The Mysore Government have a Department of Sericulture to look after the rearing of silk worms and the production of silk. The State maintains a silk weaving and dyeing factory, and gives demonstrations with domestic basins. The filature maintained by the State has been taken over by the Mysore Silk Filatures, Limited. The Government have started reeling classes to train reelers in domestic basin installations.

The most generally practised industrial arts, of local growth, are those connected with metallurgy, pottery, carpentry, tanning, glass-making, the production of textile fabrics or the raw material for them, rope-making, expressing oil and saccharine matter, and the manufacture of earth salt.

8. The most remarkable industrial development in Mysore has been in connection with gold mining. The State is now the principal gold-producing centre in India, the value of the output, including that of a relatively small quantity of silver for 1938 being £2,287,386. The source of the metal at present is the Kolar Gold Fields, situated to the east of a low ridge in the Bowringpet taluk. The industry is wholly British, the bulk of it being under the management of the firm of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons.

Mysore Government adopted in 1900 a bold scheme of harnessing the Cauvery Falls at Sivasamudram for generating electric power and transmitting it about 93 miles to the Kolar Gold Fields. The original Scheme has been subsequently extended by as many as nine installations to a total capacity of 60,000 H. P. in order to meet the growing demands for power for industrial and commercial purposes throughout the State.

The transmission and distribution systems have been correspondingly extended until electric power is now available in all the 9 districts of the State for lighting and motive power purposes. At the end of October 1939 there were 189 cities, towns and villages electrified with 4,417 power installations, 39,319 lighting installations and 17,186 street lights. These consuming installations require the generation of about 274,000,000 Units a year.

The phenomenal growth of industries in Mysore State have produced demands for electric power far in excess of the utmost capacity of the generating station at Sivasamudram, therefore new projects were investigated and Government adopted a development programme for the production of 23,000 H. P. at the Shimsha Falls and 24,000 H. P. as the first stage of the Jog Falls Hydro-electric project. The Shimsha Project will be in operation during the current financial year.

Many rural electrification projects are under preparation which will ultimately provide an adequate and reliable power supply to all the towns and villages in the Mysore State at economical rates.

9. The Representative Assembly which was established in 1881 was, in 1923, placed on a statutory basis with enlarged functions. The Assembly is to consist of ordinarily 250 and not more than 275 elected and nominated members and has the privilege of being consulted on all proposals for the levy of new taxes and also, except in cases of urgency, on the general principles of all measures of legislation within the cognizance of the Legislative Council. Subject to certain exceptions, the Assembly has the right of asking questions, and passing resolutions on matters relating to public administration, and on the general principles and policy underlying the annual budget.

The Legislative Council, which was instituted in 1907, was in 1923 enlarged and its constitution revised so as to increase the elected element and ensure a non-official majority. Exclusive of the Dewan, who is the President and the members of His Highness's Council, who are *ex-officio* members, the strength of the Legislative Council is fifty, of whom not less than sixty per cent. are non-official members, elected and nominated.

10. The administrative system adopted is practically the same as that which was in force during the 50 years of British occupancy which terminated in 1881.

Railways.—At the end of June 1938 the Mysore State lines covered 746.19 miles, of which 9.88 miles of Broad Gauge are worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company and 738.31 miles direct by the State.

The total Capital outlay at charge to the end of the official year 1938-39 amounted to Rs. 666.09 lakhs.

Out of the total Capital outlay of Rs. 666.09 lakhs referred to above, a sum of Rs. 33.14 lakhs was contributed by the District Boards of Mysore and Kolar and by the Bangalore-Chikkaballapur Light Railway Company.

Limited, for the construction of the Metre Gauge line from Nanjangud to Chamarajanagar and the Narrow Gauge line from Bangalore to Bowringpet, the balance representing the capital outlay invested by the Government on the State lines.

The Railways in the State include the following lines :—

	Miles.
1. Chamarajanagar to Harihar including branches and the Mysore-Arsikere Railway (M. G. Chord)	599.91
2. Bangalore to Bowringpet (N. G.)	102.20
3. Tarikere to Narasimharajapura and Tadasa-Hebbe Tramways	36.26
4. Kolar Gold Fields Railway (B. G.)	9.88

The general financial results of working of the State lines during the year 1938-39 were as under :—

	Rs. in Lakhs.
1. Capital Outlay (Open lines)	666.09
2. Gross Earnings	80.29
3. Working Expenses inclusive of surplus profits	56.44
4. Net Revenues	23.85
5. Interest on the capital outlay	3.85%

Agriculture.—The people of the State being largely dependent on agriculture, measures for the extension of irrigation and for the improvement of agriculture receive special attention. A feature of the country is the abundance of rain-fed tanks, large and small, numbering about 30,000.

A huge dam 8,600 feet long and 130 feet high with an effective storage capacity of 43,934 million cubic feet has been constructed at Krishnaraj Sagar across the Cauvery river, impounding its waters for the purpose of irrigating 125,000 acres and for generating electric power at Sivasamudram. Taking off from the reservoir, a large canal (Irwin Canal) has been constructed with several branches and distributaries to irrigate large extents of land in the Mandya District. The Sivasamudram Station is generating electric power to the extent of 60,000 H. P. from the water supplied from Krishnaraj Sagar.

Numerous new reservoirs have of late been constructed among which is the Anjanapur Reservoir costing Rs. 18 lakhs across the river Kumadvati for irrigating an area of about 10,000 acres in the dry tracts of the Shimoga District. Experiments are being made with tube wells. The construction of a reservoir across the river Shimsha at Marconahalli, Kunigal Taluk, which was sanctioned in the year 1937 at an estimated cost of Rs. 22 lakhs is nearly completed. The Reservoir has a capacity of 7,572 units and will irrigate an area of about 10,000 acres in this arid tract. Besides the above, smaller reservoirs, one at in Bowringpet Taluk and another at Thippaganahalli in at a cost of Rs. 3.10 lakhs and 2.50 lakhs, respectively, to irrigate an extent of 600 acres under each, have been taken up for construction. The construction of new tanks at Byramangala in Closepet Taluk and at Alahalli in Kankanhalli Taluk, at a cost of Rs. 9.39 lakhs and Rs. 2.30 lakhs respectively to irrigate 4,000 and 1,000 acres under each, has been recently sanctioned.

There is a good net work of roads spread all over the State, maintained in a fair state of efficiency. The mileage of such roads, both Provincial and District Board, maintained regularly by the State Public Works Department is 5,968. During the last ten years, 5 large bridges on the major rivers in the State have been constructed.

Departments have been formed to deal with agricultural chemistry, mycology and entomology, geology, railways, and industry and commerce, while archaeology and epigraphy, receive due attention.

Medical.—There are 331 Medical Institutions consisting of 53 Hospitals and 278 Dispensaries, 18 of the former being Maternity Hospitals and 14 of the latter being Female Dispensaries. The major and special institutions include the Mental Hospital, the Isolation Hospital, the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore, Vani Vilas Hospital for Women and Children, Bangalore, Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore Maternity Hospital, Kolar Gold Fields and the Princes Krishnarajamanni Sanatorium, Mysore. There are also 7 Subsidised Rural Practitioners and 184 Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries.

There is a separate Department of Public Health for looking after sanitation and sanitary engineering, including control of epidemics, special sanitary measures at fairs and festivals, organising rural health work and the registration and compilation of vital statistics. Malaria control work is carried on in several towns and villages. Guineaworm control in Chitaldrug District and special hookworm campaigns are organised. A health Training Centre has been established and a class for the training of Sanitary Inspectors has been opened. There are also laboratories for the preparation of biological products, for diagnostic work, for the examination of materials from a public health point of view, for medico-legal work and for the examination of food-stuffs.

Education.—Education is making steady progress, the total number of educational institutions being 8,327 with a strength of 3,60,588 pupils. Education below the High School grade is free. The Mysore University was started in July 1916.

Industries.—There is a sandalwood oil factory at Mysore worked under State management. In order to make use of the valuable iron ore deposits in the State, the Mysore Government have established a modern plant at Bhadravati with an 80 ton blast furnace run with charcoal as fuel. A wood distillation plant of 16 retorts has also been added for the manufacture of charcoal. This plant is the biggest in the British Empire and the wood distillation industry is of national importance as a supplier of calcium acetate which is used in the manufacture of cordite. For want of a good market for pig iron, a plant for the conversion of pig iron into steel by the Siemens basic open hearth process has been working together with a rolling mill for rolling the various sections in demand in the State and the surrounding territory.

The steel plant has been in operation since March 1936. Government have also sanctioned recently the construction of a plant for manufacturing cement at a cost of Rs. 9.50 lakhs as an adjunct to the Iron and Steel Works. The Cement Plant has been in operation since August 1938. The establishment of a Factory for manufacturing agricultural implements at Hassan with a

capital outlay of about Rs. 1·5 lakhs and of another for manufacturing paints at Mysore involving a capital expenditure of Rs. 14,000 was sanctioned.

During the last two years, Government interested themselves in the floatation of the following industrial companies and granted them a number of facilities and concessions including subscription of a part of the share capital in some cases.

1. The Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries, Ltd.
2. The Mysore Tobacco, Co., Ltd.
3. The Mysore Lamp Works, Ltd.
4. The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ltd.
5. The Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd.
6. The Mysore Spun Silks, Co., Ltd.
7. The Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd.
8. The Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd.
9. The Mysore Glass and Enamel Works, Ltd.
10. The Mysore Chrome Tanning Co., Ltd.

Necessary legislation has been introduced for the admixture of petrol with absolute alcohol produced in the distillery at Mandya from molasses for use as motor fuel and the Act is in force in the Bangalore and Tumkur Districts with effect from 1st October, 1939.

State Life Insurance has been introduced for the benefit of the public servants in the Mysore Service and since 1917-18 this has been extended to the general public also.

The State has from time to time raised public loans for financing large Capital Works, and an annual contribution is made from the Revenue Budget towards the sinking fund for the repayment of these loans. The total public debt outstanding at the end of June 1939 was about Rs. 8·43 lakhs and the total amount at the credit of the Sinking Fund on the same date was about Rs. 1·43 lakhs.

An Act for the levy of Income-tax was introduced with effect from the 1st July 1920.

The Imperial Postal Department took charge of all postal arrangements in the State on the 1st April 1889.

11. In the Great War of 1914—1918 the Mysore State Transport Corps did good work in Mesopotamia, and the Mysore Lancers rendered valuable service in Egypt and Palestine. Recruiting was stimulated throughout the State and material concessions have been granted to promote the education of the children of soldiers who were killed or disabled in the War. His Highness the Maharaja generously presented horses, ambulance, tongas and other useful gifts and liberally contributed towards the expenses of the War and to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

SANDUR.

1. Sandur is an Indian State in South India, ruled by the Mahratta Dynasty of the Gootyker Ghorpades. The State is surrounded on all sides by the British District of Bellary except the south, where its frontier touches that of Mysore.

2. The capital of the State is Sandur, which is the only large town having a municipality.

3. The ruling house of Sandur belongs to the family of the Ghorpades which is identical with that of the Bhonsles of Satara; and according to the family legend their ancestors acquired this surname of Ghorpade during the Bhamini dynasty from having scaled an impregnable fort in the Konkhan with the aid of an iguana known in Marathi as 'Ghorpad'. Siddoji, the founder of Sandur, conquered it from a poligar of the Bedar tribe. His ancestors distinguished themselves under Sivaji and his family and for the useful services rendered to the house of Satara, the Jagir of Gajendragad with the title of Hindurao was conferred on them. The State formed a part of the possessions of Siddoji's son Morari Rao, the Maharatta Chief of Guti. Shiv Rao was the Ruler when in 1817 the treaty of Bassein bound the East India Company to assist the Peshwa against his refractory vassals. Col. Munro was sent to demand the surrender of Sandur on the pretence that the ruler was one of the refractory vassals of the Peshwa. After the fall of the Peshwa and on Col. Munro's recommendation Shiv Rao was reinstated under orders of Government on 1st July 1818. In 1826 a sanad was granted to him declaring his rights in perpetuity.

4. Another Sanad guaranteeing the right of adoption was issued in 1862 under the hand of Earl Canning.

5. In 1876 the title of Raja was conferred on the Ruler as a hereditary distinction.

6. The present Ruler of the State is Raja Srimant Yeshwant Rao, Rao Sahib, Hindu Rao Ghorpade Mamlukatmadar Senapati whose succession was announced at a Durbar held on the 20th June 1928. The Raja, who was then a minor, was invested with ruling powers on the 5th of February 1930. He was married to Srimant Sow Sushila Raj Ghorpade by whom a son and heir was born on the 7th December 1931. The heir apparent is named Shrimant Yuvaraj Murar Rao Raj Ghorpade. A second son Shrimant Rajkumar Ranjit Sinha Raj Ghorpade was born on the 16th February 1933 and a daughter on the 8th February 1934 named Shrimant Rajkumari Nirmala Devi Ghorpade. A third son, Shrimant Rajkumar Vijaya Sinha Raj Ghorpade, was born on the 19th October 1937.

7. The Ruler and the Rani Saheba visited Europe in May 1935. The Raja is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy.

8. On the 20th April 1931 a State Council was constituted. It consists of 25 members of whom 21 are non-officials. In 1939 a Second Chamber was also constituted. The administration of the State is conducted by the Ruler through an Executive Council appointed by him. A Chief Court was established in 1932 and the State has entered into an arrangement with the Government of Madras under which the District Judge for the time being of Bellary is appointed by the Ruler as the Nyayadhish of the Sandur Chief Court. By a Proclamation issued in 1933 all temples, religious institutions, wells, schools and State institutions were thrown open to the depressed classes.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

1. The Agency was first constituted in 1895 on the conclusion of the Chitral Expedition of that year. Major Deane (afterwards Sir Harold Deane) who was Political Officer with the Chitral Relief Force was appointed first Political Officer of the Agency with headquarters at Malakand. An Assistant Political Officer who was previously known as Assistant to the British Agent in Gilgit, was also posted to Chitral.

2. The tribes and Chiefs with whom the Agency was at first concerned were the Mehtar of Chitral, the Khan (Nawab since 1897) of Dir, the Khans of Jandul and Banda (till 1898 when these territories were annexed by the Nawab of Dir) and Nawagai and the tribes of Sam Ranizai and Swat Ranizai and Upper Swat and Utmankhels. The Khan of Nawagai was recognized as Nawab of Nawagai in 1903 and was granted an annual allowance of Rs. 10,000, but in 1915 he failed to render assistance to Government in the disturbances of that year and did not restrain his followers from joining the enemy on account of which his title and allowance were confiscated.

In order to keep the Malakand—Dir Road open for maintaining communication with the Garrison in Chitral, consisting chiefly of an Infantry Battalion, friendly agreements were entered into with the Nawab of Dir and with Swat and Sam Ranizai tribes. Also friendly agreements were entered into with the Nawab of Nawagai and with Upper Swat tribes. The agreement with the Nawab of Nawagai was cancelled in 1915 and that with the Upper Swat tribes terminated in 1926, when Swat came under the rule of Wali of Swat.

3. The designation of the officer in charge of the Agency was Political Officer, Dir, Chitral and Swat in the beginning. Later on in 1897, the designation was changed to Political Agent, Dir, Swat and Chitral which has remained unchanged to this day. The designation of the Assistant Political Officer Chitral was changed to Assistant Political Agent, Chitral, in that year.

4. In the beginning the limits of the political responsibility of the Political Officer were confined to the Malakand—Dir—Chitral Road. With the extension of the railway in 1901 up to Dargai, and with the improvement in communications and trade and a general desire for peace in the surrounding country, the sphere of responsibility was extended to the tract Thana and Falai on one side and the Kot Totai on the other, the whole comprising the present Protected Area. This area was further extended in 1935 up to Lee Agra.

5. Prior to the inauguration of the N.-W. F. Province into a Chief Commissioner's Province, the Political Agent used to be in direct communication with the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India, but from 1901 the channel of his relationship with the Government of India was through the Chief Commissioner, until a Governor was appointed to the Province.

6. Since 1849 when Hazara first came under British rule, relations with the Nawab of Amb have been conducted through the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara. Until 1901 the Deputy Commissioner was subordinate to the Commissioner and Superintendent Peshawar Division. After that date he was subordinate to the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General N.-W. F. Province, now the Governor of the N.-W. F. Province and Agent to the Governor General.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area of State in square miles.	Population.	Average annual income (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Amb	Muhammad Farid Khan, Nawab of —, (Mohammadan).	10th June 1893.	26th February 1930.	225	38,000	Rs. 2,41,000 including 63,750 income of Gujara Khote.
2	Chitral	Captain His Highness Mehtar Mohammad Nasir-ul-Mulk, Mehtar of —, (Mohammadan).	1898	19th October 1936.	4,000	100,350	2,06,000
3	Dir	Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Shah Jehan Khan, K.B.E., Nawab of —, (Mohammadan).	..	13th May 1928.	3,000	250,000	3,60,000
4	Phulra	Khan Salih Abdul Latif Khan (Mohammadan).	12th December 1907	15th September 1935.	80	6,64	†64.00 including 2,000 of Gujara Khote.
5	Swat	Miangul Gul-Shahzada Sir Abdul Wadud, K.B.E., Wali of —, (Mohammadan).	1878	3rd May 1926	1,800	260,000	16,00,000

* Including trans-border territory.

AMB.

Amb State comprises the following territories:—

(1) The trans-Indus territory, which lies for a few miles on the right bank of the Indus River, opposite the extreme north-west corner of the Badhkak tract in the Haripur Tahsil of the Hazara District, and comprises a few villages only, of which Amb is the chief.

(2) The major portion of the tract known as Federal Tanawal, which lies on the left bank of Indus, and occupies the centre of the western half of the Hazara District. (The State of Phulra comprises the minor portion of Feudal Tanawal).

2. The Chief of Amb is at once a Ruling Chief as regards his trans-Indus territory, a feudal chief as regards Feudal Tanawal, and a tenure holder of a large *jagir* and certain lands in the Haripur Tahsil.

3. The status of Feudal Tanawal with reference to the British Government is one of considerable interest. It is governed by Regulation II of 1900, which enacts that except as regards offences punishable under sections 121-130 of the Indian Penal Code (rebellion and sedition) or under sections 301 to 304 (murder and culpable homicide), or any other offence specified by the written order of the local Government, the administration of criminal

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	TRIBUTE		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS:		
	To Government.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS OTHER THAN INDIAN STATE FORCES UNITS.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
2,88,000 including 63,750 Gujara Khors	5,000	...	...	...	...
2,69,000	...	Kashmir 3 horses, 5 haws 5 tail dogs.	..	...	...	4,869	...	11	...	..
3,50,000	405	5,145	...	...	...	...
451,000 including 22,000 of Gujara Khors	20	620	...	..	...	✓
15,55,000	200	12,000	600	...	...	...

†Increase due to the addition of figures for Gujara Khors. Increase in the expenditure figures of the Rulers alone is due to the building of residential Houses.

justice should, in the Amb portion of Feudal Tanawal, vest in the Chief of Amb. The administration of civil justice and the collection of revenue within these tracts are vested in the Chief, and the jurisdiction of ordinary tribunals is excluded. The Amb portion of the Feudal Tanawal is about 174 square miles in area, and contains a population of 31,299 (Census 1931).

4. Major Nawab Sir Khani Zaman Khan, K.C.I.E., died on 26th February 1936. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Nawab Mohammad Farid Khan. He is head of Hindwal division of the Tanawali Tribe. He was born on the 16th June 1893. At the time of his succession, some difficulty arose as to the provision to be made for his brothers, Aurangzeb Khan and Haider Zaman Khan. A settlement was effected whereby 8 villages namely Batal Bala, Battal Pain, Heri Doga, Namshera, Pangori, Hotar Dum and Sheikhwal with Ghora containing 75 *meets* (ploughs) giving an annual income of Rs. 2,250 were assigned to Aurangzeb Khan and 9 villages namely, Surni, Darra Doga, Chariali, Badan, Sadab, Mundi, Hotar Mundi, Bandi Sawai and Wandseri containing 70 *meets* (ploughs) giving an annual income of Rs. 2,100 were given to Haider Zaman Khan. The Parhana tract situated between the Manselhra Tehsil and the village of Shergarh assigned to Abdul Latif Khan and his full brothers for their maintenance was partitioned in 1938 by a Commission comprised of Dr. R. M. Gorrie, I.F.S., and K. B. Mohd. Ibrahim Khalil Khan appointed by Government. On the recommendations of the Commission, the three *Lawaldi* shares were allotted to the present Nawab out of the nine original shares of the Parhana Gujara

granted by the late Nawab Sir Khani Zaman Khan, K.C.I.E., to his nine step-brothers, as the Nawab was entitled to resume these. The right to realise fines and forfeitures and to levy grazing dues is reserved to the Chief. The uncles and the brothers of the Chief have no power to alienate the villages assigned to them unless they first offer them on reasonable terms to the Chief himself. Further in the event of trouble arising in Trans-Indus Tanawal or of the British Government calling on the Chief for service, the Guzarakhors as they are called, are bound to render the latter all the assistance necessary on pain of forfeiting their Guzaras.

5. The Nawab has only one son named Muhammad Saed who was born on 15th June 1934.

6. In January 1919, the hereditary title of Nawab was granted to Nawab Khani Zaman Khan, with an annual allowance of Rs. 15,000.

In June 1921 he received the title of K.C.I.E. in recognition of his loyal services in connection with the Black Mountain disturbances of 1920 when he placed an armed contingent of irregulars at the disposal of Government and used his influence across the border to bring the tribesmen to terms.

He was also granted an allowance of Rs. 300 per annum as compensation for exempting the Kishar Dalla Hassanzais from the payment of transit dues. Both the allowances of Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 300 referred to above have been continued in favour of the present Ruler (Nawab Mohd. Farid Khan).

7. The Nawab maintains an arms factory at Amb where breech loading mountain guns (screw pattern), rifles and ammunition are made by hand. The guns project a 7-lb. solid shell (locally turned) about 3,000 yards with fair precision. A large quantity of Martini Henry and Snider rifles ammunition is turned out.

8. The winter capital of the State is Darband and the summer capital Shergarh.

CHITRAL.

1. The present ruling family is descended from one Baba Ayub, who was said to be a descendant of Timur, the Mughal Emperor, and came to Chitral from Herat *via* Hazara in Afghanistan. Baba Ayub settled in Chitral about the beginning of the 17th century, and entered the service of the Ruling Chief, a Rais of the same family as the rulers of Gilgit. About one hundred years later, the Rais line became extinct and Mohtaram Shah (also known as Shah Kator, I), a lineal descendant of Baba Ayub, became Chief, or Mehtar.

2. In 1876, Aman-ul-Mulk grandfather of the present Mehtar, sought the protection of Kashmir, and in the following year an agreement was signed between the two States (with the approval of the Government of India), which served to protect Chitral from Afghan aggression.

3. At the time of his accession, Aman-ul-Mulk ruled only over the lower portion of Chitral, the upper portion being under the Khushwakt branch of the family, but before his death in 1892, his territory extended from Bailam, near Asmar, to Soma, about 50 miles from Gilgit. The present Mehtar's territory comprises the whole of the country drained by the Chitral river, down to Arandu.

4. In 1885-6 Chitral was visited by the Lockhart Mission and in 1889, on the establishment of the Gilgit Agency Aman-ul-Mulk received a subsidy from the British Government. This was increased in 1891, on condition that the advice of Government was accepted on all matters of foreign policy and the defence of the frontier.

5. After the death of Aman-ul-Mulk, Rulers* succeeded each other in rapid succession, and the country was constantly disturbed, culminating, in March 1895, the British Agent and his escort being besieged in the Chitral Fort by Unra Khan, late Khan of Jandol, and Sher Afzal, brother of Aman-ul-Mulk.

6. On the 3rd of March 1895, at the commencement of the siege, the late Mehtar Shuja-ul-Mulk, the youngest of Aman-ul-Mulk's legitimate sons, was installed provisionally as Mehtar over the Kator districts excluding the Nasrat Ilaga now in the Afghan District of Asmar. The siege was raised in April 1895 by the joint operations of the Chitral Relief Force under the Command of Sir Robert Low, and the force from Gilgit commanded by Colonel Kelly. Since then a British garrison has been maintained in the country. The strength of this garrison was at first two battalions of Indian Infantry, one company of Bengal Sappers and Miners, and one section of Mountain Battery. It was reduced in 1899 by one battalion of Indian Infantry. The tour of duty is two years.

102 Chitral Levies are employed between Chitral and the Lowarai Pass. They are armed and paid by the Government of India. In addition to these Levies, there is also the corps of Chitral Scouts. Their present authorised strength is 2 British officers, 11 Indian officers, 970 other ranks. These are also armed and paid by the Government of India.

7. His Highness maintains a force of 4,730 men, called "The Bodyguard" for whom he was lent 2,000 rifles by the Government of India in 1919. A further 300 rifles were given to him in 1925 and 681 in 1927. The Bodyguard is called up for training by companies, and has attained a good standard of efficiency.

8. In May 1918, the Chief Commissioner visited Chitral.

9. In January 1919, the late Mehtar was made a K.C.I.E.

10. In August 1923, Lord Rawlinson, the then Commander-in-Chief in India, visited Chitral *en route* to Gilgit from the Malakand. Sir William Birdwood, Bart., visited Chitral as a State guest in June 1924. His Excellency Lt.-Col. Sir A. E. B. Parsons, Acting Governor of the N.-W. F. Province paid a private visit to Chitral in October 1939.

11. There has been a marked increase in the amount of land under cultivation and in the general prosperity of all classes of the people since the disturbances in 1895.

*NOTE.—They were:—

1. Afzal-ul-Mulk, killed by his uncle, Sher Afzal, in 1892.

2. Sher Afzal ousted by Nizam-ul-Mulk in 1892.

3. Nizam-ul-Mulk killed by his brother, Amir-ul-Mulk, in 1895.

12. At the Mehtar's request, an officer of the Forest Department was deputed to Chitral in September 1907, for four months, to report on the local forests. Another officer was in Chitral for four months during 1934. A geological survey of the country at the expense of the Government of India commenced in 1921 and finished in 1923.

13. A survey of Chitral was carried out by the Survey Department of the Government of India during the years 1928 and 1929.

14. The Mehtar receives a subsidy the greater part of which is paid by the Government of India and the balance by the Maharaja of Kashmir, the immediate suzerain. The sum paid by Government was increased in 1928 in consideration of the cost of the maintenance of His Highness' Bodyguard and of certain undertakings by His Highness as regards the prices at which local supplies would be furnished to the troops. With effect from April 1927, an annual sum has been granted to him as compensation for loss of revenue on account of the establishment of charas bonded warehouse at Chitral.

15. Sir Shuja-ul-Mulk, K.C.I.E., the late Mehtar, had several sons of whom the eldest Nasir-ul-Mulk, was born in 1898, and the second Muzaffar-ul-Mulk, in October 1901.

The four eldest sons of the late Mehtar were educated at the Islamia College, Peshawar. They were appointed by His late Highness as Governors of the following districts :—

- (1) Shahzada Nasir-ul-Mulk, Governor of Mastuj.
- (2) Shahzada Muzaffar-ul-Mulk, Governor of Turikho.
- (3) Shahzada Hissam-ul-Mulk, Governor of Drosh.
- (4) Shahzada Khadev-ul-Mulk, Governor of Mulikho.

Sir Nasir-ul-Mulk, ^{K.C.I.E.} the present Mehtar, and the eldest of the late Mehtar's sons, left the Islamia College in May, 1924, having graduated. He is an Honorary Commandant of the Chitral Scouts. He was attached to the 6th Royal Battalion, 13 F. F. Rifles for military training and is also an Honorary Captain in the Army. He accompanied His late Highness on tour to India in November, 1931. He has also done several periods of administrative training in the N.-W. F. Province. He succeeded his father the late Sir Shuja-ul-Mulk, K.C.I.E., as Mehtar of Chitral in October 1936. One son named Khusra-ul-Mulk is still in the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, and two named Khushwaqt-ul-Mulk and Mata-ul-Mulk have been commissioned in the Indian Army. They have been appointed by the present Mehtar Governors of the following Districts :—

- (1) Shahzada Lieut. Khushwaqt-ul-Mulk, Governor of Mastuj.
- (2) Shahzada Lieut. Mata-ul-Mulk, Governor of Shoghor.

16. The relations between His Highness the Mehtar and the Nawab of Dir are very cordial. The former married the daughter of the latter in June 1939.

17. In 1914, the administration of the Khushwaqt district which, since 1896, the year of the transfer of the Chitral Agency from Gilgit, had been controlled by the Assistant Political Agent, Chitral, was transferred to the Mehtar with the sanction of the Secretary of State. The formal announcement was made by the Political Agent, at a Durbar in Chitral on the 19th

May 1914. At the end of 1916, an agitation was started by some of the people of these tracts against the Mehtar's rule; it was entirely factious and was very soon put down.

18. On the outbreak of the war in Europe the late Mehtar of Chitral was most loyal in his offers to the Empire of both personal service and the whole resources of his State, but fortunately during 1915 all was quiet in and round Chitral State, and there was no need to call upon him.

19. During the Afghan War of 1919, the Chitral Scouts and Bodyguard co-operated with the moveable column from Drosh in an attack on a body of Afghan Regulars and tribesmen who had occupied Arandu in Chitral limits. The action was most successful, and resulted in the dispersal of the intruders, and the capture of the Afghan Port of Birkot. Four guns were captured besides other arms and ammunition. On the withdrawal of the force, the Afghans again occupied Arandu with regular troops, up to the 16th January 1921, on which date they withdrew across the Arandu stream. For his services at this time the late Mehtar was granted the title of His Highness, with a personal salute of 11 guns, and received a grant of Rs. 1,00,000 as a contribution towards the expenses incurred by the State.

20. In 1932, the title of His Highness and the salute of 11 guns granted to the late Mehtar in 1919 were made permanent and hereditary, and a formal announcement was made accordingly by the Political Agent at a Durbar held in Chitral on the 18th July of that year.

21. During the year 1932 an international commission met at Arandu to demarcate a small strip of boundary in that neighbourhood between Afghanistan and Chitral. This portion of the international boundary was left undemarcated in 1895 and had ever since been a source of trouble and dispute with particular reference to the area known as Dokalin. This place was claimed both by Afghanistan and Chitral and had been occupied sometimes by one and sometimes by the other. It was finally handed over by the Commission to the Afghan Government and the line of the frontier marked by boundary pillars.

22. There are some 77 miles of road in Chitral fit for motors, between the following places:—

Mirkhani-Drosh	10 miles.
Drosh-Chitral	26 „
Chitral-Klinj (Shoghor)	14 „
Chitral-Birmoghlasht	9 „
Circular Road, Chitral	4 „
Chitral-Koghazi	15 „
Chitral-Ayum	11 „

His Highness owns three lorries and ten cars which were brought over the Lowarai pass piecemeal.

A motor road has now been extended from Mirkhani to Ashret 4 miles.

23. At Drosh, Chitral and Mastuj there are combined post and telegraph offices, the telegraph line going over the Shandur Pass to Gilgit and Srinagar and thence to India. There is a daily postal service by coolie to and from Dir, but it is sometimes interrupted for several days on end during the winter on account of the difficulty of crossing the Lowarai Pass (10,250 feet).

24. At Drosh and Chitral there are civil hospitals, each in charge of a Civil Surgeon, and at Chitral there is a school and the residence of the Assistant Political Agent.

25. The population of the country is entirely Mohammadan chiefly of the Sunni sect, but in the Lutkho valley and the north there are large numbers of Maulais, followers of the Agha Khan. The common language is Khovar, though every side valley has its own dialect, and Pashtu is spoken south of Drosh. Persian and Urdu are understood by the upper classes.

26. On 13th October 1936, Sir Shuja-ul-Mulk, K.C.I.E., the late Mehtar, died suddenly in Chitral of heart failure, and was succeeded by his eldest son Nasir-ul-Mulk, who was proclaimed Mehtar with full powers at Durbar held by the Political Agent on 19th October 1936.

27. A son was born to the present Mehtar in 1932 but died almost at once. A daughter was born on February 23rd, 1934. Another daughter was born on March 24th, 1935. A second son, Aman-ul-Mulk, named after the present Mehtar's grandfather, was born on April 1st, 1937 and died two or three weeks after birth. All these were by the daughter of the Mir Hakim of Laspur who belongs to the Raza Khel. The mother of the grandfather Aman-ul-Mulk and his grandfather Shah Muhtaram Shah also belonged to the same clan. His Highness flew to Peshawar on 21st September 1938, and after having seen His Excellency the Governor, N.-W. F. Province, returned to Chitral by aeroplane on 27th September 1938. His Highness again left for India on 30th November 1938, on a long tour for recouping health and to perform *Haj*.

28. An earthquake of unprecedented severity occurred in Chitral at 4.30 P.M., on the 14th November 1937, and caused much damage to buildings throughout the country, but small loss of life.

29 Chitral is the capital of the State.

DIR.

1. The rulers of Dir are Akhund Khel Painsa Khel of the Malezai Akozai Yusufzai. The founder of the line was Mulla Ilias, known as Akhund Baba, a holy man who flourished in the 17th century, but his grandson, Ghulam Khan, seems to have been the first to acquire temporal power.

2. Muhammad Sharif Khan, the first Chief in treaty relations with the Government of India, was born about 1848, and succeeded his father, Rahmatulla Khan, in 1884. After a protracted struggle, he was at length, in 1890, driven out of Dir by Umra Khan, Khan of Jandul and forced to take refuge in Swat. He made several attempts in succeeding years to regain his country, but was unsuccessful.

3. In 1895, on the advance of the Chitral Relief Expedition, Muhammad Sharif Khan came in to the Political Officer and did good service by advancing up the Fanjkora line with his own forces, recovering Dir from Umra Khan's garrison and pushing on a force into Chitral territory, which seized the Drosh Fort; he also contributed to the raising of the siege of Chitral by showing the near approach of Sir Robert Low's column, and

rendered good service by capturing and handing over the Chitrali Pretender, Sher Aizat.

4. At the conclusion of the expedition, Muhammad Sharif Khan, now restored to his Khanship, entered into an agreement with the Government of India, by which he undertook to keep open the Chitral road from Chakdarra to Ashrêth, to protect the whole line with levies, to maintain the road in good repair, to make such postal arrangements as were required and to arrange to protect telegraph communications when and where established. In return for these services, he was granted an annual subsidy of Rs. 10,000 and a present of 400 rifles with a suitable amount of ammunition. The Government of India also undertook to pay the levies required for the road, and to defray the cost of carrying the post. In consideration of an annual payment of Rs. 10,000 to the Khan, all trade passing over the road was freed from all taxes and tolls in Dir territory.

5. In the spring of 1897, Muhammad Sharif Khan annexed to his territories the area occupied by the tribes dwelling on the right bank of the Upper Swat, which till then had been practically independent. On the whole the engagements made by Muhammad Sharif Khan with the Government were carried out satisfactorily. In the disturbances raised by the Mad Fakir in 1897, the bulk of the Dir tribes except those in the Swat valley, took no part. In July 1897, Muhammad Sharif Khan was granted the title of Nawab by the Government of India. When the Mad Fakir attempted in November-December 1898 to attack the Chitral Road, he was repulsed by the Dir forces under Abdullah Khan of Robat. In October 1898, Nawab Muhammad Sharif Khan came to an agreement with the Khan of Nawagai under which he annexed the Jandul valley.

6. In December 1898, he executed an agreement with the Government of India defining the boundaries of his territories, and undertaking not to interfere with, or commit aggression on, any tribes beyond those boundaries. In March 1899, his subsidy was raised to Rs. 15,000. In July 1900, he was granted an additional payment of Rs. 1,000 a year as compensation for certain dues formerly levied by him from the inhabitants of the north-western slopes of the Lowarai range; his responsibility for the Chitral road was restricted to the top of the Lowarai pass.

7. In March 1900, the Nawab visited Calcutta on the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy. He was present at the Viceregal Durbar held at Peshawar in 1902, and also at the Delhi Coronation Durbar in 1903, on which occasion he was invested as a Companion of the Indian Empire.

8. In 1903, Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught paid a visit to Malakand and Chakdarra. In the same year the Nawab came to India on a pilgrimage to Ajmer, and also visited various places of interest. He died on the 8th December 1904, the last year of his life being embittered by quarrels between his two eldest sons. The Nawab's eldest son, Aurangzeb Khan (generally known as Badshah Khan) was recognised as Khan of Dir and after a struggle with his brother, Miangul Jan, established himself. The latter was assigned Mundah and Shringal instead of the third share of Dir which he claimed under his father's will. Up to this time, dispute between Badshah Khan and his younger brother on the one side, and with the Khans of Jandul on the other, leading sometimes to hostilities, occurred constantly.

9. An arrangement was made with Badshah Khan at the time of his accession, the main object of which was the maintenance of the open road to Chitral. In practice, the policing of the Chitral road is carried out by the Dir Levies, an irregular force maintained and paid by Government. There were also clauses designed to arrest the deforestation of Panjkora Kohistan.

10. The title of Nawab was conferred on Badshah Khan in 1908, and in 1911 he had the honour of attending the King-Emperor's Durbar at Delhi.

11. The income which the Nawab derived from the forests of Panjkora Kohistan enabled him to hold his own up till the end of 1913 against his younger brother, and in addition to subjugate (in 1911) the tribes of Upper Swat on the right bank of the river who had rebelled against him, ejected his officials in 1907 and had been struggling to maintain their independence.

12. The Nawab fulfilled his agreements with Government. The internal affairs of the State however were far from peaceful. Attempts at rebellion were numerous. In July 1913, a rising headed by Miangul Jan (known also as the Khan of Munda), the riverain Khan of Sindh and the Akhundzadas of Khal, aided by the Khans of Barwa and other petty Khan of Jandol, caused the Nawab to fly to Chitral, and for two months the younger brother was ruler of Dir. By means of lavish promises to the tribes, however, and with the assistance of the Khan of Khar and a mixed force consisting principally of Utman Khel, the Nawab regained his position in Dir. For a time his power declined. In June 1914, however, Miangul Jan was shot treacherously by one of his own servants. The responsibility for the instigation of the crime was never fixed but the result was that by the loss of their leader the faction then opposing the Nawab, became innocuous and there was peace in Dir till the end of the year. In December, the Nawab's health caused grave anxiety, but early in 1915 he recovered.

13. In March 1915, the Upper Swat clans on the right bank of the river, combined under the leadership of a Mullah known as the Sandaki Mullah, defeated the forces of the Nawab, and declared themselves independent of him. They persuaded Saiyid Abdul Jabbar Shah of Sitana to be their Ruler. A movement to annex the Adinzai tract of the Dir State nearly embroiled the clans at the outset with Government, but fortunately they withdrew in time. Muhammad Isa Khan, half-brother of the Nawab, who had been Subedar-Major of the Dir Levies, fled in March to Jandul to take the place of the late Miangul Jan as leader of the party opposed to the Nawab. An abortive attempt was made also at an invasion of the Maidan tract by the Khan of Barwa.

14. In August and September 1915, persistent attacks were made by the clans of Bajaur on the posts of the Dir Levies, and at first, with the help of the Nawab, their attacks were driven off, but eventually the posts of Panjkora. Sado and Serai had to be evacuated, and were burnt by the enemy.

15. Throughout the year the Nawab exerted himself successfully to curb the anti-British activities of the Mullahs in his State who wished to join those of the surrounding tribes.

16. Towards the end of the year, there was a serious rebellion on the part of certain Khans in Sindh against the Nawab and they called in the Khans of Barwa and Khar to aid them. The Nawab, however, proved himself equal to the emergency and completely asserted his authority throughout the State. During the disturbances Adinzai and the rest of the clans

of the Lower Swat on the right bank passed under the control of Saiyid Abdul Jabbar Shah. Nawab Badshah Khan reconquered Adinzai and Shamozaï in 1916, but was defeated in Nipki Khel country in an effort to subdue the Upper Swat clans.

17. In the first half of 1916, the Nawab made strenuous efforts to reconquer the other Upper Swat clans; by the end of June he had established his hold on the right bank of the river as far as the Shamozaï tract.

18. The relations between Nawab Badshah Khan and the Melhtar of Chitral which had been strained for some time past, considerably improved towards the end of the year.

19. In 1917, Abdul Matin Khan, eldest son of the late Umra Khan, Khan of Jandul, came from Kabul with some of his brothers to try to regain his patrimony. He began by helping the Nawab to recover Jandul which had passed into the hands of Said Ahmad Khan when Miangul Jan occupied Dir in 1913. The Jandul tract was thus restored to the Dir State. But Abdul Matin Khan was disappointed at not being put in possession of Barwa and disassociating himself from the Nawab's faction, departed to Bajaur.

20. In the same year, owing to the efforts of the Swatis, an alliance was effected between Saiyid Abdul Jabbar Shah of Sitana and the Miangul of Saidu on the left bank of the river, the object being to oust entirely the Nawab's authority from Swat. Their joint efforts in the spring of 1917 were unavailing. Dissensions broke out between the Saiyid and the Miangul in which the latter was successful, and in September 1917, it was intimated to Abdul Jabbar Shah by the Swati Elders that his services were no longer required. He accordingly left for his home and his role was assumed by the Miangul.

21. In June 1918, the title of Nawab which till then had been a personal one, was made hereditary, subject to loyalty and good service, and the Nawab's subsidy was raised to Rs. 50,000 per annum with effect from 1st June 1918. At the same time Shah Jehan Khan, eldest son of the Nawab, was recognized as Heir-Apparent, and the title of Khan Bahadur was bestowed upon him.

22. During the Afghan War of 1919, the Nawab remained loyal to Government and prevented any outbreak on the part of his tribesmen. His services in resisting Afghan intrigue were rewarded by a grant of Rs. 1,00,000.

23. While attempting to extend his authority in Swat, the Nawab suffered a very severe defeat in August 1919, losing some 500 men killed, and a large number of rifles. As the result of this action, all the Swat tribes on the right bank of the river passed from his control.

24. Throughout 1920 and the first half of 1921, the Nawab's efforts were directed to the reconquest of his lost territories, especially the Adinzai tract. He had no success and in December 1920 again suffered a defeat at the hands of Miangul of Swat. Adinzai, however, was returned to the Nawab under official pressure in 1922, under certain conditions binding on both parties.

25. In July 1923. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India passed through Dir on his tour to Chitral and Gilgit.

26. Nawab Badshah Khan died on the 4th February 1925. His second son Alamzeb Khan of Jandul aspired to usurp the Khanate by force of arms and was strongly supported by the Khan of Khar and the Miaingul of Swat who hoped for an extension of their territory. At first an armed conflict which would have thrown the whole State into chaos and would have threatened Chitral road, appeared imminent, but a combination of events frustrated Alamzeb Khan's intentions and finally at a Conference at Chakdarra he acknowledged his brother Khan Bahadur Shah Jehan Khan as ruler of the Dir State and in consequence was granted certain lands and allowances. In June 1928 he was evicted by the Nawab from these lands, after a weak resistance, on grounds of disloyalty to his brother. He took refuge at Jar in Bajaur. In 1931, the Khan of Khar made an alliance with the Nawab of Dir and Alamzeb Khan therefore left Jar, and went to Utman Khel country.

27. Khan Bahadur Shah Jehan Khan was formally recognised by the Government of India as the Nawab of Dir in a Durbar held by the Chief Commissioner at Chakdarra on the 13th May 1925, when the Nawab received a Khillat of Rs. 15,000.

At the same time, an agreement was executed by the Nawab undertaking certain responsibilities in connection with the Chitral road in return for an annual subsidy of Rs. 50,000. The Nawab received the title of K.B.S. in June 1933.

28. When His Excellency the Viceroy visited the Agency in October 1926, the Nawab with his Jirga was accorded an interview on the right bank of the river.

29. In October 1929, the Nawab was granted an interview at Chakdarra by H. E. the Viceroy and in April 1930, H. E. paid a visit to Kamrani Sar in Dir.

30. In January 1932, the Painda Khels probably as a result of agitation by Red Shirts from British Territory suddenly rose and burnt Warai Levy Post. Other tribes followed their example and burnt Robat and Laram Levy Posts. The situation was brought under control partly by action taken by the Nawab and partly by the despatch of a Column to Chakdarra and threat of action from the air.

31. From March to August 1932, the Nawab's forts in Jandul were attacked continuously by Bajaur tribesmen led by the Faqir of Alingar and the Nawab's brother Alamzeb Khan. The Nawab succeeded in holding his own. There was again considerable trouble in Jandul mostly anti-Government. The Nawab maintained his position.

32. The passage of the Chitral Relief Columns through Dir State in 1932 was attended with considerable anxiety on account of the open hostility of some of the Bajauris and the doubtful attitude of the Painda Khels and other Dir tribes. A Column had to be despatched to Bandagai to deal with the Bajauris while the Nawab was successful in preventing his own tribes from causing serious trouble.

33. The Balambat bridge over the Panjkora River at Zulumkot built in 1931 was completely destroyed by flood in July 1933. It was reconstructed in September 1933. During the construction of the bridge the troops encamped at Kamrani Sar and Timulgarha. On the completion of the bridge

they were withdrawn on the 15th September 1933 and the safety of the bridge was entrusted to the Nawab.

34. In August 1935, Alanzeb Khan, the exiled brother of the Nawab of Dir, entered Jandul at the head of a force of about 1,000 men, chiefly recruited from the Salarzai. The fort of Miskini was treacherously surrendered to him but he was shortly afterwards defeated by the Nawab's forces and Miskini was recaptured. On the night of the 27th October 1935, the Nawab's old palace at Dir and the partially built new palace adjoining it were burnt.

35. There are some 125 miles of motorable roads in Dir State—

Chakdarra—Dir.....	74 miles.
Balambat—Barwa <i>via</i> Lal	
Qilla and Salara Kandao.....	25 „
Balambat—Munda.....	13 „
Munda—Barwa.....	13 „

In 1939 a petrol pump was installed at Timul Garah.

36. The Nawab of Dir was appointed a K.B.E. on June 3rd, 1933, and was invested with the insignia by His Excellency the Viceroy at New Delhi in March, 1934. His full name and titles are Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Shah Jahan Khan, K.B.E., Nawab of Dir.

37. The Nawab's son Muhammad Shah Khusr Khan was recognised by Government as his Heir Apparent in a Durbar held at Dir by His Excellency the Governor on 1st October 1936.

38. The Nawab completed the rebuilding of his palace which was destroyed by fire in the Autumn of 1938, electric light has also been installed. A small State Hospital has been constructed at Dir.

39. His Excellency Lord Linlithgow Viceroy of India accorded an interview to the Nawab and his sons and Jirga at Chakdarra on April 23rd, 1938.

40. Dir is the capital of the State.

PHULRA.

1. The State of Phulra which comprises some 98 small villages with a population of 6,644. is situated in Feudal Tanawal on the western border of the Manshehra Tahsil and its boundaries are defined in Regulation No. II of 1900. The administration of this small State is exactly similar to that of the Chief of Amb with respect to his territory in Feudal Tanawal.

2. The present Chief, Khan Sahib Abdul Latif Khan, was born on the 12th December 1907. He has a son named Makhmud Khan, born on 15th September 1928 and the following 4 brothers who live with him:—

(1) Abdul Hamid—born 20th July 1909.

(2) Abdul Ghafur—born 5th October 1914.

(3) Abdul Sattar—born 18th August 1916.

(4) Mohammad Ahmed—born 15th July 1923.

His grand uncles, Muhammad Umar Khan and Ghulam Haidar Khan, the sons of Abdullah Khan, and other male relatives, hold Guzars in villages within the estate and gradually have become independent of the Chief.

3. Much of the Estate of Phulra is in the hands of the Guzara Khors. Up till 1912 they paid rent to the Khan, but after this the Khan was unable to collect his rents. Subsequently a compromise was arranged whereby the Khan waived his claim to rent in return for certain villages which were handed over by the Guzara Khors. This arrangement not only increased the Khan's income but strengthened his almost extinct authority over his tenants.

4. Historically Phulra was a dependency of Amb State but this subordination has been purely nominal since Pinda Khan of Amb delegated all his powers over its land to Madat Khan, the first grantee. For all practical purposes, it may be regarded as independent of its bigger neighbour. The relations of the two chiefs are not defined specifically in the Regulation, though in the schedule defining the boundaries, the estates of the Khan of Phulra are stated to be held by that Chief from and under the Chief of Amb.

5. In May 1933 disturbance broke out in the State. The chief causes were the demand by the Khan of the land revenue in advance, demand of occupancy rights by the tenants and general mis-management of the State. At the request of the Khan Frontier Constabulary detachments were detailed and a special Naib-Tehsildar was appointed. The unrest was suppressed satisfactorily and a settlement between the Khan and his tenants was effected.

6. Phulra is the capital of the State.

SWAT.

1. The present ruler of the State, Miangul Gulshahzada, is the grandson of the Akhund of Swat, who was the first member of the family to attain prominence. The Akhund, whose real name was Abdul Ghafur, was born in 1784 of Safi Mohmand parents, probably in Upper Swat. He emigrated at an early age to the Yusufzai tract of British India, where he acquired a great reputation for sanctity with the title of Akhund. Having become implicated in the murder of Khadi Khan of Hund, he migrated to Akora, and after being defeated by the Sikhs in 1829, when he led a large tribal army of the Yusufzai against them, he fled to Bajaur and finally settled at Saidu in Upper Swat, where he married and resided until his death in 1877 at the age of 93. Throughout the 50 years of his residence at Saidu, he was the leading man in Upper Swat, a position he owed rather to his great spiritual reputation than to any attempt to exercise temporal authority. His attitude towards the British Government seems to have been friendly, and it was against his advice that the tribesmen of Buner committed the many depredations, which led to the Ambeyla Campaign of 1863.

2. After his death, the Swat Valley relapsed into the state of chronic faction fighting which had preceded his rise to power, and one of the two principal factions was led by his eldest son Abdul Hanan, who was known as Elder Mian Gul. He and his brother Abdul Khaliq continued to play an important part in tribal politics, allying themselves at one time with Umra Khan of Barwa and later with Rahmatullah Khan of Dir, who were engaged in continual tribal warfare. In 1895, when the Swat Valley was entered by a British expedition to relieve Chitral and punish Umra Khan, the Mian Guls, as the sons of the Akhund were called, took part in the unsuccessful defence of Malakand, but after peace was restored, made overtures to the

British Government through the Political Agent. These were received coldly, because it was realised that their authority and influence over the tribes of Upper Swat was almost negligible. At the beginning of July 1897, the Full Jirga of Upper Swat came in for the first time to express their friendly feelings but three weeks later, led by the Mian Guls, they joined in the attack on the Malakand inspired by the Sartor Faqir. This necessitated an expedition to Saidu, which was accomplished with only slight opposition. A fine of arms and money was collected, and it was clearly demonstrated that the Mian Guls had no power either to control the tribes of Upper Swat or to protect them from the consequences of their misdeeds. In October, the Mian Guls came in to Malakand with 600 Maliks and tendered complete submission.

3. Soon after this, the two sons of the Akhund of Swat died and the family was then represented by the four grandsons, of whom Said Badshah, eldest son of Abdul Hanan, was murdered in 1904.

4. Three years later, the other son of Abdul Hanan was murdered, leaving Gul Shahzada and his brother Shirin Badshah as the sole survivors. The two brothers were on extremely bad terms, and had more than once to be called in to Malakand for a settlement to be arranged between them. This constant strike did more than anything else to destroy their authority and influence.

5. In 1915, the excellent relations which had existed between Government and the tribes of Upper Swat, were endangered by an attempt on the part of the Sandaki Mullah to raise "Jehad". His efforts resulted in a very half-hearted attack on the Malakand Moveable Column, which was easily repulsed; but in order to punish the tribes for this unprovoked aggression, a blockade was established against the whole of Upper Swat, which remained in force till the end of the year.

6. Shortly before this, the tribes of Upper Swat had called in Sayyid Abdul Jabbar Shah of Sittana to be their "King" and to assist them in freeing the tribes on the right bank of the Swat river from the oppressive rule of the Nawab of Dir. Abdul Jabbar Shah aided by the Sandaki Mullah succeeded in ousting the Nawab from Swat, and consolidated his position as ruler by driving out the two surviving Mian Guls, who fled to Addinzai and joined the Nawab. In 1916, the Nawab attacked Abdul Jabbar Shah and reconquered some of his possessions on the right bank, thus enabling the Mian Guls to re-establish themselves at Saidu on the left bank, while Abdul Jabbar Shah was engaged elsewhere. Chaotic anarchy then prevailed in Upper Swat until September 1917, when the Jirga decided that they no longer wished to retain Abdul Jabbar Shah, who left the country. Miangul Gul Shahzada was left as the most powerful man in Swat and soon after was accepted as "King" in place of Abdul Jabbar Shah.

7. He proceeded with the help of the Sandaki Mullah to organise the tribes on both sides of the river against the impending attempt of the Nawab of Dir to recover his lost territory on the right bank. The Nawab's attack was launched in August 1918 and met with some initial success, in which Miangul Shirin Badshah, younger and only surviving brother of Gul Shahzada, was killed. His death caused great resentment both in Swat and Bajaur against the Nawab, who was unable to follow up his success, and

withdrew his lashikars. He renewed his attempt in the spring of the following year but met with very determined resistance from the Mian Gul, whose army was reinforced by detachments from Ghorband and Chakesar. The Swatis finally inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Nawab in August 1919, and not only freed all the right bank of the river from the Nawab, but also captured from him a considerable portion of the Addinzai Valley north of Chakdarra. For the next three years, the Nawab continued to make intermittent but determined efforts to recover Addinzai from the Mian Gul. These attempts were unsuccessful but in the summer of 1922 the Government decided that this state of constant warfare across the first stage of the Chitral road could no longer be permitted, and the Mian Gul was induced by political pressure to abandon Addinzai to the Nawab. A boundary was then settled by formal agreement, and although feeling between the two Chiefs remains exceedingly bitter, there has been no open outbreak of hostilities between them since agreement was concluded.

8. The Mian Gul's self-control was severely tested in 1925, when the late Nawab died, and internal disputes as to the Dir succession appeared to offer a golden opportunity of recovering Addinzai. However, the threat of the movement of troops to Chakdarra and his desire to stand well with Government, whose formal recognition as Ruler of Swat he desired to obtain, caused wiser counsels to prevail.

9. Having been freed by the Addinzai agreement from anxiety as to the defence of that border, the Mian Gul devoted his energies in 1923 to the conquest of Buner and Chakesar, where already he had succeeded in forming a strong faction favourable to his rule. His principal opponent in this area was the Nawab of Amb, who had acquired during the preceding years some control over Buner, but had made himself obnoxious to the tribes. The Nawab of Amb proved no match for the Mian Gul either in diplomacy or in military force, and the latter conquered the whole of Buner with hardly any fighting and set up a strong civil administration backed with irregular but efficient troops. So great was the Mian Gul's power and ambition that it was considered advisable to warn him that he would not be permitted to extend his conquests beyond the Indus, and this undertaking he gave without difficulty.

10. The Mian Gul spent the next two years in organising his new territory and in endeavouring to secure formal recognition as Ruler of Swat from the Government. This recognition was finally sanctioned by the Government of India in March 1926, and on the 3rd May 1926, the Chief Commissioner visited Saidu and held a public Durbar, at which the Mian Gul was proclaimed Wali of Swat with an annual allowance of Rs. 10,000 from Government. At the same time a formal agreement was signed, by which the Mian Gul gave the usual undertakings of loyalty and good service, and promised to abide by the Addinzai agreement and to refrain from any interference or intrigue in certain territories to the east of Buner. The latter condition was imposed in the interest of tribal peace and to protect the Nawab of Amb against his powerful neighbour. This agreement is personal with the Mian Gul, and carries with it no guarantee of Government support for either the Mian Gul or his successors. So long however as the arrangement lasts it promises to secure internal peace for Swat and Buner and for Government a strong and friendly Chief with whom to negotiate.

11. In August 1926, a hereditary seat in the Provincial Durbar was bestowed on the Mian Gul. He has two sons, Mohammad Abdul Haq, commonly known as Jahanzeb, and Fazal-i-Mahmud known as Sultan-i-Rum. Jahanzeb, who is 20 years of age, left the Islamia College, Peshawar, after passing the First Arts Examination. Sultan-i-Rum was born in September 1927.

12. The strength and efficiency of the Mian Gul's rule has been illustrated already. The whole of Swat and Buner has with his consent and co-operation been surveyed in detail by parties of the Indian Survey Department. In the spring of 1926, Sir Aurel Stein was able to carry out as the guest of the Mian Gul a prolonged archaeological survey of Upper Swat and Chakesar and visited places where hitherto no European had penetrated.

13. When His Excellency the Viceroy visited the Agency in October 1926, the Mian Gul in his capacity of Wali of Swat, was accorded an interview with his sons and Jirga at Chakdarra on the left bank of the river.

14. In 1927, the Swat forests were inspected by Mr. Parnell, Conservator of Forests, Punjab, and in 1928 Khan Sahib Malik Allayar Khan, Deputy Conservator of Forests, was deputed to demarcate the forests and prepare a working plan in accordance with the recommendations made by Mr. Parnell in the previous year. The forests were worked for a time under a contract by Messrs. Spedding, Dinga Singh and Co., but arrangements with this firm subsequently broke down and there have been no fellings since 1930.

15. The Mian Gul was appointed a K.B.E., on January 1st, 1930, and was invested with the insignia by H. E. the Viceroy at Saidu in April 1930. His full name and titles are Miangul Gulshahzada Sir Abdul Wadud, K.B.E., Wali of Swat.

16. During 1931, Red Shirt agitators in British territory did their best to undermine the Wali's authority throughout his dominions. A rebellion which had been planned to take place was nipped in bud by the arrest at the end of December of the leading spirit, a Mulla of Chakesar known as the Sundia Baba. The Sundia Baba is now dead.

17. After the disturbances of 1931, the Wali has continued steadily to consolidate his power and develop his State, though hampered by lack of funds due to the prevailing financial depression. The foundations of a Zenana Hospital have been laid at Saidu.

18. Jahanzeb, the eldest son of the Wali of Swat, was recognised by the Government of India as his heir-apparent in a Durbar held at Saidu by the Political Agent on behalf of H. E. the Governor on the 15th May 1933.

19. Considerable progress has been made in the construction of motorable roads; and in 1937 communication between Swat State and the Mardan

District through Buner was completed *via* the Karakoram Pass, with assistance from Government. The most important roads now are—

Landakai—Saidu	20 miles
Saidu—Churrarai	36 "
Saidu—Maina	8½ "
Barikot—Surkhawai Kando	53 "
Paiti—Mingora (<i>via</i> right bank).	36 "
Saidu—Tutan-o-Banda	15 "
Saidu—Suhagali	16 "
Saidu—Samai	20 "
Saidu—Biha	32 "
Saidu—Shalpeen	24 "
Saidu—Chamtalai	23 "
Saidu—Sigram	11 "
Saidu—Kandak Jaji	18 "
Saidu—Najigram	16 "

In 1939 a bridge was constructed by the M. E. S. across the Swat river at Paiti, and on 29th May, 1939, the opening ceremony was performed by His Excellency Sir George Cunningham, Governor of the North-West Frontier Province. The bridge was named the Cunningham Bridge.

20. The influence of the Wali has continued to increase in the Indus Kohistan. Ranoliya, Bankad, Jijal and Duber were annexed in July 1937, Patan in December 1938, and Kandia and Seo in July 1939. The Wali has built several forts in the newly annexed territory and has connected them by telephone. He has also commenced work on the improvement of communications.

21. The Swat Kohistan forests were again leased under a contract to Messrs. Harkishen Lal and Co. Lahore in 1934 through the Official Receiver; another contract was concluded with Messrs. Atma Ram Bishan Sarup of Delhi with the assistance of Forest Department.

22. His Excellency Lord Linlithgow Viceroy of India accorded an interview to the Wali, Waliahad and Jirga at Amandara on 23rd April 1938.

23. In 1938 the Forest Department took in hand the working plan of Harianai forest, the annexation of that area having been recently completed.

24. There is an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Saidu.

25. Saidu-Sharif is the capital of the State.

PUNJAB STATES AGENCY.

The Punjab States Agency was constituted on the 1st November, 1921, when the States of Patiala, Bahawalpur, Jind, Nabha, Kapurthala, Mandi, Simmur, Bilaspur, Malerkotla, Faridkot, Chamba, Suket and Loharu, which had formerly been in political relations with the Punjab Government, were placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General (now Resident), Punjab States.

2. Khairpur State, which had been in political relations since 1843 with the Bombay Government through the Political Agent, Sukkur, was placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General (now Resident), Punjab States, and included in the Punjab States Agency from the 1st April 1933.

3. On the 1st October 1936, the Hill States of the Punjab which had remained after 1921 in the political charge of the Punjab Government through the Superintendent Hill States, Simla; the States of Kalsia, Pataudi and Dujana which had been in the political charge of the Punjab Government through the Commissioner, Ambala Division, and the Tehri (Garhwal) State which had till then been in political relations with the Government of the United Provinces through the Commissioner of Kumaon, were placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General (now Resident), Punjab States. In consequence of these changes, a new subordinate Political Agency was constituted and called the Punjab Hill States Agency with headquarters at Simla. The States of Simmur and Bilaspur were transferred to the newly-formed Punjab Hill States Agency. The States of Tehri (Garhwal) and Kalsia were also included in the Punjab Hill States Agency, while Pataudi and Dujana were included in the Punjab States Agency and placed in the direct political charge of the Resident. Another new subordinate Agency was formed on the 1st October 1939, when the States of Pataudi, Loharu and Dujana were transferred from the direct political charge of the Resident and placed in that of his Secretary, as *ex-officio* Political Agent for these States, the Under Secretary to the Resident becoming *ex-officio* Assistant Political Agent.

4. The following States are now in direct relationship with the Resident :—

Patiala, Bahawalpur, Khairpur, Jind, Nabha, Kapurthala, Mandi, Malerkotla, Faridkot, Chamba and Suket.

The following States are in the political charge of the Secretary to the Resident as *ex-officio* Political Agent :—

Pataudi, Loharu and Dujana.

5. The following States are included in the Punjab Hill States Agency :—

Tehri (Garhwal), Simmur, Bilaspur, Bashahr (with its feudatories Khaneti and Delath), Hindur (Nalagarh), Keonthal (with its feudatories Koti, Theog, Madhan, Ghund and Ratesh), Kalsia, Baghal, Jubbal (with its feudatories Rawingarh and Dhadi), Baghat, Kuniharsain, Bhajji, Mahlog, Balsan, Dhani, Kuthar, Kunihar, Mangal, Bija, Darkoti, Thurochi and Sangri.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS, OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES FORCES UNITS.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs. 1,23,20,000	Rs. A. P. ..	Rs. ..	37	966	.	1—4 gun battery 9 Pr. M. L.	1,060	12	..	..
9,09,000	2,307-4-0	..	16	163	..	.	68	11	..	..
1,43,000	..	..	..	.	7	45	25	..	..	.
17,53,000	..	..	31	260 (Sappers.)	32	46 (armed band)	261	11	..	..
24,78,000	.	..	23	816	..	..	407	13	15	15
32,26,000 (including Oudh estimates).	..	..	17	550	.	..	320	13	15	15
23,24,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	469	15	..	17
1,27,000	..	..	..	48	.	..	40	9	..	..
8,64,000	..	.	5	231 (Sappers)	.	.	278	11	..	..
11,69,000	55,800-0-0	.	..	100 (Includes 108 Sappers.)	..	..	145	11	..	..

1 Serial No.	2 Name of State.	3 Name, title and caste of Ruler.	4 Date of Birth.	5 Date of succession.	6 Area in square miles.	7 Population (Census Report, 1931).	8 Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand). Rs.
11	Nabha .	* His Highness Farzand-i-Arjumand Aqdat-Palwand-i-Daulat-i-Inglisli Bahar Hans Sarmur, Raja-i-Rajagan, Maharaja Pratap Singh Mahendra Bahadur, Maharaja of — (Sikh Jat Sikh).	21st September 1919.	19th February 1928.	947	287,574	28,31,000
12	Pataudi .	Nawab Mahammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, Bahadur, Nawab of — (Afghan).	17th March 1910.	30th November 1917.	53	18,873	1,44,000
13	Pattala .	† <i>Major</i> His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglisli Mansur-i-Zaman Amir-ul-Umara Maharaja-dhira Raja Rajeshwar Sri Maharaja-i-Rajagan <i>Singh</i> Yadavindra Bahadur, Maharaja of — (Sikh). G. B. E.	11th January 1913.	24th March 1938.	5,942	1,635,520	1,41,96,000
14	Suket .	<i>Captain</i> His Highness Raja Lakshman Sen, Raja of — (Rajput).	1894 .	13th October 1919.	392	58,408	2,50,000

* The title of "Farzand-i-Arjumand Aqdat Palwand" was conferred on the 2nd June 1855, the addition of "Daulat-i-Inglisli" being sanctioned on the 14th January 1860. The title of "Maharaja" was conferred on the 12th December 1911.

† The title of "Farzand-i-Khas" was conferred on the 2nd June 1858, and the words "Daulat-i-Inglisli" were added on the 14th January 1860.

BAHAWALPUR.

1. The dominant race in this State are the Daudputras, to which family the Chiefs belong. They claim descent from Abbas, uncle of the Prophet, and emigrated *via* Khorasan into Sind. In 1737 the ambition of their Chief Daud Khan brought them into conflict with Nadir Shah's Governor in Sind and they were driven across the Indus, ultimately obtaining possession of the tract now known as Bahawalpur. Mubarak, son of Daud Khan, finding favour with the local Governor, received a large tract south of the old Beas river in addition to his Bahawalpur possessions. Bahawal Khan, grandson of Daud Khan, was the first Chief who succeeded in bringing the whole tribe under one hand. He gradually consolidated his power and even obtained possession of Dera Ghazi Khan for a short period. In 1833 in order to preserve his dominions from Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Bahawal Khan III entered into a treaty with the British Govt. by which his independence was recognized. The Chief was granted in 1828 the districts of Sabzalkot and Bhang Bara for services rendered to the army of occupation in Afghanistan, and his valuable assistance in connection with the Multan rebellion of 1848 was rewarded by the grant of a life-pension of one lakh of rupees. Insurrections against the authority of the Chief broke out in 1863 and

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS, OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES' FORCES UNITS.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
25,80,000	..	..	..	660	30	..	404	13	..	13
1,41,000	..	..	..	..	20	60	82	..	..	.
1,38,47,000	..	..	611	2,004	..	90	1,866	17	..	18.
2,56,000	11,000	..	7	44	..	..	38	11	..	..

subsequent years, and in 1866 the management of the State was assumed by a representative of the British Government during the minority of Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan. Under British management the State was rapidly brought into a flourishing condition, and at the time of Sadiq Muhammad Khan's installation in 1879 the revenue had risen to twenty lakhs. Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan took an active share in the preparations for the second Afghan War. He died in 1899. Bahawalpur ranks second in order of precedence amongst the Indian States of the Punjab States Agency.

2. Nawab Muhammad Bahawal Khan V Abbasi, who succeeded Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan, was invested with full powers in 1903 and died at Aden on the 15th February 1907. He was succeeded by his son, Sadiq Muhammad Khan, who was born in 1904. His Highness received his education at the Aitchison College, Lahore. On the 1st October 1922, on attaining his 18th birthday, he was granted limited administrative powers, and on the 1st April 1923, became the head of the Council of Regency. He was invested with ruling powers on the 8th March 1924. He was granted a commission as an Honorary Lieutenant in the Army on the 24th October 1921, and attached to the 21st King George's Own Central India Horse. He was promoted Captain in 1924. His Highness went to Bombay in November 1921 and to Delhi in February 1922, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to whose suite he had

the honour of being attached as an Honorary A.D.C. He was appointed a K.C.V.O. in 1922. The K.C.S.I. and G.C.I.E. were conferred on him in 1929 and 1931, respectively. He was promoted to the Honorary rank of Major in 1932.

3. In May 1903 the State was added to the Phulkian States Agency, and in December 1913 it was removed therefrom and placed in the charge of the Bahawalpur Agency, which was abolished on the 1st November 1921 when the Punjab States Agency was established.

4. The State furnished a contingent which did service on the line of communications in the second Afghan War. Immediately on the outbreak of hostilities in Europe in 1914, the Darbar offered all their troops for service abroad. Half of the escort of the Bahawalpur State Camel Corps was accepted and sent to Egypt; later the other half was sent to Basra.

5. The State has entered as a partner with the Punjab and Bikaner in the Sutlej Valley Project whereby the waters of the Sutlej River are utilised to provide perennial and non-perennial irrigation to large areas. It is now estimated that an area of about 900,000 acres of State waste land may eventually receive perennial irrigation from this project.

6. A son and heir (Salibzada Muhammad Abbas Ali Khan) was born to His Highness on the 22nd March 1924.

7. His Highness was present at the Delhi Darbar of 1911, and visited England in 1913, 1914, 1924, 1931, 1932, 1933-34 and 1935. His Highness went to the Hedjaz on pilgrimage in 1935. He attended the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor in London in 1937.

8. The Nawab is a member of the Chamber of Princes. Lord Reading paid a visit to the State in 1924 and Lord Irwin in 1926 and 1927.

9. The capital of the State is Baghdad-ul-Jadid.

CHAMBA.

The Chamba Rajas are Rajputs and are said to have come from Merwara in Rajputana. A sanad conferring the State upon Raja Sri Singh and his male heirs in perpetuity was granted in 1848. In 1873 Raja Gopal Singh abdicated in favour of his son, Sham Singh, then only 8 years of age. The administration during Sham Singh's minority was conducted by an officer of the Punjab Commission acting as Superintendent. The rule of succession in this State is that brothers in order of seniority succeed in the absence of direct heirs. The State ranks fourteenth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States in the Punjab.

2. Raja Sir Bhure Singh succeeded his brother, Raja Sham Singh, on the 23rd of January 1904, on the latter's abdication. He was installed with full ruling powers on the 12th May 1904. For many years previously he had been associated with his brother in the management of the State which, indeed, since October 1902, had devolved entirely on him owing to the serious illness of the ex-Raja. The latter died suddenly on the 10th June 1905. Raja Sir Bhure Singh was decorated with the C.I.E. and the K.C.S.I. in 1906. On the outbreak of the war in 1914, His Highness offered

the resources of his State. He contributed liberally to the War Fund and assisted in other ways, especially in recruiting. He was awarded the K.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the war. He died in September 1919 and was succeeded by his elder son Raja Ram Singh.

3. Raja Ram Singh was born on the 10th October 1890, and, owing to his ill-health the administration of the State was temporarily placed in the charge of his brother, Mian Kesri Singh, in June 1922. His Highness resumed charge of the administration of his State on the 21st September 1923, and was assisted by a British officer appointed as his Adviser. Raja Ram Singh died on the 7th December 1935 and was succeeded by his son, the present Raja Lakhshman Singh.

4. The present ruler, His Highness Raja Lakhshman Singh, was born on the 8th December 1924. His Highness joined the Aitchison College, Lahore, in November 1933, and is still being educated there. A council of Administration has been formed to carry on the administration of the State during the minority.

5. A sanad conferring the power of capital sentence was conferred by the Government of India on the Ruler of the State in 1922.

6. The arrangement by which the control of the State forests was restored to the late Raja as an experiment for a period of five years, came to an end on the 31st March 1913 and as the experiment was a complete success the permanent restoration of control to His Highness was sanctioned, subject to the same conditions as were laid down at the time of the experimental transfer in 1907-08. The forests are being administered by an officer of the Imperial Forest Service lent to the State. The late Raja did a great deal to improve communications within the State. An officer of the Royal Engineers was for a time lent as Chief Engineer of the State. The works for which he was principally entertained were a cart road to the plains, of which, however, the project is in suspense, a hydro-electric scheme and the construction of water works for the capital. A building for a museum has been provided by the Raja, and Dr. Vogel, the Archaeological Surveyor, and Dr. J. Hutchison, a medical missionary, who has devoted his life's leisure to the study of the Hill States and their history, have arranged in it a number of interesting antiquities found in the State.

7. A visit was paid to Chamba by Lord Curzon in September 1900.

8. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

9. The capital of the State is Chamba.

DUJANA

1. The first Nawab of the Dujana State was Abdus Samad Khan, a small Jagirdar under Shah Alan. When quite a boy he took service as Risaldar under Baji Rao, Peshwa. He received a high command in the Mahratta Army which assisted General Lord Lake against Scindia: and he eventually took service under the General. As a reward for his services he received a large tract of territory, and the title of Nawab Bahadur was conferred upon him in 1806. The territory made over to Abdus Samad Khan proved more than he could manage and he was eventually obliged to resign it, receiving in lieu thereof the smaller tracts of Mohrana and Dujana. The

Chiefs hold the State on the conditions that they will be faithful to the British Government and will render military service to the extent of 200 horses when required. Dujana ranks nineteenth in order of precedence in the Punjab States Agency. Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz Ali Khan, Bahadur, succeeded to the Chiefship in 1879, and died in 1908. He was succeeded by Nawab Mohammad Khurshaid Ali Khan who died on the 27th June 1925. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 he placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of Government. He received the C.B.E. in June 1919 and the C.I.E. on the 1st January 1921, in recognition of his war services.

2. The present Nawab Muhammad Iqtidar Ali Khan, Bahadur, who was born on 20th November 1912, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father. He was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, after which he continued his studies privately with a European tutor. Steps were then taken to give the Nawab administrative training. During his minority the administration of the State was first carried on by a Council and later on by a Manager under the supervision of the Commissioner, Ambala. The Nawab was invested with ruling powers on the 21st November 1934.

A son was born to the Nawab on the 19th December 1935, but died on the 26th August 1936. A second son was born on the 2nd November 1938, but died on the 14th November 1939.

3. The State which was formerly in political relations with the Punjab Government through the Commissioner, Ambala Division, was placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, from the 1st October 1936. From the 1st October 1939, the Secretary to the Resident for the Punjab States became *ex-officio* Political Agent for the State.

4. The Nawab is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy.

5. The capital of the State is Dujana.

FARIDKOT.

The Faridkot Rajas are sprung from the same stock as the Phulkian Chiefs, having a common ancestor in Barar, more remote by twelve generations than the celebrated Phul. Chaudhri Kapura founded the Faridkot house in the middle of the sixteenth century. Sardar Hamir Singh, grandson of Kapura, became independent a century later having added considerably to the family possessions. Maharaja Ranjit Singh took possession of the State in 1809, but was forced to relinquish it with his other Cis-Sutlej possessions by the British Government. For services rendered during the first Sikh War the Faridkot Chief, Sardar Palar Singh, obtained the title of Raja and a grant of territory. His son rendered good service during the Mutiny. Faridkot ranks fifteenth in order of precedence among the Punjab States.

2. Raja Balbir Singh Bahadur was born on the 30th August 1869, and succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1898 on the death of his father, Raja Bikram Singh. As a condition of his succession he agreed to submit to the control of the Commissioner of Jullundur for five years in certain matters. In November 1904, however, the Chief took the management of affairs into his own hands. Raja Balbir Singh died on the 11th February 1906, and

was succeeded by his nephew, Brij Indar Singh, who had been adopted by him as heir. During his minority, the administration of the State was conducted by a Council of Regency, and then by a Superintendent till November 1916, when Raja Brij Indar Singh was invested with full powers.

3. On the outbreak of the war in 1914, the Darbar's offer of their Faridkot State Sappers was accepted. They were sent to British East Africa where they rendered valuable services up to February 1918. For his services in connection with the war, the title of Maharaja was conferred upon Raja Brij Indar Singh as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1918, and he was at the same time gazetted an Honorary Major. He died on the 23rd December 1918 and was succeeded by his son Har Indar Singh.

4. As the present Ruler, Raja Har Indar Singh, was then a minor the administration was, until his investiture with ruling powers on the 17th October 1934, conducted by a Council of Regency which later gave place to a Council of Administration. The minor Raja visited England in April 1923. He was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. He commenced his administrative training in the State in November 1932. In February 1933 he married the daughter of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Bhagwant Singh, a Rais of Bhareli, Ambala District. From July to December 1933, he underwent military training at Poona with the Royal Deccan Horse. He also received administrative training in Simla in the summer of 1934 under the Deputy Commissioner. He holds the honorary rank of Lieutenant in the Army and was attached to 1st Battalion, 11th Sikh Regiment, in Waziristan for a short period in August 1937. A son and heir was born to His Highness on the 22nd October 1937, and was named Har Mohindar Singh.

5. In December 1913, the State was transferred from the charge of the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, to that of the Bahawalpur Agency which was abolished on the 1st November 1921, when the Punjab States Agency was established.

6. The Raja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes. A sanad conferring the power of capital sentence was conferred on the Ruler in 1922, and took effect when the present Ruler was invested with ruling powers.

7. The capital of the State is Faridkot.

JIND.

Jind is one of the three Phulkian States. The family of the Ruling Prince belongs to the Sidhu Jat clan. Phul, the common ancestor of the three Phulkian houses, was descended from Baryam, who was granted the chaudrayat or office of revenue collector of the waste country to the south-west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526. Phul received a firman from the Emperor Shah Jahan continuing to him this office; he died in 1652. From the eldest of the sons of Phul have descended the families of Nabha and Jind, and from the second the Patiala family. The founder of the Jind State was Gajpat Singh, a great-grandson of Phul. He took part in the Sikh coalition of 1763 against the Afghan Governor of Sirhind and received a

in the following year. On the termination of the Gurkha War, Tika Sundar Singh was restored to his ancestral territories with the exception of a portion which was made over to Patiala. In 1830 the present station of Simla was formed by the acquisition of portions of Keonthal and Patiala, other land being given in exchange. The Chief of Keonthal was once only a Rana, but in the Mutiny, Rana Sansar Sen behaved loyally, giving shelter and hospitality to many Europeans who fled from Simla when it was feared that the Gurkha regiment stationed there had become disloyal. The title of Raja was conferred upon him in July 1858 for these services. The Chief exercises full ruling powers subject to the confirmation of death sentences by the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States, Simla.

2. Raja Balbir Sen, who died in 1901, was succeeded by his son Raja Bije Sen. The management of the State was entrusted to him on June 1902 on certain conditions, and owing to the indebtedness of the State it was found necessary to appoint a financial adviser.

3. On the death of Raja Bije Sen in February 1916 his son, Tika Hemendra Sen (now Raja Hemendra Sen) succeeded him. He was educated at the Aitchison College, and, after the usual period of training, was invested with ruling powers in 1926. He was made a C.S.I. on the 23rd June, 1936. He married the daughter of the Raja of Alipura in November 1924 but she died in April 1935. A son (heir-apparent) was born to the Raja on the 13th September 1925. A second son was born on July 8th, 1928. The Raja married the daughter of Yuvraj Karan Singhji of Sayla on the 16th February 1937.

4. The Raja is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy.

5. The capital of the State is Junga.

KUMHARSAIN.

1. The founder of this State, Kirat Singh, came from Gaya about 1000 A.D. and acquired the State by conquest. This State was formerly a tributary of Bashahr, but after the Gurkha War, a sanad of independence was granted to Rana Kahar Singh with the condition attached of rendering feudal service to the Paramount Power. The Thakurais of Balsan, Barauli and Madhan were at one time feudatory to Kūmharsain, but were made independent by General Ochterlony in 1815. Rana Kahar Singh's only son died in November 1898, and was formerly installed in October 1899. The 1839, his estates lapsed to the British. They were, however, restored to a collateral, Pritam Singh. This Chief behaved loyally in the First Sikh War, crossing the Sutlej at the head of 300 men, and laying successful siege to the Kulu Fort of Srigarh. Pritam Singh died in 1874, and was succeeded by Rana Bharani Singh who ruled for 17 years and was in his turn succeeded by Rana Hira Singh on the 12th November 1874. Kūmharsain ranks eleventh among the Punjab Hill States.

2. Owing to Rana Hira Singh's mental incapacity, the State was at first managed by a Council and afterwards by a Manager appointed by Government until the Rana's death, which occurred on the 23rd August 1914. He was succeeded by his son Tika Vidyadhar Singh.

5. A son and heir (Yuvraj Rajbir Singh) was born to the Maharaja on the 25th September 1918. He was married on the 25th January 1939 to the only daughter of Sardar Umrao Singh of Mananli. A second son (Maharaj-kumar Jagatbir Singh) was born on the 23rd March 1925.

6. His Highness visited England in 1921, 1924, 1925, 1928 and 1931.

7. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

8. Sangrur is the capital of the State.

KAPURTHALA.

1. The Kapurthala Rulers belong to the Ahluwalia family, the original ancestor of which was Sadhu Singh, an enterprising zamindar, who about three hundred years ago founded four villages in the vicinity of Lahore. The real founder of the family was Raja Jassa Singh, a contemporary of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah, who by his intelligence and bravery made himself the leading Sikh of his day. He did more than any contemporary Sikh to consolidate the power of the Khalsa. The conduct of Sirdar Nihal Singh, the Kapurthala Chief, during the first Sikh War resulted in the escheat to the British Government of all his estate south of the Sutlej, and he was only allowed to retain possession of his other territories on payment of an annual nazarana of Rs. 1,38,000. During the second Sikh War, Sardar Nihal Singh rendered valuable service and was created a Raja. During the Mutiny, Raja Randhir Singh, his son, took an active part in assisting the British Government. He was rewarded with a grant on *istimrari* tenure of the two confiscated estates of Baundi and Bithauli in Oudh, yielding a rental of Rs. 4,35,000; the amount of his tribute was reduced, and he was granted an adoption sanad and was made a G.C.S.I. Kapurthala ranks fifth in order of precedence among the Indian States of the Punjab.

2. The present Ruler is Raja-i-Rajagan Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E. He was invested with full powers in 1890, the State having been administered in the interim by an officer of the Punjab Commission. In the latter part of 1901, a Council was appointed which conducted the administration under the general supervision of the Maharaja.

3. The Maharaja visited Europe and America in 1893. In the summer of 1897, he attended the celebrations held in London to commemorate the 60th year of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria's reign and he also paid visits to Russia and Turkey. His Highness again went to Europe in 1899, 1900, and 1905, and in 1903, he made a voyage to Japan and since then has visited Europe frequently. In 1932 His Highness visited the Dutch East-Indies. He attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911, the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of His late Majesty King George V in 1935, and the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor in London in 1937.

4. His Highness has four surviving sons, the Heir-Apparent, Tikka Raja Paramjit Singh (born on the 16th May 1892), Major Maharaj Kumar Amarjit Singh (born 1893), Maharaj Kumar Karamjit Singh (born 1896), and Maharaj Kumar Ajit Singh (born 1907). The second son, Maharaj

Kumar Mahijit Singh (born 1893), died in April 1932. All His Highness's sons received their education in England. Maharaj Kumar Amarjit Singh was made an Honorary Captain in 1918, and Honorary Major on the 18th January 1930. He served with the Indian Corps in France and Flanders for about a year during the Great War, and in 1928 was selected as British Staff Officer to accompany General Gouraud, Military Governor of Paris, during a three months' tour in India. He was A.D.C. to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. He was made a C.I.E. in 1935. His Highness has been permitted to call his heir-apparent the "Tikka Raja" instead of the "Tikka Sahib". A son and heir was born to the Tikka Raja in October 1934, and was named Rajkumar Sukhjit Singh.

5. The State furnished a contingent of 700 men which did good service during the Afghan War of 1878-79, and the Kapurthala State Forces took part with credit in the operations in Tirah in 1897. On the outbreak of the war with Germany in 1914 His Highness the Maharaja immediately offered the resources of his State to Government. The State Forces were sent on active service to East Africa and returned in January 1918 after a campaign of 3½ years. The Maharaja contributed one lakh of rupees towards their maintenance on field service for a period of one year and in addition he earmarked a sum of Rs. 50,000 for active service allowances and other expenses of the corps. His Highness's offer of Rs. 25,000 for the purchase of motor ambulances was accepted and also his offer to forego his claim to the extra expenditure amounting to Rs. 3,76,248 incurred by the Darbar on the State Forces above the peace expenditure. In 1924 as a result of the efficiency of the State Forces maintained for Imperial Service and the amount of revenue spent upon them, the annual *nazrana* of Rs. 1,31,000 was remitted by the Government of India.

6. At the Delhi Durbar of 1911, His Highness was created a G.C.S.I., and granted the title of Maharaja. The salute of the Maharaja was raised from 11 to 13 guns permanent and from 13 to 15 guns personal on the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the War and a permanent local salute of 15 guns was granted on the 1st January 1921, on which date His Highness was created a G.C.I.E. His Highness was at the same time gazetted an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel and is now Honorary Colonel of the 3rd Battalion, 11th Sikh Regiment (Rattray's Sikhs). His Highness was promoted to the rank of Colonel on the 18th June 1926, and was created a G.B.E., on the occasion of his Golden Jubilee celebration in November 1927. The State was honoured by a visit from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in March 1922. His Excellency the Viceroy paid a visit to the State in November 1927, on the occasion of the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of His Highness. The State was also visited by His Excellency the Viceroy in March 1934.

7. His Highness represented India on the League of Nations at Geneva in 1926, 1927 and 1929 and was a member of the second plenary session of the Round Table Conference in London in 1931.

8. His Highness, who was formerly a member of the Chamber of Princes, resigned his membership in December 1933.

9. The capital of the State is Kapurthala.

KHAIRPUR.

1. As regards its early history, Khairpur State is synonymous with Northern Sind. When the connection of the British Government with Sind commenced, the country was in the hands of the Kalhoras, who had risen to power. They were overthrown in 1786 by a Baluch Tribe, the Talpurs, one of whom, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, founded the Khairpur State. His Highness Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E., attached himself to the British interests. During the Sind War he rendered valuable assistance to the British Government, and in 1845 he aided them materially both with arms and diplomacy to put an end to the Turki Campaign. In 1857, when in England, hearing of the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, he sent orders to his eldest son, Mir Shah Nawaz Khan, to render every assistance to the Paramount Power. On learning that the Shikarpur jail and treasury were threatened by the rebels, Mir Shah Nawaz marched there with troops and assisted in saving them from falling into the hands of the enemy. On the death of Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan in 1894 his second and only surviving son, Mir Sir Faiz Muhammad Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E., succeeded to the *gaddi*. He died on the 5th March 1909 and was succeeded by his son Mir Sir Imam Bakhsh Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E. The honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel was conferred on him on the 1st January 1918 in recognition of services rendered in connection with the War. He died on the 8th February 1921 and was succeeded by Mir Ali Nawaz Khan, who was born in 1884. He visited Europe in 1911. In June 1934 he proceeded to Meshed on pilgrimage. He died on the 26th December 1935, and was succeeded by his son Mir Faiz Muhammad Khan.

2. The present Ruler, His Highness Mir Faiz Muhammad Khan, was born on the 4th January 1913. He married a daughter of Nawab Moinuddoula Bahadur of Hyderabad, Deccan, in January 1932. He proceeded to England in September 1932. A son was born to him at Brighton in June 1933, who was named Mir George Ali Murad Khan. Mir Faiz Muhammad Khan has not yet been entrusted with the powers of his State, which are exercised by a minister responsible to the Resident for the Punjab States.

3. The advent of the Sukkur Barrage Scheme necessitated the reorganization of the whole State system of irrigation from the Indus by means of inundation canals. A large canal (the Rohri Canal) was dug traversing the State in order to irrigate British Sind and this cut across the old inundation system and necessitated the construction of two feeder channels to replace it.

4. The State, which was formerly in political relations with the Bombay Government through the Political Agent, Sukkur, was placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General (now Resident), Punjab States, from the 1st April 1933.

5. The Mir is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

6. The capital of the State is Khairpur Mirs.

2. Sangri ranks 22nd in order of precedence amongst the Punjab Hill States.

3. The capital of the State is Baragaon.

SIRMUR (NAHAN).

1. Sirmur (or Nahan) ranks ninth among the Indian States in the Punjab, the ruler of Mandi and Sirmur being regarded as of equal rank. The ruling family claims descent from the Jaisalmer house in Rajputana, and has been in possession of the State since 1095. The affix "Singh" to the names of the members of this family becomes "Parkash" in the case of the Ruling Prince—"Parkash" signifying in Sanskrit "Came to light". The country was conquered by the Gurkhas, but, on their expulsion by the British, the State was granted to Fateh Parkash, the eldest son of the Raja. The political charge of the State was transferred from the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla, to the Commissioner of Delhi (now of Ambala) in 1896. It was included in the Punjab States Agency in 1921. In October 1936 it was transferred to the newly formed Punjab Hill States Agency.

2. Raja Sir Shamsher Parkash Bahadur, G.C.S.I., rendered loyal services during the Mutiny of 1857, in recognition of which he received a dress of honour together with a salute of 7 guns, which was raised to 11 in 1867, and again to 13 in 1886—on the last occasion as a personal distinction. He died in October 1898 and was succeeded by his son Raja Sir Surendar Bikram Parkash Bahadur, who was appointed a K.C.S.I. on the 9th November 1901. He died on the 4th July 1911.

3. Maharaja Sir Amar Parkash, succeeded his father the late Raja Sir Surendar Bikram Parkash, the succession being subject to the condition that sentences of death passed by him should be confirmed by the Commissioner, Ambala Division. He was formally invested with ruling powers on the 26th October 1911. The Raja was made a K.C.S.I. on the 3rd June 1915. For services in connection with the War, the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction was conferred upon the Raja on the 1st January 1918 and he was at the same time gazetted an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel. He received the K.C.I.E. in 1921 and a personal salute of 13 guns in 1931. He died at Vienna in 1933, and was succeeded by his son, born on the 10th January 1931, who was installed as Maharaja Rajindra Parkash in November 1933. His Highness married the sister of the Raja of Nagod in 1936. In June 1937 he was appointed Honorary Lieutenant.

4. On the outbreak of the war with Germany in 1914 the offer by the State of their Sappers was accepted. They did exceptional work in Mesopotamia, but were besieged with General Townshend's Forces in Kut, and only a small portion of the Corps which was employed at the base at Basra escaped capture. The State furnished a contingent for service in Afghanistan.

5. Lord Dufferin paid a visit to Raja Shamsher Parkash in 1885, Lord Irwin visited the State in October 1928.

daughter of Sultan Bahlol Lodi. The title of Nawab was conferred in 1657 upon Bazid Khan by Shah Alamgir. The family subsequently suffered many vicissitudes, being at one time stripped by the Sikhs of all their possessions except a few villages in the vicinity of Maler Kotla. The State assisted the British Government during the Gurkha War in the Simla Hills, and furnished a contingent of seven hundred foot in the Sutlej Campaign of 1846. Maler Kotla ranks tenth in order of precedence among the Punjab States.

2. The late Ruler, Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, Bahadur, was born on the 13th October 1857, and succeeded by adoption to the *gaddi* on the death of his distant cousin, Nawab Sikandar Ali, in 1871. He was insane for many years, and the affairs of the State were until early in 1905 administered by a Superintendent under the supervision of the Commissioner of Jullundur, to whose political control the State was then subject. The Nawab of Loharu managed the State as Superintendent up to the end of the year 1902, when, though still retained by the State as an adviser, he made over charge to the Nawab's eldest son, Ahmad Ali Khan. The services of the adviser were dispensed with early in 1905, and Ahmad Ali Khan, with the title of Regent, exercised the powers entrusted to him subject only to the control of the Commissioner of Jullundur. Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan died on the 23rd August 1908.

3. The present Ruler, Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., succeeded his father, and was formally installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 5th January 1909. The Nawab was present at the Durbar at Delhi in 1911.

4. The Maler Kotla Sappers rendered good service during the Tiran Campaign of 1897 and their work in China in 1901 was most favourably reported on. On the outbreak of the War of 1914-18, the Nawab offered his State Sappers and the resources of his State. The State Sappers were employed in France and subsequently at Basra. His Highness made a munificent donation towards the expenses of the Indian Expeditionary Force. He was made a K.C.S.I. on the 3rd June 1915, an Honorary Major on the 14th June 1916, Lieutenant-Colonel on the 31st December 1919, and a K.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1921.

5. Sahibzada Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, born on the 20th May 1904, is the heir apparent. His Highness has two other sons, Sahibzada Mumtaz Ali Khan (born 1906) and Sahibzada Muhammad Altaf Ali Khan (born 1912). The heir apparent visited Europe in 1929, and Sahibzada Muhammad Altaf Ali Khan received military training at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. A son was born to Sahibzada Altaf Ali Khan in October 1936. Sahibzada Muhammad Altaf Ali Khan was granted the Honorary rank of Lieutenant in 1939.

6. In December 1913, the State was transferred from the political charge of the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, to that of the Political Agent, Bahawalpur Agency, and on the 1st November 1921 it was placed in the political relations with the Agent to the Governor-General (now Resident), Punjab States.

7. Lord Minto visited the State in 1906, Lord Chelmsford in 1919, and Lord Irwin in 1930.

8. A sanad conferring upon the Ruler powers of life and death was granted in 1922 by the Government of India.

9 The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes. The present Ruler is entitled to a return visit from the Viceroy as a personal honour.

10. The capital of the State is Malerkotla.

MANDI.

1. The Mandi Rajas are of ancient Rajput lineage, being Mandials of the Chandar-Bans tribe. The families of the Mandi and Suket Rulers spring from a common stock, Suket being the senior branch. The ancestor of the present Mandi Raja separated from Suket early in the thirteenth century. The present capital of Mandi was founded in 1527 by Ajbar Sen who may be regarded as the first Raja of Mandi. From 1810 onwards Mandi was made to pay tribute to the Lahore Darbar, which in 1840 was fixed at Rs. 1,35,000. During the first Sikh War the sympathies of the Mandi Raja were with the British, and in 1846 Raja Balbir Sen of Mandi tendered his formal submission to the British Government and was granted a sanad recognizing his Chiefship and defining his rights and obligations. His *nazrana* was fixed at a lakh of rupees per annum (now reduced to Rs. 55,800 per annum) and he was prohibited from levying duties on goods passing in and out of his State. Mandi is within the political charge of the Resident for the Punjab States, and ranks sixth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States in the Punjab, the Rulers of Mandi and Sirmur being considered of equal rank.

2. Raja Bije Sen, who died on the 10th December 1902, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1851, when only four years old, and was invested with full powers in 1866.

3. Kanwar Bhawani Singh, son of Raja Bije Sen, who was born in 1883 and was recognised in 1897 as successor to his father, succeeded to the Chiefship of the State with the title of Raja Bhawani Sen, and on the 7th October 1905 he was invested with full powers. He died in February 1912 without leaving an heir. The present Ruler, the late Raja's nearest male relative, Mian Jogindar Singh, a minor, was selected to succeed to the *gaddi*, and was installed as Raja Jogindar Sen on the 28th April 1913. During his minority the State was administered by Government. He was invested with full ruling powers on the 13th February 1925, and a Sanad was granted conferring powers of life and death.

4. The young Raja having completed his education at the Aitchison College, Lahore, married the only daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala in February 1923. A son and heir was born on the 9th December 1923 and is styled "Yuvaraj". In 1930 he married as his second Rani the niece of His Highness the Maharaja of Rajpipla, and a son was born on the 5th August 1931. His Highness visited England in 1924, 1927 and 1932 and attended the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor in London in 1937. On his return, he underwent a course of military training with the 3rd Battalion of the 17th Dogra Regiment. The honorary rank of

Lieutenant in the Army was conferred on His Highness on his investiture, a K.C.S.I. in 1931, and he was promoted Captain in the same year. He was promoted Major in 1938.

5 The following Viceroy's have visited Mandi State :—Lords Irwin (1927), Goschen (1929), Willingdon (1934) and Linlithgow (1937).

6. The Ruler of the State is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

7. Mandi is the capital of the State.

NABHA.

1. Nabha is one of the three Phulkian States. The family of the Ruling Prince belongs to the Sidhu Jat clan. Phul, the common ancestor of the three Phulkian houses, was descended from Baryam, who was granted the chaudrayat or office of Revenue Collector of the waste country to the south-west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526. Phul received a firman from the Emperor Shah Jahan continuing to him this office; he died in 1632. From the eldest of the sons of Phul have descended the families of Nabha and Jind and from the second the Patiala family. The real founder of the Nabha State was Hamir Singh, a grandson of Phul's grandson, Gurditta. He joined with his Sikh brethren in the capture of Sirhind and received as his reward the parganah of Amloh. He added many villages to the possessions inherited from his grandfather, Gurditta, founded the present town of Nabha, struck coins in his own name, and exercised all the powers of an independent ruler for some years before his death in 1783. Nabha, with the other Cis-Sutlej States, was taken under British protection in 1809. Raja Jaswant Singh, who was then on the *gaddi*, was succeeded in 1840 by his son Devindar Singh. During the first Sikh War he was deposed and one-fourth of the Nabha State was confiscated. For service rendered during the Mutiny, however, by Bharpur Singh, the successor of Devindar Singh, lands yielding a lakh of rupees of revenue per annum were made over to the Nabha State and certain privileges conferred upon its Chief. Bharpur Singh was offered a seat in the Legislative Council of the Government of India in 1863. Colonel Raja-i-Rajagan Maharaja Sir Hira Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., succeeded to the *gaddi* when Bhagwan Singh died without issue in 1871. He was a member of the Badrukhan family and was second cousin to the grandfather of the present Raja of Jind. He gave repeated proofs of his desire to contribute to the power and prestige of the Empire and proved himself an energetic and able ruler. His salute was raised to 13 guns as a personal distinction in 1877 and to 15 guns in 1898. A G.C.S.I. was conferred upon him in 1879, and the title of Raja-i-Rajagan in 1893. He was invested with G.C.I.E. in January 1903 and appointed Honorary Colonel of the 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs. The title of Maharaja was conferred upon him as a hereditary distinction on the day of the Delhi Durbar. He died on the 25th December 1911.

2. Tikka Ripudaman Singh visited England in 1910. He was in France at the time of the death of his father, Colonel Sir Hira Singh and returned to the State in January 1912. He was formally installed as Ruler on the 20th December 1912. Maharaja Ripudaman (later Gurcharan) Singh severed his connection with the State in 1923 and took up his residence with his

family in Dehra Dun, leaving the State to be administered in his absence by an Administrator appointed by the Government of India. In February 1928 he was deposed and interned under Regulation III of 1918 in Kodakanal (Madras Presidency). He was succeeded by his eldest son Partap Singh, born on the 21st September 1919, and a Council of Regency was appointed to act during the minority. His Highness Maharaja Partap Singh visited England in 1932. He proceeded again to England in 1934 and entered Badingham College, near Leatherhead, until the summer of 1938, when he entered Sandhurst.

3. The State furnished a contingent which did excellent service on the frontier during the Afghan War of 1879-80 and its State forces were also employed on the Tirah and Buner Expeditions of 1897. On the outbreak of the war with Germany in 1914, Maharaja Ripudaman Singh offered the resources of his State to Government. The Maharaja gave a donation of 3 lakhs of rupees towards the expenses of the Expeditionary Forces and 2½ lakhs for the construction of additional aeroplanes for the defence of London.

4. Lord Lansdowne paid a visit to the State in 1890, Lord Curzon in 1903, Lord Minto in 1906 and Lord Chelmsford in 1919.

5. Nabha ranks fourth among the Punjab States. On the 1st January 1921 the permanent salute of the State was raised to 13 guns and a local salute of 15 guns was granted to the Ruler. The Maharaja is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

6. Nabha is the capital of the State.

PATAUDI.

1. The original ancestor of the Pataudi Nawab was an Afghan named Shaikh Fir Mat, who came to India in the time of the Emperor Akbar. A descendant of his, Faiz Talab, took service with the Mahrattas, but afterwards transferred his allegiance to Shah Alam, Emperor of Delhi, and was employed by Lord Lake against Holkar. He distinguished himself as a brave and loyal soldier, and was granted the Pataudi *Haka* in perpetual jagir by Lord Lake in 1806. The title of Nawab is said to have been conferred on him in the same year. His son, Nawab Muhammad Akbar Ali, behaved loyally during the Mutiny. Pataudi ranks seventeenth in order of precedence amongst Indian States in the Punjab.

2. Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan, Bahadur, succeeded in 1898 when Nawab Mumtaz Hussain Khan died without issue. During Mumtaz Hussain's life time it was found necessary to deprive him of control over the income and expenditure of the State. The State remained under Government control until the finances had been put upon a proper footing. Certain powers were in 1903 conferred on Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan whose conduct, which had hitherto proved unsatisfactory, then showed signs of improvement. It was, however, found necessary to withdraw these powers in 1906, as he had proved himself incompetent to exercise them, and the State was placed under management. In 1911 the Nawab was permitted to exercise full powers subject to certain restrictions. He died on the 31st May 1913 and was

succeeded by Nawabzada Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan. On the outbreak of the War in 1914 he offered the resources of the State. Full powers of administration, with certain exceptions, were granted to the Nawab in 1916.

3. Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan who died at Delhi on the 29th November 1917, was succeeded by his eldest son Nawab Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, the present Chief, who was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and Balliol College, Oxford. During his minority, the administration of the State was carried on first by a Council and later on by a Diwan and a Manager under the supervision of the Commissioner, Ambala Division. The Nawab was invested with ruling powers on the 10th December 1931. He went to Australia with the All-England cricket team in the winter of 1931-32. He married the second daughter of His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal on the 21st April 1939.

4. The Nawab is a representative member of the Chamber of Princes. The Nawab is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy.

5. The State, which was formerly in political relations with the Punjab Government through the Commissioner of the Ambala Division, was placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General (now Resident), Punjab States, from the 1st October 1936. From the 1st October 1939, the Secretary to the Resident for the Punjab States has been *ex-officio* Political Agent for the State.

6. The capital of the State is Pataudi.

PATIALA.

1. Patiala is the largest of the three Phulkian States. The family of the Ruling Prince belongs to the Sidhu Jat clan. Phul, the common ancestor of the three Phulkian houses, was descended from Baryan, who was granted the chaudrayat or office of revenue collector of the waste country to the south-west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526. Phul received a firman from the Emperor Shah Jahan continuing to him this office; he died in 1652. From the eldest of the sons of Phul have descended the houses of Nabha and Jind, and from the second the Patiala family. The Patiala family has been established as a ruling power south of the Sutlej since 1753, when the present capital was founded by Sardar Ala Singh, a grandson of Phul. Raja Amar Singh, grandson of Ala Singh, made Patiala the most powerful State between the Jumna and the Sutlej, but after his death the administration fell into disorder, and in 1812 it was necessary for the British Government to interfere authoritatively in Patiala affairs. Patiala was taken under British protection in 1809. Raja Sahib Singh succeeded Amar Singh and the State was wisely administered during part of his life-time and during the minority of his son by his wife Rani Ans Kaur, a woman of great ability. The title of Maharaja was conferred on the Patiala Prince in 1810 by the Emperor Akbar II on the recommendation of General Ochterlony. For services rendered during the Gurkha War of 1814 Maharaja Karm Singh was awarded portions of the Hill States of Keonthul and Baghat. At the time of the first Sikh War, Narindar Singh was on the *gaddi*. He helped the British Government more than any of the other Cis-Sutlej Chiefs, and

his assistance was acknowledged by the gift of a portion of the territory confiscated from Nabha. During the disturbances of 1857-58 no Prince in India showed greater loyalty or rendered more conspicuous services to the British Government than Narindar Singh. On that occasion territory bringing in two lakhs of rupees a year was made over to him, and many other privileges and concessions granted. Maharaja Narindar Singh was invested with the Order of the Star of India in 1861. He was succeeded by his son Maharaja Mahindar Singh, G.C.S.I., in 1862, he ruled for fourteen years and was succeeded by Maharaja Rajindra Singh, G.C.S.I. The State furnished a contingent of 1,100 men, which did excellent service during the War of 1897. The State forces were employed in the Tirah campaign of 1897. Patiala ranks first amongst the Punjab States.

2. Maharaja Sir Bhupindar Singh, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., LL.D., who succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father Maharaja Sir Rajindar Singh, G.C.S.I., in November 1900, was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. The administration during his minority was conducted by a Council of Regency. The Maharaja was on the 3rd November 1910 formally invested with full powers.

3. In 1917 the Maharaja and his successors were exempted from presenting nazars at Viceregal Durbars.

4. On the outbreak of the War with Germany in 1914, Maharaja Sir Bhupindar Singh placed the resources of his State unreservedly at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor. The services of the Rajindar Lancers were utilised at the front. The Maharaja himself was appointed Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, and visited the allied fronts. For services in connection with the War His Highness received the G.B.E., on the 1st January 1918 and his personal salute was raised to 19 guns. The Maharaja went to England in 1918, was appointed Major-General and attended the Imperial War Conference as a representative of Indian States. He was also appointed Honorary Colonel of the 15th (Ludhiana) Sikhs and of the newly raised 1-140th Patiala Infantry. His Highness proceeded on service during the Afghan War in 1919 as special service officer on the staff of Sir Arthur Barrett. He was created a G.C.S.I. and a permanent local salute of 19 guns was given to the State on the 1st January 1921. He was made a G.C.V.O. on the 17th March 1923, on the occasion of His Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to India. His Highness was appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King Emperor. His Highness was promoted to the rank of Honorary Lieutenant-General in the Army in 1931. He died on the 23rd March 1938 and was succeeded by his son Yadavindra Singh.

5. The present ruler, His Highness Maharaja ^{G.B.E.} Yadavindra Singh, Mohindar Bahadur, was born on the 7th January 1913. He received his early education from private tutors and then joined the Aitchison College, Lahore. His Highness succeeded to the *gaddi* on his father's death. In 1930, he accompanied his father to England while the first Round Table Conference was in progress. He received Police training at the Police Training College, Phillaur in the Punjab, and was entrusted with certain administrative duties in the State soon afterwards.

6. His Highness married the Maharaj Kumari of Serai Kela in March 1933, and the daughter of Sardar Harchand Singh Jaji, a leading zamindar

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population. (Figures based on 1931 Census Returns).	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Baghal . .	Raja Surendra Singh, Raja of — (Puar Rajput).	14th March 1909.	4th October 1922.	120	20,352	Rs. 98,000
2	Baghat . .	Raja Durga Singh, C.I.E., Raja of — (Rajput).	15th September 1901.	10th December 1911.	33	0,726	1,50,000
3	Balsan . .	Rana Ran Bahadur Singh, Jandale, Rana of — (Rajput).	January 1905	20th May 1934	57	6,804	50,000
4	Bashahr . .	Raja Padam Singh, C.S.I., Raja of — (Rajput).	1873	5th August 1914.	3,439	100,192	3,48,000
	Feudatories—Kumaon . .	....	....	....	21	2,797	..
	Delath . .	....	....	....	8	1,400	..
5	Bhaji . .	Rana Birpal Singh, Rana of — (Rajput).	19th April 1900.	9th Sept 1940	8	1,400	..
6	Bija . .	Thakur Lakshmi Chand, Thakur of — (Rajput).	21st March 1910.	7th June 1930	94	15,413	70,000
7	Blaspur (Kahlur). .	His Highness Raja Anand Chand, Raja of — (Rajput).	26th January 1913.	18th November 1921.	5	994	13,000
8	Barkoti . .	Rana Bhagwant Singh, Rana of — (Rajput).	1888	24th September 1918.	453	100,994	2,98,000
9	Bhami . .	Rana Balpal Singh, Rana of — (Rajput).	6th November 1908.	4th January 1920.	5	531	1,700
10	Jubhal . .	Rana Sir Bhagat Chandia, K.C.S.I., Raja of — (Rajput).	1888	20th April 1910	28	5,232	30,000
	Feudatories—Rawigarh . .	....	....	....	274	20,021	6,30,000
	Dhadl . .	....	....	....	10	039	..
11	Kalsia . .	Raja Ravisher Singh, Raja of — (Sikh).	30th October 1902.	25th July 1908.	7	212	..
12	Koonthal . .	Raja Hemendra Singh, C.S.I., Raja of — (Rajput).	21st January 1905.	2nd February 1916	192	59,848	3,50,000
	Feudatories—Koti . .	....	....	....	180	25,500	1,72,000
	Thoz . .	....	....	....	44	8,785	..
	Madhan . .	....	....	....	31	0,912	..
	Chandi . .	....	....	....	23	4,311	..
	Ratesh . .	....	....	....	9	1,963	..
		....	....	....	2	568	..
13	Kumbersain . .	Rana Vadvadhar Singh, Rana of — (Rajput).	1895	24th August 1914.	84	12,781	63,500
14	Kunihar . .	Thakur	26th August 1898.	7th October 1905.	7	2,061	17,000
15	Kuthar . .	Rana Krishna Chand, Rana of — (Rajput).	23rd August 1905.	4th October 1923.	21	3,760	42,000
16	Mahlog . .	Thakur Narendra Chand, Thakur of — (Rajput).	5th October 1921.	17th December 1934.	49	8,155	43,000
17	Mangal . .	Rana Dero Singh, Rana of — (Rajput).	1888	15th February 1920.	14	1,248	3,600
18	Nagarh (Hindur). .	Raja Jagadhar Singh, Raja of — (Rajput).	1870	18th September 1911.	276	50,015	2,10,000
19	Sanerl . .	Raj Bahadur Singh, Raj of — (Rajput).	27th November 1908.	10th May 1927	21	3,407	10,000
20	Sirmur (Nahan) . .	His Highness Maharaja Rajindra Parkash, Bahadur, Maharaja of — (Rajput).	10th January 1913.	13th August 1933.	1,046	1,48,568	8,67,000
21	Tehr (Garhwal) . .	Lt. Col. His Highness Maharaja Sir Narendra Shah, K.C.S.I., Lt. D., Maharaja of — (Rajput Panwar).	3rd August 1898.	25th April 1913.	4,500	4,70,109	18,51,000
22	Tharoch . .	Rana Sarat Singh, Thakur of — (Rajput).	4th July 1887	14th July 1902	80	4,568	60,000

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	TRIBUTES.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS, OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES FORCES UNITS.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs. 90,000	Rs. 3,600	Rs. ..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..
1,25,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..
45,000	1,680	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
3,63,600	3,945	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	9	..
..
..
76,000	1,440	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..
13,000	124	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
2,71,000	8,000	..	..	..	..	80	97	11	..	..
1,700	Nazrana ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
20,000	720	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..
5,63,000	2,620	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..
..
..
3,32,000	..	..	..	..	10	70	60	..	..	..
1,50,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..
..
..
..
..
..
03,000	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..
17,000	180	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
41,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..
40,000	1,440	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
3,200	72	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
2,01,000	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	..	..
9,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
7,74,000	..	..	21	200 (Cappers)	..	..	307	11	..	..
8,44,000	..	..	..	*354	..	..	125	11	..	..
58,600	288	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..

* 124 Infantry.
101 Pioneers,
120 Sappers.

354 Total.

BAGHAL.

1. Baghal lies to the north-west of Simla. The ruling family are Puar Rajputs. After the expulsion of the Gurkhas the Chief was confirmed in possession of his territory by a sanad granted in September 1815 under condition of rendering service in time of war. Raja Kishen Singh, grand-uncle of the present Raja, evinced great loyalty on the outbreak of the Mutiny. For the services rendered by him on this occasion he was granted the title of Raja in 1875. The Chief exercises full powers of administration subject to the confirmation of death sentences by the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States, Simla. Baghal ranks eighth among the Punjab Hill States in order of precedence.

2. The late Chief, Raja Dhian Singh, who was born on the 27th January 1842, and succeeded his first cousin, Moti Singh, in 1877, was regarded as the most capable among the minor Chiefs. He died on the 10th of April 1904 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Tika Bikram Singh. The administration of the State pending the investiture of the Raja with full powers was carried on by a Manager appointed by Government up till 1921. In that year the post of Manager was replaced by a Wazir and the Raja was granted enlarged powers of administration, on certain conditions. He died on the 3rd October 1922 and was succeeded by Tika Surendra Singh, the present Chief, in 1922. He was born on the 14th March 1930 and married to the daughter of the Rai of Sangri on the 25th of July 1925. He has four sons. The eldest (heir apparent) was born on the 28th of July 1928. The State remained under management until the end of 1931. The Raja was invested with full ruling powers in January 1932. Arbitration Panchayats have been successfully established and experiments are being made in fruit farming.

3. The Raja is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy.

4. The capital of the State is Arki.

BAGHAT.

1. Baghat lies a few miles south-west of Simla, and extends from Solon to Sabathu and Kasauli. The house of Baghat, a Rajput family, came originally from Dara Nagri in the Deccan, and acquired the State by conquest. The family name, once Pal, is now Singh. The ruling house has experienced many vicissitudes of fortune. Being an ally of the Bilaspur Raja, Rana Mohindar Singh remained in possession of his territory under the Gurkha rule. He remained loyal to his friends during the Gurkha war, and lost five parganas in consequence, which were made over to Patiala. The remaining three lapsed to the British on the death in 1839 of Mohindar Singh without issue. In 1842 Lord Ellenborough restored the State to Bije Singh, brother of Mohindar Singh, but in 1849 he died heirless, and the State again ascheated. Umed Singh, the Rana's cousin, set up a claim, sent a Vakil to England. In 1860 Lord Canning recommended the admission of Umed Singh's claim and it was recognised in the following year. But Umed Singh, after 13 years of waiting, survived the good news only a few hours. His son,

BASHAHR.

1. The Rulers of this State are Rajputs and claim descent from Srikishn, a mythical hero of Benares. The present Ruler traces his ancestry back for one hundred and twenty generations. From 1803 to 1815 Bashahr was in the power of the Gurkhas, but in 1815 they were expelled by the British Government, who granted a sanad to Rajah Mohindar Singh, grand-father by adoption of the present Ruler, confirming him in all his possessions except Rawin, which was transferred to Keonthal, to whom it originally belonged, and Kotguru or Kotgarh, which was retained as a British possession. The country, though the largest in extent of all the Simla Hill States, is sparsely populated and the people are poor. Khaneti and Delath are tributaries of this State. The Chief exercises full ruling powers subject to the confirmation of death sentences by the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States, Simla. Bashahr ranks fourth in order of precedence amongst the Punjab Hill States, and eleventh among Indian States in the Punjab.

2. The late Chief, Raja Shamsher Singh, was born in 1838. He succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1850. His conduct during the Mutiny was not exemplary, and it was proposed to depose him; but Lord Lawrence did not deem this measure advisable. The regime of the Raja being unsatisfactory, in 1886 his son Raghunath Singh, born in 1868, was placed in administrative charge of the State. He ably administered its affairs until his death in February 1898 and under his supervision a settlement of the State was effected. After his death the old Raja made an attempt to regain the administration but Government interfered and an official was made Chief Wazir and subsequently Manager of the State. In 1911 an officer of the Punjab Commission was appointed Manager.

3. Raja Shamsher Singh had no legitimate son but adopted K. Surendra Shah, brother of the late Raja of Tehri Garhwal, in 1907. The adoption which was recognised by Government was subsequently cancelled and Surendra Shah was expelled from the State in consequence of his complicity in an attempt to murder the Forest Officer, Mr. Gibson. Shortly before his death, which occurred on the 4th August 1914, Raja Shamsher Singh was permitted to adopt Mian Padam Singh. His succession to the State of Bashahr was confirmed and he was duly installed at Rampur on November 13th, 1914. The Raja assumed full powers on November 30th, 1917, subject to certain minor reservations which have since been withdrawn. For services in connection with the War a personal salute of nine guns was granted to Raja Padam Singh on the 4th October 1918. He was made a C.S.I. in June 1931.

4. A wire rope suspension bridge has been made over the Sutlej at Rampur by the Public Works Department at the expense of the State, and another by Government on the Nogari Nullah on the Hindustan-Tibet Road, four miles from Rampur. The State forests are on lease to and managed by the Punjab Government.

5. A son (heir-apparent) was born to the Raja on the 24th June 1934.
6. The Raja is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy.
7. The capital of the State is Rampur.

BHAJJI.

1. Bhajji lies on the left bank of the Sutlej, due north of Simla. The opium of Bhajji is celebrated for its purity, and is an article of export. The capital, Suni, is famous for its sulphur springs which have a medicinal value. The founder of the house came from Kangra and acquired possession of the State by conquest. When the Gurkhas who overran the country between 1803 and 1816 were finally expelled by the British Government, the Rana of Bhajji, Rudar Pal, was confirmed in possession of the State by a sanad under the usual conditions of rendering service in time of war. The family name is Singh. Bhajji ranks twelfth in order of precedence among the Punjab Hill States.

2. Rana Durga Singh succeeded his father, Rana Ran Bahadur Singh, in 1875 and died on the 8th May 1913. Tika Birpal Singh, born on the 19th April 1906, has been recognised as Rana in place of his late father. He was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and Bishop Cotton School, Simla. The Rana was formally installed on the 22nd February 1918. He was married to the daughter of the Raja of Raj Kanika, District Cuttack, on the 25th November 1925. A son (heir-apparent) was born to the Rana on the 27th January 1928. The administration of the State was originally in the hands of a Council, which has now been replaced by a Manager having the designation of Wazir.

BIJA.

1. On the expulsion of the Gurkhas the State was restored to Thakur Man Chand who died in 1816 and was succeeded by his son Partap Chand who died in 1841. Partap Chand was succeeded by his son Udai Chand, who died in 1905.

2. Thakur Puran Chand succeeded in 1905 and on his death on the 7th June 1939, his son, Thakur Lakshmi Chand, succeeded to the *gaddi*. The present Chief was born on the 21st March 1916 and received his education at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and administrative training in Jubbah State. He was formally installed on the 12th November 1939, but the powers exercised by him are subject to certain minor reservations. Death sentences require confirmation by the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States. The Chief is married to the daughter of the Rana of Darkoti.

3. Bija ranks 19th in order of precedence amongst the Punjab Hill States.

4. The capital of the State is Bija.

BILASPUR (KAHLUR).

1. Bilaspur, the capital, is situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, about 40 miles above Rupar. The Rulers of this State trace their descent from a ruling Rajput family in the South-West of Rajputana. Nine years previous to the Gurkha invasion most of the Kahlur lands Cis-Sutlej had fallen to the arms of Raja Ram Saran of Hindur. The Gurkhas expelled the conquerors and restored Kahlur to the rightful owner, Raja Maha Chand. He refused

to co-operate with the British against the Gurkhas, but was eventually allowed to retain possession of his territories, and a sanad was granted to him in 1815 confirming him in possession of them under the obligation of supplying troops and transport in time of war and making good roads throughout his State. He was succeeded by his son who died childless in 1836, and the State was given to Jagat Chand, a collateral. A rebellion resulted, which was only put down by the advance of British troops. For services rendered during the Mutiny, Raja Hira Chand was given a salute of 7 guns, subsequently increased to 11. Bilaspur ranks third in order of precedence amongst the Punjab Hill States and tenth among Indian States of the Punjab.

2. Raja Sir Bijie Chand, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., succeeded his father, Raja Amar Chand, in 1889, being then about 16 years of age. During his minority the State was under a Council of Regency. In 1893 Government sanctioned the investiture of the Raja with full powers. The Council was kept on as a consultative body till 1899, when, with the approval of the Superintendent, Hill States, it was abolished, but owing to some partizan feeling in the State it was afterwards re-established for a time. The services of the Raja in connection with the war were recognised by the conferment of a K.C.I.E. on the 4th June 1917 and on the 6th August 1918 he was appointed an Honorary Captain, and attached to the 41st Dogras, for his recruiting services. His Highness was promoted to the honorary rank of Major on the 1st January 1921.

3. In 1927 the Government of India sanctioned the abdication of Raja Sir Bijie Chand, K.C.I.E., and the succession of his minor son Tilkka Anand Chand, who was born on the 26th January 1913. During his minority, the administration was carried on by a Council of Administration. The young Raja was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and received administrative training in the Gurgaon District and later in his own State. He was invested with full ruling powers on 9th January 1933. He married the daughter of the Raja of Jubbāl in the summer of 1931. A son and heir was born to His Highness on the 2nd September 1935 and was named Rajendra Chand.

4. His Highness went to Europe in 1937 and 1938.

5. The ex-Raja died at Benares in November 1931.

6. A sanad conferring the power of capital sentence was granted by the Government of India to the Ruler of the State in 1922. The Raja is a member of the Chamber of Princes, and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

7. The capital of the State is Bilaspur.

DARKOTI.

1. On the expulsion of the Gurkhas Rana Surtes Ram was confirmed in the Chiefship. He died in 1854 and subsequent succession to the *gaddi* has been by the eldest son in each case. The present Chief is Rana Raghunath Singh, who succeeded in 1918. He exercises full ruling powers subject to the confirmation of death sentences by the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States, Simla. His heir is Tika Shiv Singh.

2. The State forests are managed by the Punjab Government, the net profits being paid to the Rana. Darkoti ranks 20th in order of precedence amongst the Punjab Hill States.

3. The capital of the State is Darkoti.

DHAMI.

1. The Dhami State lies to the west of Simla, about six miles from Jutogh. The Rana is a Rajput. His ancestor fled from Rajpura, near Patiala, and settled at Dhami when Shahab-ud-din Ghorî invaded India in the 12th century. The State was originally a feudatory of Bilaspur, but was made independent by the British by a sanad, dated the 4th September 1815. This sanad was granted to Rana Govardhan Singh, a boy of 12 who at that age fought under General Ochterlony against the Gurkhas. His loyal services during the Mutiny were acknowledged by a remission of half of the State tribute of Rs. 720 for his lifetime. His son, Fateh Singh, succeeded in 1867, and in 1880 he also received a remission of half his annual tributes. Fateh Singh died in 1894 and was succeeded by Hira Singh who was made a C.I.E. on the 1st January 1913 and received the remission of half his tribute for his general good administration. On the outbreak of the War in 1914 he offered his personal services and the resources of his State. He died in January 1920.

2. Rana Dalip Singh, the present Chief, born in 1908, succeeded on the death of his father, and the installation ceremony was performed on the 16th April, 1920. He was educated at the Aitchison College and Bishop Cotton School, Simla. He was given revenue training in Kangra District which he completed at the end of March 1927. He then received forest training in Jubbal, on the completion of which in August 1927 he was trained at Simla in Judicial and Treasury work. He was appointed President of the Dhami Council in December 1927 and was invested with ruling powers on the 6th of January 1930. The exercise of these powers is subject to the limitation that death sentences require confirmation by the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States, Simla.

3. Rana Dalip Singh married the daughter of the Thakur of Tharoch State in January 1925. A son (heir-apparent) was born to the Rana on the 28th November 1928.

4. With effect from the 1st April 1937, the Rana, like his father and grandfather, was granted by His Excellency the Crown Representative, as a personal act of grace, the remission of half of his tribute. Dhami ranks fifteenth in order of precedence amongst the Punjab Hill States.

5. The capital of the State is Halog.

JUBBAL.

1. Jubbal lies east of Simla between Sirmur and Rampur. The country is very beautiful and is well covered with magnificent forests. The family of Jubbal is Rajput, and claims descent from the ruling family of Sirmur which preceded the present dynasty. Originally tributary to Sirmur, Jubbal became independent after the Gurkha War, and the Rana, Puran Singh,

received a sanad from Lord Moira on the 18th November 1815. The Chief exercises full ruling powers subject to the confirmation of death sentences by the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States, Simla. Jubbal ranks ninth in order of precedence among the Punjab Hill States. Rawingarh and Dhadi are tributaries of this State.

2. The late Chief, Rana Gyan Chandra, was born on the 16th October 1887. He was recognised as Chief when his father, Rana Padam Chandra, died in November 1898, and was formerly installed in October 1899. The State, which for a short time after this was disturbed by the intrigues of Kunwar Gambhir Chandra, the Rana's uncle, and by quarrels between the Rana's mother and the late Wazir, who died in 1902, is now prosperous. The administration during the Chief's minority was, after the death of the Wazir, conducted by a Manager appointed by Government. In order to remove them from the factious element in the State, the Rana and his half-brother Bhagat Chandra were sent to the Aitchison College, Lahore, in the winter of 1901. The Rana was invested with powers in 1908 and died in 1910.

3. The present Chief, Raja Sir Bhagat Chandra, K.C.S.I., succeeded the late Rana Gyan Chandra. The title of Raja, as an hereditary distinction, was conferred upon the Chief on the 1st January 1918, and it was decided that, in accordance with past precedent, this higher title entitled the State to take precedence, in future, above Hill Ranas. The Raja was present at the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911. The Raja was made a C.S.I. on the 4th June 1928 and a K.C.S.I. on the 23rd June 1936. Tikka Digbijaya Chandra, born on the 5th of April 1913, is the heir-apparent. He was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and is now assisting in the administration of the State. Two other sons are now at the Aitchison College, and a fourth son has been admitted to the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun.

A son was born to the Tikka on the 20th July 1937, and was named Yogindar Chandra.

4. The Raja made a world tour in 1932.

5. The Raja was elected representative member of the Simla Hill States to the Chamber of Princes and occupied this office from 1921 to 1924. He was again elected in September 1933, and also in 1939.

6. The Raja is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy.

7. The capital of the State is Deorha.

KALSIA.

1. The founder of the Kalsia family was Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh, a prominent member of the Karora Singhia confederacy and a companion of the celebrated Sardar Bhagel Singh of Chalaundi. His son, Jodh Singh, succeeded Bhagel Singh as head of the confederacy and by his great abilities and personal daring managed to secure the lands adjacent to the Ambala District which form the present State of Kalsia, besides many other tracts which were afterwards lost. Jodh Singh considered himself the equal of the Phulkian Princes and Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala was glad to give his daughter in marriage to his second son and thus secure the alliance of a most troublesome neighbour. Kalsia gave ready assistance to the British Government in

both the Sikh Wars, and did good service in the Mutiny. It was one of the nine Cis-Sutlej States which were allowed to retain their independence when the others were reduced after the 1st Sikh War to the status of jagirs. Sardar Lahna Singh was granted a sanad in 1862, securing to him, and his successors, the privilege of adoption in the event of failure of natural heirs. The Kalsia Ruler has full administrative powers, with the exception that capital sentences must be referred for sanction to the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States, Simla. Sardar Ranjit Singh succeeded his elder brother in 1886 and died in July 1908.

2. Kalsia ranks seventh in order of precedence amongst the Punjab Hill States and eighteenth among the Punjab States. Kalsia, which was formerly within the Political charge of the Commissioner, Ambala Division, was placed in direct relations with the Government of India and included in the political charge of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, through the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States, on October 1st, 1936.

3. The present Chief, Raja Ravisher Singh, succeeded on the death of his father in 1908. During the Raja's minority the State was managed by a Council, subject to the supervision of the Commissioner, Ambala Division. The Raja attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar in December 1911. He was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and paid a visit to Europe in 1921. He was installed on the 6th April 1922. Since then he has been administering the State himself with the help of his Diwan. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Durbar placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of Government. They also contributed for the purchase of ambulance cars. The Raja visited Europe in 1925-26 and again in 1931-32. He was a representative member of the Chamber of Princes from November 1924 to March 1933.

A son (heir-apparent) was born to the Raja on the 25th of May 1931.

4. The hereditary title of Raja was conferred on the Chief on the 1st January 1916. The Raja is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy.

5. The capital of the State is Chhachhrauli.

KEONTHAL (JUNGA).

1. The Keonthal State ranks sixth amongst the Punjab Hill States and fourteenth among Indian States in the Punjab. The family is Rajput and the family suffix is Sen. Koti, Theog, Madhan, Ghund, and Ratesh are tributaries of this State, though in many respects practically independent. In 1805 Rana Bhoop Singh was the Chief of Keonthal. Between 1800 and 1810 he and his son Raghunath Singh joined hands at various times with the Gurkha Commander Kaji Umer Singh; and for three years prior to 1809-10 Raghunath Singh held Keonthal under the authority of the Kaji. In 1809-10 Kaji Umer Singh quarrelled with both Bhoop Singh and his son Raghunath Singh who took refuge in Sangri and Kangra respectively. The Kaji then took possession of the whole of Keonthal and dismantled all its forts with one exception. Raghunath Singh died in 1813-14 and his minor son, Tika Sundar Singh, who was wandering in exile, presented himself with his grandfather, Bhoop Singh, at the camp of the English Army

in the following year. On the termination of the Gurkha War, Tika Sundar Singh was restored to his ancestral territories with the exception of a portion which was made over to Patiala. In 1830 the present station of Simla was formed by the acquisition of portions of Keonthal and Patiala, other land being given in exchange. The Chief of Keonthal was once only a Rana, but in the Mutiny, Rana Sansar Sen behaved loyally, giving shelter and hospitality to many Europeans who fled from Simla when it was feared that the Gurkha regiment stationed there had become disloyal. The title of Raja was conferred upon him in July 1858 for these services. The Chief exercises full ruling powers subject to the confirmation of death sentences by the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States, Simla.

2. Raja Balbir Sen, who died in 1901, was succeeded by his son Raja Bije Sen. The management of the State was entrusted to him on June 1902 on certain conditions, and owing to the indebtedness of the State it was found necessary to appoint a financial adviser.

3. On the death of Raja Bije Sen in February 1916 his son, Tika Hemendra Sen (now Raja Hemendra Sen) succeeded him. He was educated at the Aitchison College, and, after the usual period of training, was invested with ruling powers in 1926. He was made a C.S.I. on the 23rd June, 1936. He married the daughter of the Raja of Alipura in November 1924 but she died in April 1935. A son (heir-apparent) was born to the Raja on the 13th September 1925. A second son was born on July 8th, 1923. The Raja married the daughter of Yuvraj Karan Singhji of Sayla on the 16th February 1937.

4. The Raja is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy.

5. The capital of the State is Junga.

KUMHARSAIN.

1. The founder of this State, Kirat Singh, came from Gaya about 1000 A.D. and acquired the State by conquest. This State was formerly a tributary of Bashahr, but after the Gurkha War, a sanad of independence was granted to Rana Kahar Singh with the condition attached of rendering feudal service to the Paramount Power. The Thakurais of Balsan, Barauli and Madhan were at one time feudatory to Kumbharsain, but were made independent by General Ochterlony in 1815. Rana Kahar Singh's only son died in November 1898, and was formerly installed in October 1899. The 1839, his estates lapsed to the British. They were, however, restored to a collateral, Pritam Singh. This Chief behaved loyally in the First Sikh War, crossing the Sutlej at the head of 300 men, and laying successful siege to the Kulu Fort of Srigarh. Pritam Singh died in 1874, and was succeeded by Rana Bharani Singh who ruled for 17 years and was in his turn succeeded by Rana Hira Singh on the 12th November 1874. Kumbharsain ranks eleventh among the Punjab Hill States.

2. Owing to Rana Hira Singh's mental incapacity, the State was at first managed by a Council and afterwards by a Manager appointed by Government until the Rana's death, which occurred on the 23rd August 1914. He was succeeded by his son Tika Vidyadhar Singh.

3. The present Chief Rana Vidyadhar Singh was installed on the 12th November 1915 and he was then invested with the powers of Manager of the State, and in 1920 full powers were conferred upon him. Death sentences however, require confirmation by the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States, Simla. A revenue settlement of the State was satisfactorily concluded in 1927. A son (heir-apparent) was born to the Rana on the 7th of January 1930.

4. The capital of the State is Kumharsain.

KUNIHAR.

1. On the expulsion of the Gurkhas, Thakur Mungree Deo was confirmed in the Chiefship. Mungree Deo died in 1816 and was succeeded by his son, Kishen Singh, who died in 1866. Kishen Singh was succeeded by his son, Tegh Singh, who died in 1905. Tegh Singh was succeeded by his son, Hardeo Singh, the present Chief, who was born in 1898. Thakur Hardeo Singh succeeded as a minor and received ruling powers in 1917. The exercise of those powers is subject to the limitation that death sentences require confirmation by the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States, Simla. A son (heir-apparent) was born to the Thakur on the 29th of January 1931.

2. Kunihar ranks 17th in order of precedence amongst the Punjab Hill States.

3. The capital of the State is Hatkot.

KUTHAR.

1. In early times Kutliar seems to have been tributary in turn to Nalagarh and Bilaspur. At the time of the Gurkha invasion it was, however, tributary to Keonthal. During the Gurkha occupation of the hills Rana Gopal Singh took refuge at Manimajra in Ambala District. He died on his way back to Kuthar at the end of the war and the State was accordingly conferred on his son Bhup Singh.

2. Rana Bhup Singh died in 1858 and was succeeded by his minor son, Jai Chand, to whom a Khillat of Rs. 600 was granted in consideration of the services rendered by the State in the Mutiny. Jai Chand died in 1896 and was succeeded by Jagjit Chand, who abdicated in favour of his son and died shortly afterwards on the 19th of November 1930. Rana Krishan Chand, the present Chief, was born on the 23rd of August 1905, and was educated at the Aitchison College. He was installed as Rana on the 4th of October 1930. He exercises full ruling powers subject to the confirmation of death sentences by the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States, Simla. A son (heir-apparent) was born to the Rana on the 8th January 1936.

3. Kuthar ranks 16th in order of precedence amongst the Punjab Hill States.

4. The capital of the State is Kuthar.

MAHLOG.

1. The ruling house is Rajput. The founder of the family came from Ajudhya and settled at Bhowana. After vicissitudes of fortune, the Thakur settled at Patta, which has been the capital of the State for 21 generations. The State was held by the Gurkhas from 1803 to 1815 and, on their expulsion by the British, a sanad, dated the 4th September 1815, confirmed the Thakur in the possession of his territory on the usual conditions of rendering service required in time of war. Sansar Chand, to whom the sanad was granted, died in 1849, and was succeeded by Dalip Chand, who died in 1880. He was succeeded by Thakur Rughnath Chand, who died in September 1902.

2. Until 1898 the Chief was styled Thakur; but in that year the title of Rana was conferred on Rughnath Chand as a personal distinction. At his death the elder of his surviving sons, Durga Chand, was recognised as the successor to the *gaddi* with the title of Thakur. The administration of the State was carried on by a Council until 1907, when, owing to dissensions among the members, the Council was abolished and a Manager was appointed. During his minority the Chief was educated at the Aitchison College, on leaving which in 1918 he was trained in administration and invested with full powers early in 1921. Thakur Durga Chand married the sister of Raja Bir Sher Jodhi Singh of Barpali, Sambalpur district, in the same year. Thakur Durga Chand died on the 16th December 1934, and was succeeded by his son, Narendra Chand, the present Thakur, who was born on the 5th October, 1921. The Thakur was formally installed on the 3rd May 1936. He is still a minor and is receiving his education at the Aitchison College, Lahore. Meanwhile, a Manager is administering the State.

3. Mahlog ranks 13th in order of precedence amongst the Punjab Hill States.

4. The capital of the State is Patta.

MANGAL.

1. Mangal was originally a tributary of Bilaspur. On the expulsion of the Gurkhas, however, Rana Bahadur Singh was granted an independent sanad.

2. Rana Bahadur Singh was succeeded on his death by his son, Rana Prithi Singh, who died in 1844. Prithi Singh was succeeded by his son, Jodha Singh, who however died in October 1844 within a few months of his succession. The Chiefship then passed to Jit Singh, a brother of Jodha Singh. Jit Singh died in 1892 and was succeeded by his son, Rana Tilok Singh, who on his death in 1920 was succeeded by his son, Sheo Singh, the present Chief. Sheo Singh was installed on the 31st January 1923. The death sentences passed by the Rana require confirmation by the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States.

3. A son and heir-apparent was born on the 20th August 1925. The powers of the Rana have been restricted and a Wazir has been appointed.

4. Mangal ranks 18th in order of precedence amongst the Punjab Hill States.

5. The capital of the State is Mangal.

NALAGARH (HINDUR).

1. The Chiefs of Hindur and Kahlur trace their origin to a common ancestor, a Chandel Rajput from Garh Chanderi. Nalagarh was conquered by the Raja of Kahlur (Bilaspur) who bestowed it on his brother, Gajeh Singh, from whom the present family is descended. Raja Ram Saran Singh greatly extended his possessions by conquest, but his power was broken and his country taken by the Gurkhas in 1803. When the Gurkhas were driven out by the British in 1815 Raja Ram Saran Singh, who had behaved with consistent loyalty to the British throughout the war, was granted a sanad which confirmed him in his possessions, but he refused to take over the districts which he himself had conquered and annexed before the Gurkha invasion. The administration of the Chief is unfettered except that death sentences require the confirmation of the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States. Nalagarh ranks fifth in order of precedence among the Punjab Hill States, and thirteenth among the Punjab States.

2. The late Chief, Raja Isri Singh, succeeded his father, Raja Agar Singh, in 1876. Mian Jogendar Singh, who was born in 1870, was recognized as Chief on the death of his brother, Raja Isri Singh, in September 1911. The Council of Regency was abolished in December 1914 when a Wazir was appointed and the Raja was permitted to exercise the powers of a Ruling Chief subject, till the extinction of the State debt, to the control of the Superintendent, Hill States. On the outbreak of the war in 1914 the Raja offered his personal services and the resources of his State. A rebellion took place in the State in August 1918, and, as the consequent enquiries showed the need for securing a reasonable standard of administration from the Raja, certain conditions were imposed upon him. The State debt amounting to over a lakh of rupees has been cleared off and the finances placed on a firm footing. Most of the conditions imposed upon the Raja in 1919 have now been removed.

A son (heir-apparent) was born on the 13th January 1922 and is being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore.

3. The Raja is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy.

4. The capital of the State is Nalagarh.

SANGRI.

1. Sangri was originally a tributary of Bahadur, but was taken from that State by Raja Man Singh of Kulu, some time during the first half of the 18th century. In 1803 it was seized by the Gurkhas, but in 1815 it was restored to its Chief, Bikram Singh (Bikarmanjit). Bikram Singh died in 1816 and was succeeded by his son, Ajit Singh, who died childless in 1841. Jagat Singh, an uncle of Ajit Singh and brother of Bikram Singh, should then have succeeded, but as he was an imbecile, the Chiefship passed to his son, Ranbir Singh. On the latter's death in 1844, Jagat Singh, the imbecile, was recognized as Chief but the State was taken under management and so remained until Jagat Singh's death in 1876. Jagat Singh was succeeded by his son Hira Singh on whom the hereditary title of Rai was conferred in 1887. Rai Hira Singh died in 1927 and was succeeded by his son, Raghbir Singh. The Rai is exercising full powers in the State subject to the confirmation of death sentences by the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States.

2. Sangri ranks 22nd in order of precedence amongst the Punjab Hill States.

3. The capital of the State is Baragaon.

SIRMUR (NAHAN).

1. Sirmur (or Nahan) ranks ninth among the Indian States in the Punjab, the ruler of Mandi and Sirmur being regarded as of equal rank. The ruling family claims descent from the Jaisalmer house in Rajputana, and has been in possession of the State since 1095. The affix "Singh" to the names of the members of this family becomes "Parkash" in the case of the Ruling Prince—"Parkash" signifying in Sanskrit "Came to light". The country was conquered by the Gorkhas, but, on their expulsion by the British, the State was granted to Fateh Parkash, the eldest son of the Raja. The political charge of the State was transferred from the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla, to the Commissioner of Delhi (now of Ambala) in 1896. It was included in the Punjab States Agency in 1921. In October 1936 it was transferred to the newly formed Punjab Hill States Agency.

2. Raja Sir Shamsheer Parkash Bahadur, G.C.S.I., rendered loyal services during the Mutiny of 1857, in recognition of which he received a dress of honour together with a salute of 7 guns, which was raised to 11 in 1867, and again to 13 in 1886—on the last occasion as a personal distinction. He died in October 1898 and was succeeded by his son Raja Sir Surendar Bikram Parkash Bahadur, who was appointed a K.C.S.I. on the 9th November 1901. He died on the 4th July 1911.

3. Maharaja Sir Amar Parkash, succeeded his father the late Raja Sir Surendar Bikram Parkash, the succession being subject to the condition that sentences of death passed by him should be confirmed by the Commissioner, Ambala Division. He was formally invested with ruling powers on the 26th October 1911. The Raja was made a K.C.S.I. on the 3rd June 1915. For services in connection with the War, the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction was conferred upon the Raja on the 1st January 1918 and he was at the same time gazetted an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel. He received the K.C.I.E. in 1921 and a personal salute of 13 guns in 1931. He died at Vienna in 1933, and was succeeded by his son, born on the 10th January 1931, who was installed as Maharaja Rajindra Parkash in November 1933. His Highness married the sister of the Raja of Nagod in 1936. In June 1937 he was appointed Honorary Lieutenant.

4. On the outbreak of the war with Germany in 1914 the offer by the State of their Sappers was accepted. They did exceptional work in Mesopotamia, but were besieged with General Townshend's Forces in Kut; and only a small portion of the Corps which was employed at the base at Basra escaped capture. The State furnished a contingent for service in Afghanistan.

5. Lord Dufferin paid a visit to Raja Shamsheer Parkash in 1885, Lord Irwin visited the State in October 1928.

6. The Maharaja is a member of the Chamber of Princes.
7. The capital of the State is Nahan.

TEHRI (GARHWAL).

1. The State is situated in the Himalayas. It was formerly within the political charge of the Commissioner of Bareilly, and was placed in direct relations with the Government of India, and included in the political charge of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States through the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States, on October 1st, 1936.

2. The Ruling Family are Panwar Rajput of Agnikula (Fire Race). The first Ruler of the line was Raja Kanak Pal, who belonged to the Dhara-nagaree family, and in Sambat 745 (688 A.D.) founded this Garhwal dynasty. The Ruler, Lt.-Col. His Highness Maharaja Sir Narendra Shah, K.C.S.I., LL.D., is the 59th direct male lineal descendant from Raja Kanak Pal. He was born on the 3rd August 1898, and succeeded his father, Raja Sir Kirti Shah Bahadur, K.C.S.I., on the 25th April 1913. He was educated at the Mayo College at Ajmer. In 1916 he was appointed Honorary Lieutenant, in 1919 was promoted to Captain; in 1922 created a C.S.I.; in 1930 was promoted Major; in 1932 was made a K.C.S.I.; in 1937 was granted the hereditary title of Maharaja and in 1937 was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel. His Highness is attached as an Honorary Officer to the 18th (late 39th) Royal Garhwal Rifles. On the 4th October 1919 he was invested with full ruling powers.

His Highness attended the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor in London in May 1937.

3. The Maharaja enjoys a hereditary salute of eleven guns, and is entitled to a return visit by His Excellency the Viceroy. The Tika Sahib (heir-apparent) was born on the 26th May 1921.

4. The State ranks first in order of precedence amongst the Punjab Hill States, and seventh amongst the Punjab States.

5. The capital of the State is Narendranagar.

THAROCH.

1. Tharoch was formerly a portion of the Simmur State. At the time of the expulsion of the Gurkhas its Chief was Karam Singh. He, however, was old and infirm and the administration of the State was in the hands of his brother, Jhobu. On Karam Singh's death in 1819, the State was granted to Jhobu. Jhobu was guilty of mis-government and was required to abdicate about the year 1838 in favour of his son, Syam Singh. Syam Singh was in turn required to abdicate in 1841 and the State was then incorporated in Jubbāl. It was restored, however, in 1843 to Ranjit Singh, a son of Karam Singh, on his agreeing to abstain from the barbarities practised by Jhobu and Syam Singh.

2. Ranjit died in 1871 and was succeeded by his grandson, Thakur Kidar Singh, a child of five, who received his powers in 1884. Kidar Singh died in 1902 and was succeeded by his son, Surat Singh, the present Chief. Thakur Surat Singh succeeded as a minor but was invested with powers in 1908. The exercise of these powers is subject to the usual condition that death sentences require confirmation by the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States, Simla. He has a son and heir, Tika Baljit Singh, born on the 24th January 1934.

Thakur Surat Singh was granted the title of Rana as a personal distinction in 1932.

3. Tharoch ranks 21st in order of precedence amongst the Punjab Hill States.

4. The capital of the State is Tharoch.

RAJPUTANA.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY.

Originally there was a Political Agent at Bikaner and a Political Superintendent at Sirohi but with the abolition of these two offices, the States were placed in political relations with the Resident, Western Rajputana States. In 1920 these two States were placed in direct relations with the Agent to the Governor General in (now—since April 1937—Resident for) Rajputana. The Sirohi State was again included in the Western Rajputana States Residency on July 1st, 1939.

The headquarters of the Agency are at Abu.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS, OTHER THAN I. S. F. UNITS.			Perma- nent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
95,98,000	334	1,478†	..	20 600 (Billion)*	1899	17	19	19

* This has not yet been raised.

† Including Army Head Quarters 4, Artillery 232, Camel Corps 403, Sadul Light Infantry 643, Motor Machine Gun Sections 96 and State Band 35 strong.

5. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbars at Delhi in 1903 and 1911, and visited Europe on the following occasions :—

1902 (to attend the Coronation of His late Majesty King Edward VII); 1907; 1911 (to attend the Coronation of His late Majesty King George V); 1917 (as representative of India at the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference); 1918 (to attend the Peace Conference); 1922; 1924 (to attend the meetings of the Assembly of the League of Nations); 1930 (to attend the meetings of the Assembly of the League of Nations, the Imperial Conferences and the Indian Round Table Conference); 1931 (to attend the resumed sessions of the Indian Round Table Conference); 1935 (to attend the celebrations connected with the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King George V), and 1937 (to attend the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI).

6. On the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes in February 1921, His Highness was the first Chancellor and held the post for five years. He was Honorary General Secretary to the Princes' Conferences held in Delhi from 1916 to 1920.

7. The following Viceroys have visited Bikaner; Lords Elgin (1896); Curzon (1902); Minto (1906 and 1908); Hardinge (1912, 1913 and 1915); Chelmsford (1920); Reading (1921 and 1929); Irwin (1927 and 1929); Willingdon (1934) and Linlithgow (1936, 1937 and 1938).

The State was also visited by Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse in 1903; Their Royal Highness the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1905; His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in 1921 and Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught in 1924; and Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice Countess of Athlone and the Right Hon'ble Major General the Earl of Athlone in 1935, and His Majesty King George of Greece in 1935.

8. Maharaj Kumar Shri Sadul Singhji Bahadur, son and heir of His Highness, was born on the 7th September 1902. He was made an Honorary Captain on the 1st January 1921 and a C.V.O. on the 17th March 1922. A son was born to the Maharaj Kumar on the 21st April 1924, and a second son on the 11th December 1925. His Highness's second son Maharaj Kumar Sri Bijey Singhji Bahadur, who was born on the 29th March 1909, died on the 11th February 1932.

9. On the outbreak of the Great War of 1914—18 and of the present war the Bikaner Government placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government. His Highness was appointed to Sir John French's staff on the 7th December 1914. The Bikaner Camel Corps proceeded shortly afterwards with an Indian Division to Egypt. His Highness returned to Bikaner owing to the serious illness of his elder daughter, who died on the 31st July 1915.

10. The opening ceremony of the Gang Canal was performed by His Excellency the Viceroy in October 1927.

11. The State owns a large railway system, the total length of which is 852.29 miles, including the portion of the Sadulpur Rewari Chord Line.

12. A lignite mine is worked at Palana, 14 miles south of Bikaner, the capital of the State.

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES AGENCY.

The "Agency for the Eastern States of Rajputana" comprising the States of Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli was established in 1869 in place of the Bharatpur Agency (consisting of the State of Bharatpur only), which was created in 1853 and to which Dholpur was subsequently added in 1863. Prior to that, from 1850 and 1858 respectively, Karauli and Alwar had been separate charges. In 1873 Dholpur was made into a separate political charge, but was again amalgamated with the Eastern Rajputana States Agency in 1885. During this interval from 1879 to 1882 the Jaipur Agency was amalgamated with the Eastern Rajputana States Agency, but in 1882 Bharatpur and Karauli were formed into a new Agency in political relations with the Political Agent at Karauli, and Alwar became a separate charge. In 1887 the Agency was reconstituted to include Bharatpur, Alwar, Karauli and Dholpur. Except for a short period of less than two years (in 1931-33), when Alwar State was in direct relations with the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, it remained in political relations with the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, until 1934, when, on the abolition of the Haroti and Tonk Agency and the revival of the Western Rajputana States Residency, Alwar was transferred to the Jaipur Residency and Bundi and Jhalawar, which had formed part of the old Haroti and Tonk Agency, were included in the Eastern Rajputana States Agency. On the abolition of the Kotah and Jhalawar Agency in 1922 Kotah State had also been included in this Agency.

The headquarters of the Agency are at Bharatpur.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population. (Census 1931).	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bharatpur	His Highness Maharaja Sri Brahmendra Sarai Brhendra Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jung, Maharaja of—(Jat).	1st December 1918.	27th March 1929.	1,978	486,954 576,456	Rs. 31,57,000
2	Bundi	His Highness Maharaja Sri Raja of—(Chauhan Tara Rajput).	8th March 1893.	8th August 1927.	2,220	216,722 249,424	14,41,000
3	Dholpur	Maharaj-Rana Sir Udal-bhan Singh Lokindar Bahadur Biker Jung Jal Deo, G.C.I.E., R.C.S.I., R.C.V.O., Maharaj Rana of—(Jat).	25th February 1893.	29th March 1911.	1,133	254,936 286,901	15,53,000
4	Jhalawar	Lieutenant His Highness Maharaj-Rana Sir	15th July 1900.	13th April 1929.	813	107,890 122,375	7,11,000
5	Karauli	His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhoun Pal Deo Bahadur Yadukul Chandra Bhai, R.C.S.I., Maharaja of—(Jadon Rajput).	18th June 1866.	21st August 1927.	1,227	140,525 152,321	6,26,000
6	Kotah	Colonel His Highness Maharaj Sir Umved Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., L.D., Maharao of—(Chauhan Tara Rajput).	15th September 1873.	11th June 1889.	5,725	585,804	49,47,000

BHARATPUR.

1. The rulers of Bharatpur claim to have been originally Yadav Rajputs, the descendants of Sri Krishna. Sue, a Yadav Rajput, the 78th in descent from Sri Krishna, is said to have migrated from Bayana to the Dig jungles and founded the village of Sinsini, named after Sinsina the tutelary deity. The story is that Balchand, a descendant of Sue, having no family by his own wife seized a Jat woman during one of his marauding expeditions from Hindaun (now in Jaipur) and by her had sons. These sons not being recognized by Rajputs to be Rajputs, and having no *got* of their own, took the name of Sinsinwar from their paternal village, and from them are sprung the famous Sinsinwar Jats.

2. The first Jat of this stock of any historical importance was Brij, a noted free-booter during the regime of the Moghul dynasty in Delhi. Raja Ram, a nephew of Brij, was the first to establish himself in Jatoli Thun and become master of 40 villages. Subsequently Chauraman, the son of Brij, and after him Maharaja Surajmal, great-grandson of Brij (1755 to 1763),

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES FORCES UNITS.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
22,10,000	...	...	29	673	...	...	572	17	...	19
14,00,000	170,400	...	..	...	32 24	66 123	412 383	17	...	...
15,93,000	...	...	...	165	96	809	739	15	17	...
7,15,000	30,000	...	...	...	23	105	381	15	...	...
6,24,000	..	...	..	...	72	563	221	17	...	..
44,07,000	2,34,720 (Less remission of Rs. 2,400).	14,294	...	618	53	441	3304	17	19	...

{With effect from 1937-38 the annual payment of Rs. 1,20,000 has been reduced to Rs. 70,400.

raised the fortunes of this Jat clan. Until 1763 it was probably one of the most formidable forces in India.

3. In 1803, the British concluded a treaty with Ranjit Singh, who assisted General Lake in the defeat of the Mahrattas at Agra, in return for which service he received a grant of certain districts. Immediately afterwards, however, while still in alliance with the British Government, Ranjit Singh entered into secret correspondence with the Mahrattas, and at the battle of Dig, this culminated in an open attack upon the British troops with whom his own were supposed to be in co-operation. This incident led to the unsuccessful siege of Bharatpur by Lord Lake. Four assaults were made and repelled with a loss to the besiegers of 3,000 men. Ranjit Singh, however, found it advisable to make overtures of peace which were accepted in 1805. A new treaty was concluded by which he agreed to pay an indemnity and five of his existing parganas were forfeited, he was guaranteed in the remaining 14 parganas.

4. Ranjit Singh died in 1805. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Randhir Singh, who died in 1823, leaving the *gaddi* to his brother Baldeo Singh who died eighteen months later. His son Balwant Singh, then six years old, was recognised as heir by the British Government, but was imprisoned by his cousin, Durjan Sal, who also advanced a claim to the *gaddi*.

5. The disputed succession threatened a protracted feud, and eventually the British Government consented to the deposition of the usurper. Bharatpur was besieged a second time by a British force, this time under Lord Combermere. The fort was successfully stormed on the 18th January 1826, and Durjan Sal carried off as a prisoner to Allahabad. The young Maharaja was put on the *gaddi* under the superintendence of a Political Agent. The Maharaja died in 1853 and was succeeded by Jaswant Singh, who died in 1893. Jaswant Singh remained faithful to the British Government during the Mutiny and rendered such assistance as was in his power. He was succeeded by his son Ram Singh. In 1895 it was found necessary to take the administration out of the Maharaja's hands, and the control of affairs was vested in a Council working under the general supervision of the Political Agent.

6. In June 1900, Maharaja Ram Singh was deposed and was succeeded by his infant son Kishan Singh. Maharaja Ram Singh died at Agra in September 1929.

7. During the minority of Maharaja Kishan Singh the administration of the State was conducted by a Council under the control of the Political Agent. Maharaja Kishan Singh was invested by His Excellency the Viceroy with full powers of administration of the State on the 28th November 1918. He died on the 27th March 1929, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Brijendra Singh, who was born on the 1st December 1918. During the minority of Maharaja Brijendra Singh the State was administered by a Council under a President nominated by the Government of India. Maharaja Brijendra Singh was invested with ruling powers on the 22nd October, 1939. The three brothers of the Maharaja are receiving education in England:

8. The State offered the services of its troops for the frontier troubles in 1897, for the China War in 1900, and for Somaliland in 1903. The State Transport Corps proceeded to the Tibet expedition in September 1904 and returned in December 1904.

9. On the outbreak of the Great War of 1914-18 the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government and four companies of the Bharatpur State Infantry and the Transport Corps proceeded on active service. The Transport Corps on return from overseas was again despatched for service on the North-West Frontier in May 1919.

10. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Bharatpur:—Lords Dufferin (1885 and 1887), Lansdowne (1890), Curzon (1902 and 1903), Hardinge (1912), Chelmsford (1918 and 1920), Reading (five times), Irwin and Linlithgow. Lords Curzon and Hardinge also paid visits to Dig in 1902 and 1912 respectively.

The State was also visited by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (1921), and Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians (1925). Lord Curzon exchanged visits with Maharaja Ram Singh at Agra in 1899.

11. In recognition of services in connection with the Great War a permanent local salute of 19 guns was conferred on the Ruler of the State.

12. The capital of the state is Bharatpur.

BUNDI.

1. The Ruling family belongs to the Hara clan of Chauhan Rajputs, and the country which they ruled up to about the year 1625 included, besides Bundi, the territory of the modern States of Kotah and Jhalawar, the whole tract being styled to this day Haraoti after the dominant family. The present ruler of Kotah is descended from a cadet of the same house.

2. The Bundi State suffered much during the supremacy of the Mahrattas, but in 1818 Maharao Raja Bishen Singh concluded a treaty with the British Government under which, in return for the protection of the latter and the remission of the tribute paid to Holkar, it was arranged that the State should pay to the British Government the tribute formerly paid to Scindia, and should furnish troops on the requisition of Government in accordance with its means. The tribute annually paid by the Bundi Darbar to Government was Rs. 1,20,000, but has been reduced to Rs. 70,400 with effect from 1937-38.

3. His Highness Maharao Raja Sir Ishwari Singh Bahadur, who was born on the 3th March 1893, succeeded his uncle Maharao Raja Sir Raghbir Singh on the 8th August 1927 and was invested with full ruling powers on the 26th September 1927.

4. His Highness the Maharao Raja is assisted in the administration by a council consisting of a Dewan and four other members.

5. His Highness is married to two daughters of Thakur Lal Radhakshwar Prasad Singh of Durjanpur in Rewa State and has adopted Kunwar Bahadur Singh of Kapren as his heir. His Highness was created a G.C.I.E. in May 1937. In April 1938 the Maharaja Kumar was married to the eldest daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Rutlam. A son was born to the Maharaj Kumar on the 13th September 1938.

6. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Bundi:—Lords Curzon (1902), Lytton (1925), Reading (1926), Irwin (1929), Willingdon (1935) and Lord Brabourne (July 1938).

The State was also visited by Her Majesty Queen Mary in December 1911.

7. On the outbreak of the Great War of 1914-18 the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government.

8. Under an agreement, dated the 29th April 1924, the Government of India transferred to the Bundi Darbar the sovereignty of the two-thirds of the Kesorai Patan district, originally transferred to the former under the treaty of 1860 with Scindia. The tribute payable in respect of the district, *viz.*,

Rs. 80,000, was included in the total tribute of Rs. 1,20,000 which, being in excess of 5 per cent. of the revenues of the State, has been reduced to Rs. 70,400 with effect from 1937-38.

9. The capital of the State is Bundi and the nearest railway station is Bundi Road.

DHOLPUR.

1. According to local tradition Dholpur derives its name from the Rajput Raja Dholun Deo Tonwar (an off-shoot of the reigning family at Delhi), who about 1005 A.D. held the land between the Chambal and Banganga rivers.

2. The Ruling Family belongs to the Deswali tribe of Jats who are said to have acquired lands south of Alwar in the 11th century. They rose to honour under the Tonwar dynasty of Delhi and settled at Bamrali, from which place they take their family name. Driven from Bamrali by the Subadar of Agra after an occupation of nearly two hundred years, they emigrated first to Gwalior and then to Gohad, which was assigned to them in 1449 by Raja Man Singh of Gwalior. The head of the house, Surjan Deo, then assumed the title of Rana. After the overthrow of the Mahrattas at Panipat, Rana Bhim Singh seized Gwalior, but lost it six years later. In order to bar the encroachment of the Mahrattas, the British made a treaty with the Rana in 1779, and in execution of the treaty Gwalior was retaken. In 1781 another treaty was made which stipulated for the integrity of Gohad, but in consequence of the subsequent events the treaty was withdrawn and Scindia repossessed himself of Gohad and Gwalior. Under the British Treaty of 1803 with Scindia Gohad was restored to the Rana, but in 1805 this territory was exchanged for the Parganas of Dholpur, Bari and Rajakhara, which form the existing State of Dholpur.

3. The late Ruler Maharaj Rana Sir Ram Singh, K.C.I.E., who held the honorary rank of Captain in His Majesty's Army, and succeeded his father Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh on the 20th July 1901, died suddenly on the 29th March 1911. The administration of the State was placed in the hands of a Superintendent, assisted by selected officials, under the general direction of the Political Agent, from 1901 to 1905, when the late Ruler was invested with powers, and again from 1911 to 1913, when the present ruler received his powers. The late Ruler was succeeded by his brother His Highness Maharaj Rana Udaibhan Singh, who was born on the 25th February 1893. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. After a short course of training with the Imperial Cadet Corps, His Highness paid a short visit to Europe, whence he returned in September 1912. He was invested with full powers on the 9th October 1913. His Highness is married to the daughter of the Sardar of Badrukan in Jind. A daughter was born to His Highness on the 5th May 1924.

4. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Dholpur :—Lords Dufferin (1885), Irwin (1928), Willingdon (1935), Brabourne (1938) and Linlithgow (1939).

5. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

6. On the outbreak of the Great War of 1914-18 the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government.

7. His Highness was created a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1918 for services in connection with the Great War. a K.C.V.O. on the 17th March 1922 in connection with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to India, and a G.C.I.E. in 1931.

A personal salute of 17 guns and the honorary rank of Major in the Army were conferred on His Highness on the 1st January 1921. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 24th October 1921.

8. The capital of the State is Dholpur.

JHALAWAR.

1. The Jhalawar State was created in 1838 from a part of the territories then belonging to Kotah.

2. To the Treaty of 1817 between the British Government and the Kotah State the famous Regent of Kotah, Zalim Singh, succeeded in getting a supplementary article added, by which the administration of the State was vested in perpetuity in him, his heirs and successors. Madan Singh, the grand-son of Zalim Singh, who had succeeded in due course to the Regency, was very unpopular with all classes and became involved in constant disputes with Maharao Rana Singh. There was danger of a popular rising to expel the Ministers and it was therefore resolved in 1838, with the consent of the Kotah Ruler, to repeal the supplementary article of the Treaty of 1817, and to create out of 17 parganas of Kotah, yielding a revenue of 12 lakhs of rupees, the principality of Jhalawar as a separate provision for the descendants of Zalim Singh. After the deposition of Maharaj-Rana Zalim Singh of Jhalawar in 1896, the Government of India restored to the Kotah State the greater portion of the ceded tracts, and from the remainder constituted a new State which was bestowed on a descendant of an ancestor of the Regent Zalim Singh. On the 1st January 1899 the actual transfer of territory was effected. From that date the new State of Jhalawar came into existence and the title of the Ruling Prince was at the same time changed from Maharaj-Rana to Raj-Rana and the salute reduced from 15 to 11 guns.

3. The new Jhalawar State consists of the area known as the Chaumehla, which comprises the four parganas of Pachpahar, Awar, Dag and Gangdhar, the Patan Pargana in which are situated the towns of Jhalrapatan, Patan and Brijnagar and a portion of the Suket pargana. There is also a small detached area Kirpurpur, situated between Mewar and the Gwalior district of Neemuch, which belongs to the State. The State pays Rs. 30,000 tribute to the British Government.

4. The first Ruler of the newly constituted State was Maharaj-Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who was descended from an ancestor of Raj Rana Zalim Singh, the Regent of Kotah. He was born on 2nd September 1873, installed on the 6th February 1899, and died on the 13th April 1929.

He was succeeded by his only son Rajendra Singh, who was born on the 15th July 1900. His Highness Maharaja-Rana Rajendra Singh was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and at Oxford. His Highness was granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant in the Army on the 13th January 1931. His Highness has one son who was born at Oxford on the 27th September 1921 and has been educated in England. The State maintains five dispensaries and 42 schools, six of which are for girls.

5. No Viceroys has yet paid a visit to Jhalawar.

6. The Administration of the State is carried on by His Highness the Maharaj Rana assisted by a Dewan.

7. On the outbreak of the Great War of 1914-18, the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government. For services in connection with the War the title of Maharaj-Rana was conferred on His Highness as an hereditary distinction on the 1st January 1918. The salute of the Ruler was raised from 11 to 13 guns on the 1st January 1921.

8. The capital of the State is Brijnagar and the nearest railway station is Shri Chhatrapur.

KARAULI.

1. The Jadon Rajputs, who are represented by the ruling families of Karauli and Jaisalmer, claim descent from the Yadav Kings of Allahabad and Muttra, of whose early history very little is known. The name of Jadon is said to be derived from Yadu, the patronymic of the descendants of Budha, the progenitor of the Lunar race. On the death of Sri Krishna the tribe was dispersed. According to the Karauli authorities, Maharaja Bijai Pal came from Muttra in A.D. 995 and built a fort on the hill Mani near the town of Bayana in Bharatpur. He ruled the country for fifty-one years, till it was conquered by the Muhammadans under Abu Bakar Shah.

2. In 1772 the State was much harassed by the Maharattas, and Sabalgarh was lost. In 1804, during the rule of Maharaja Har Bakhsh Pal, Karauli came into relations with the British Government and a treaty was concluded in 1817, which rid the country of the Mahrattas.

3. In 1852 Maharaja Narsingh Pal died without leaving an heir. The Government of India, however, decided that the State should be continued, and Madan Pal, Rao of Haraoti, one of the leading nobles, was placed on the *gaddi* in 1854. During his rule the State rendered loyal assistance to the Government in the Mutiny. For his services Madan Pal was made a G.C.S.I., his salute was raised from 13 to 17 guns, a debt of Rs. 1,17,000 owed to Government was remitted and a dress of honour was conferred upon him.

4. The present Ruler is His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhom Pal Deo Bahadur Yadukul Chandra Bhal who was born on the 18th June 1866 and succeeded to *gaddi* on the 21st August 1927. His father was Thakur Sujan Pal of Pardampura. His Highness has been married (1) to the daughter and (2) to the sister of the late Raja Bahadur Bhagwan Singh, a leading noble of the State and (3) to the daughter of Thakur Chinan Singh, a

Tonwar Rajput of Mundia in Alwar. His Highness has one son, Maharaj Kumar Ganesh Pal, who was born on the 3rd February 1906, and two grandsons whose names are Bhanwar Brijendra Pal and Bhanwar Surendra Pal. His Highness was created a K.C.S.I. on the 1st January 1935.

5. Owing to financial difficulties in the State, the Ruler's authority was vested in a Council under the general control of the Political Agent from 1881-1889, when all debts were fully liquidated. Direct financial control by the Political Agent was exercised for similar reasons from 1906 to 1917. The administration of the State is now carried on by a Dewan with an Assistant (Naib Dewan) acting under the guidance of His Highness the Maharaja.

6 No Viceroy has yet visited Karauli.

7. On the outbreak of the Great War of 1914-18, the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government.

8. The capital of the State is Karauli and the nearest railway station is Hindaun city.

KOTAH.

1. Kotah and Bundi together constitute the tract called Haraoti, the country of the Haras, to which race the Rulers of the two States belong. Kotah is an off-shoot from Bundi. Its growth from the parent stem dates back to the early part of the seventeenth century, when Madho Singh, second son of Rao Rattan Singh of Bundi, acquired Kotah by a direct and independent grant from the Emperor Jehangir. The limits of the State were subsequently gradually extended to the east and south. The Haras form the most important of the twenty-four branches of the Chauhan clan of Rajputs, one of the thirty-six royal races of India, and their Ruling Princes who trace descent from Manika Rai, King of Ajmer (A. D. 685), rank among the first in Rajputana.

2. There are thirty-six principal estates subordinate to Kotah. Of these, eight are Kotris or fiefs, viz., Indargarh, Balwan, Khatoli, Gainta, Karwar, Pipalda, Phusod and Antarda. After being successively subject to Bundi and Jaipur, the allegiance of these Kotris was in 1823 transferred to Kotah, through whom their tribute is now paid to Jaipur. They form an integral portion of the Kotah State.

3. The history of Kotah is inseparably bound up with the name of its great Minister and Regent, Zalim Singh. Having twice rendered signal services to the Ruler of Kotah, he became so much in favour that Maharao Guman Singh on his death-bed entrusted his young son, Umed Singh, to his care. Zalim Singh assumed the title of Regent, and for more than fifty years guided the destinies of the country. It was in 1804 that Zalim Singh first had dealings with the British, and the Kotah troops afterwards rendered memorable services to Colonel Monson in his disastrous retreat through Kotah territory, when hard pressed by Jaswant Rao Holkar. The Minister also co-operated with General Malcolm in his operations against the Findaris. The State came under the protection of the British Government

in 1817, when a treaty was concluded with the Kotah Chief through Zalim Singh. During the time of the present Maharao's predecessor the State was under administration from 1874 to 1876 through an Indian Minister nominated by Government and from 1876 to 1896 through a British Political Agent assisted by a Council.

4. The present Ruler, Colonel His Highness Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, who was born on the 15th September 1873 and educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, received full powers in December 1896.

5. His Highness was created a K.C.S.I. on the 23rd May 1900, a G.C.I.E. on the 28th June 1907, a G.C.S.I. on the 12th December 1911 and a G.B.E. on the 1st January 1918, in recognition of services connected with the Great War. He was made an Honorary Major in the then Deoli Irregular Force in January 1903, an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army on the 1st January 1915 and Colonel on the 4th August 1939.

6. A son, Maharaj Kumar Bhim Singh Bahadur, was born to His Highness on the 14th September 1909. Maharaj Kumar Bhim Singh married the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner and has a son born on the 21st February 1935.

7. The chief event of Maharao Umed Singh's rule has been the restoration to Kotah of a portion of the territory which in 1838 was separated to form the principality of Jhalawar. Zalim Singh's heirs and successors having failed on the deposition of Maharaja Rana Zalim Singh II, all the detached territory was restored, except a portion which was retained to form a new State for the descendants of the family from which the Regent Zalim Singh had originally sprung.

8. The State maintains 29 hospitals and dispensaries and 129 schools, 10 of which are for girls.

9. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 2,34,720 to the British Government which has been reduced by Rs. 5,800 with effect from 1937-38. A contribution of Rs. 2,00,000 paid by the State for the maintenance of the 42nd Deoli Regiment and later of the Mina Corps which have both been disbanded has been suspended by the British Government.

10. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Kotah:—Lords Curzon (1902), Lytton (1925), Reading (1926), Irwin (1929), Willingdon (1935) and Brabourne (1938).

The State was also honoured with a visit by Her Majesty Queen Mary in December 1911.

11. His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

12. On the outbreak of the Great War of 1914-18 the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government.

13. A personal salute of 19 guns was conferred on His Highness the Maharao on 1st January 1921.

14. The capital of the State is Kotah.

JAIPUR RESIDENCY.

A Political Officer was first stationed at Jaipur in March 1821. In November 1830, the charge was transferred to the Superintendent of Ajmer, who subsequently held also the appointment of Agent to the Governor General for States of Rajputana. The Jaipur Agency was re-instituted in September 1838.

2. In 1879, the Eastern States Agency, which was at Agra, was amalgamated with the Jaipur Agency and the name of the Jaipur Agency was changed to "Eastern Rajputana States Agency". In 1882, the Bharatpur and Karauli States were separated from this Residency and placed in political relations with the new Political Agent stationed at Karauli. In October 1887, the name of the Agency was changed from "Eastern Rajputana States Agency" to "Jaipur Residency" which name continues.

3. On the abolition of the Harauti and Tonk Agency in 1911, Tonk State was placed in political relations with this Residency, but in 1915 it was re-transferred to the Harauti and Tonk Agency. In 1932, the Jodhpur and Jaisalmer States were included in the Jaipur Residency on the abolition of the Western Rajputana States Residency; the Palanpur and Danta States, which were formerly in political relations with the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, were placed in relations with this Residency in 1933, and the designation of Political Officer was changed from "Resident at Jaipur" to "Resident in Jaipur and Western Rajputana States". The Western Rajputana States Residency was, however, re-established in August 1934 and the four States mentioned above were transferred to that Residency. At the same time the Alwar, Tonk and Shahpura States and the Nimrana Chiefship were placed in political relations with this Residency. The States and Chiefships which are at present in political relations with the Residency are the Jaipur, Alwar, Tonk, Kishengarh and Shahpura States and the Lawa and Nimrana Chiefships. The designation of the Political Officer in charge of the Residency is "Resident at Jaipur".

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of accession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census 1931).	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Alwar .	His Highness Maharaja Shri Sewai Tej Singhji Bahadur, Maharaja of — (Naruka Rajput).	17th March 1911.	22nd July 1937.	3,158	749,751	Rs. 37,65,000
2	Jaipur .	Captain His Highness Saramad-i-Rajahn-i-Hindustan Raj Rajindra Sri Maharajadhiraja Sawai Sir Man Singhji Bahadur, G.C.I.F., Maharaja of — (Kachwaha Rajput).	21st August 1911.	7th September 1922.	15,601	2,631,775	1,44,67,000
3	Hishengarh .	His Highness Umdae Rajahae Bahadur Makan	27th January 1929.	24th April 1939.	858	85,744	7,59,000
4	Lawa .	Thakur Bans Pardeep Singh (Naruka Rajput).	24th September 1923.	31st December 1920.	20	2,790	28,000
5	Bhaspura .	Rajadhiraja Umaid Singhji, Raja of — (Sisodia Rajput).	7th March 1876.	24th June 1932.	465	54,233	3,81,000
6	Tonk .	His Highness Said-ud-Daula Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Haidz Sir Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur, Santal-i-Jang, G.C.I.E., Nawab of — (Pathan).	13th February 1879.	23rd June 1930.	2,553	317,360	22,63,000

† Excluding Kachola Pargana of Mewar.

ALWAR.

1. The State was founded by Rao Pratap Singh of Macheri, who descended through Naru from Raja Udai Karan who ruled Jaipur in the fourteenth century. The Alwar family are Kachwaha Rajputs of the Naruka sub-branch.

2. The first relations of the British Government were with Bakhtawar Singh, the adopted son of Partap Singh. The Maharao Raja accepted the protection of the British Government in 1803, and a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance was concluded in that year.

3. In 1889 the title of Maharaja was conferred upon Maharao Raja Mangal Singh as a hereditary distinction. He was succeeded by his son Jey Singhji, who was invested with ruling powers on the 10th December 1903. He attended the Delhi Durbar in 1911, the Imperial Conference in 1923 and the Round Table Conference in 1929. He held the G.C.S.I., and G.C.I.E., decorations and enjoyed a personal salute and a permanent local salute of 17 guns from the 1st January 1921. He was also an Honorary

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS, OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES' FORCES UNITS.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
35,23,000	...	...	83	1,013	..	74 (Artillery).	901 (367 armed).	15	...	13
1,43,06,000	4,00,000	..	309	2,183 (including transport corp ^s 224).	..	92 (Artillery).	1,657 (431 armed 225 mounted)	17	...	15
6,50,000	..	..	.	.	26	127	102	15	..	..
24,000	225	.	.	.	..	..	..	...	.	...
3,41,000	10,000	..	.	..	25	52	245	9	...	...
19,66,000	...	..	..	...	254	905	661	17	17	.

Colonel in the Army. He died at Paris on the 19th May 1937 and his remains were brought to Alwar.

4. The State has on several occasions placed its forces at the disposal of Government. A detachment of Infantry 700 strong was despatched for service in China in August 1900. On the outbreak of the Great War of 1914-18 the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government and the Alwar Imperial Service Infantry and one squadron of the Alwar Lancers proceeded on active service. Also, on hostilities breaking out with Afghanistan in May 1919, the Darbar placed the resources of the State at the disposal of Government and the Alwar State Forces proceeded to the frontier.

5. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Alwar:—Lords Lytton, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon, Minto, Hardinge, Chelmsford, Reading and Irwin.

6. His Highness Maharaja Shri Sewai Tej Singhji Bahadur succeeded to the Alwar *gaddi* on the 22nd July 1937. His Highness married a daughter of Maharaj Akhey Singh of Raoti in Jodhpur—a member of the Ruling

House of Jodhpur—and has two sons, Maharaj Kumars Pratap Singh and Yashwant Singh, who were born on 17th June 1938 and 19th September 1939, and two daughters.

7. The capital of the State is Alwar.

JAIPUR.

1. The Maharaja of Jaipur is the head of the Kachwaha clan of Rajputs and is of the solar line tracing his descent from Kush, one of the sons of Rama, King of Ayodhya.

2. The family flourished for eight hundred and fifty years at Narwar near Gwalior. Subsequently one Tej Karan of the ruling race early in the twelfth century carved out a small State near the present Jaipur and moved his capital thither. The State remained comparatively unimportant until the time of Mirza Raja Jai Singh, who was a famous General of the Mughal Empire. Jaipur suffered much from the Mahrattas, but the conclusion in 1818 of a treaty with the British Government stopped further molestation.

3. The present capital of Jaipur was founded by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh in 1728 and is named after him. Thanks to its broad streets, its free supply of water, its school of arts, its museum, its college and other educational institutions, its hospitals, its famous Astronomical Observatory, and its public gardens, it occupies a very high place amongst the great cities of India.

4. His Highness Maharajadhiraja Shri Sawai Sir Man Singhji Bahadur, G.C.I.E., succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 7th September 1922 on the death of Maharajadhiraja Sawai Sir Madho Singh, who ruled from 1880 to 1922. His Highness, who was born on the 21st August 1911, is the second son of the Thakur of Isarda, a noble belonging to the Rajawat sect of the Kachwahas, and was adopted on the 24th March 1921 by the late Ruler, who himself had also been adopted from the same family. On the 30th January 1924 the Maharaja married the sister of His Highness Sir Unaid Singh Bahadur, the present Maharaja of Jodhpur. Her Highness gave birth to a daughter on the 14th June 1929 and to a son and Heir-Apparent Maharaj Kunwar Bhawani Singh Bahadur on the 22nd October 1931. On the 20th July 1929, after passing the Diploma Examination of the Mayo College, Ajmer, His Highness received a course of training at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He returned in October 1930 and was invested with full ruling powers on the 14th March 1931. His Highness was appointed Honorary Lieutenant in King George's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners in May 1931 and was promoted to the rank of Honorary Captain on the 1st January 1934. He was created a G.C.I.E. on the 3rd June 1935. He visited Europe in 1933, 1935, 1936 and 1937. The second marriage of the Maharaja with the daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sumer Singh Bahadur of Jodhpur was celebrated on the 24th April 1932. Her Highness's second

Maharani gave birth to a son Maharaj Kumar Jai Singh Bahadur, at Staines in England on the 5th May 1933 and to another Maharaj Kumar at Jaipur on the 10th December 1935. His Highness attended the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor in 1937.

5. The administration of the State is conducted by His Highness with the assistance of a Prime Minister and Council of six Ministers.

6. The Maharaja enjoys a permanent salute of 17 guns and a local salute of 19 guns.

7. Of late years Jaipur has been visited by each successive Viceroy.

The State was also visited by Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in February 1903 for the third time; Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in November 1905; the German Crown Prince in 1910; Her Imperial Majesty Queen Mary in 1911; Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught in January 1925 and Their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Sweden in January 1927.

8. In population, wealth and general advancement, Jaipur is well to the fore amongst the States of Rajputana. The Public Works Department which was for many years under the general superintendence of the celebrated Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob has many important works to its credit. A large waterworks scheme for Jaipur City was completed in 1931.

9. On the outbreak of the Great War of 1914-18, the Darbar placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government and a portion of the State Transport Corps proceeded on active service out of India in November 1914. The corps also saw active service during the Chitral campaign in 1895, the Tirah campaign in 1897-98 and in 1919 on the North-West Frontier.

10. On the outbreak of the present War with Germany His Highness the Maharaja offered his personal services and all the resources of the State to the Crown.

11. The capital of the State is Jaipur.

KISHENGARH

1. The founder of the State was Kishan Singh, the second son of Maharaja Udai Singh of Jodhpur, who left his patrimony and conquered the tract of country which now comprises Kishengarh, and became its ruler under the sign manual of the Emperor Akbar in 1594. A treaty was concluded with the British Government in 1818.

2. His Highness the late Maharaja Yagyannarain Singh died on the 3rd February 1939, leaving no male issue. He, however, left instructions to the Senior Maharani to adopt Kunwar Sumnair Singh of Zorawarpura in case he died issueless. An adoption was consequently made and subsequently

His Excellency the Viceroy approved the succession of the adopted son, which was announced by the Resident at Jaipur in a Darbar held at Kishengarh on the 24th April, 1939. His Highness Maharaja Sumnair Singh was born on the 27th January 1929, and is being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

3. During the minority of His Highness, the State is being administered by a Council of four Members under the supervision of the Resident at Jaipur.

4. The capital of the State is Kishengarh.

LAWA.

1. Lawa was declared a separate Chiefship under the protection of the British Government owing to the murder of the uncle of the Chief in 1867, in which Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan, Nawab of Tonk, was implicated.

2. The Thakur's family belongs to the Kachwaha Rajputs and is an off-shoot of the Jaipur ruling house.

3. Thakur Raghubir Singh of Lawa died on the 30th December 1929, and was succeeded by his son Bans Pardeep Singh, who was born on the 24th September 1923. During his minority the estate is being managed under the guidance of the Resident at Jaipur. The Thakur joined the Mayo College, Ajmer, in October 1935, and left it after the summer vacation of 1938. He is now being educated in Jaipur.

4. The capital of the Chiefship is Lawa, and the nearest railway station is Jaipur.

SHAHUPURA.

1. This State was formed by the grant in Jagir of the pargana of Phulia from the Crown lands of Ajmer by the Emperor Shah Jahan in 1629 to Sujan Singh, a cadet of the ruling house of Udaipur.

2. In 1848 Rajadhiraja Jagat Singh received a sanad from the British Government fixing the amount of tribute at Rs. 10,000 per annum with certain provisos and concessions.

3. Rajadhiraja Sir Nahar Singhji, K.C.I.E., succeeded Rajadhiraja Lachman Singh in 1870. He was born on the 7th November 1855, and was entrusted with the management of the State in 1875. In July 1921, he was granted a personal salute of 9 guns which was made permanent in December 1925. The status of the Chiefship was also raised to that of a State, and the Ruler is now designated Raja.

4. Rajadhiraja Sir Nahar Singhji died on the 24th June 1932, and was succeeded by his elder son, Rajadhiraja Umaid Singhji, who was born on the 7th March 1876. He married first a daughter of the Raja of Khetri and secondly a daughter of the Raja of Ralaota in Kishengarh. By the latter he has one son, Rajkumar Sudershan Deo, born in 1915.

5. Rajkumar Sudarshandeo passed the Diploma Examination of the Mayo College, Ajmer, in April 1934, and married the second daughter of His Highness the Maharaja Raj Sahib of Dhrangadra in Kathiawar on the 24th May 1935. He has a son Bhanwar Indrajeet Deo, born on the 9th March 1936.

6. No Viceroy has ever visited the State.

7. On the outbreak of the Great War of 1914-18 the late Raja placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of Government, offered the personal services of himself and his two sons, and made generous contributions to the various funds connected with the War.

8. The present Ruler has made similar offers of his personal services and of his State resources to the British Government in connection with the present War.

9. The capital of the State is Shalipura and the nearest railway station is Sareri.

TONK.

1. The Tonk State has three parganas Tonk, Aligarh and Nimbahera in Rajputana and three parganas Sironj, Chhabra and Pirawa in Central India.

2. The State was formed about the beginning of the last century by the famous Pathan predatory leader Amir Khan, the companion in arms of Jinswant Rao Holkar, who played a most conspicuous part in all the distractions which preceded the British settlement of Malwa.

3. Amir Khan came into alliance with the British Government in 1817 at the commencement of the operations undertaken against the Pindaris, when the possession of all his estates within the territories of Holkar was permanently guaranteed to him by Government.

4. Nawab Wazir Muhammad Khan who succeeded his father Amir Khan in 1831 did good service during the Mutiny. He died in 1864.

5. His late Highness Nawab Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., was placed on the *masnad* by Government in 1867, on the deposition of his father Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan for complicity in the attack on the uncle of his tributary, the Thakur of Lawa. In connection with this affair the estate of Lawa was made a separate Chiefship, and the deposed Nawab was kept under surveillance at Benares until his death in 1895.

6. Nawab Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, who ruled the State for over 60 years, died on the 23rd June 1930 and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, His Highness Sa'id-ul-Daula Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Hafiz Sir Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan born on the 13th February 1879. His Highness was created a G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1934.

7. His Highness the Nawab is assisted in the administration by a State Council consisting of a Vice-President and five members.

8. The nearest railway station is Niwai, 20 miles from Tonk by road, on the Jaipur-Sewai-Madhopur Railway.

9. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Tonk :—Lords Minto (1909), Hardinge (1912) and Chelmsford (1916).

10. On the outbreak of the Great War the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government and made generous contributions to various funds connected with the War.

11. The capital of the State is Tonk.

MEWAR AND SOUTHERN RAJPUTANA STATES AGENCY.

The Mewar Agency having Political relations with the Mewar State, was established in 1818 when Captain J. Tod became the First Political Agent in Mewar. As there was no residence for the Political Agent, Captain Tod occupied various buildings from time to time until eventually an Agency building was constructed at Dabok village, about 12 miles from Udaipur. In 1831 the Agency was abolished and Mewar State was placed in Political relations with the Superintendent of Ajmer. The Agency was re-established in 1836, but from that date till about 1860 the Political Agents lived at Neemuch. The Indian troops at Neemuch mutinied in 1857 and the office records of the Mewar Agency were destroyed by the mutineers. After the death of Maharana Sarup Singh in 1861, the presence of the Political Agent was required at Udaipur owing to the minority of Maharana Shambhu Singh, and Major R. L. Taylor (1860—62) was the first Political Agent who took up his permanent residence at Udaipur. In 1881 the designation was changed from Agency to Residency and the Political Officer was designated Resident. In 1931 the Southern Rajputana States Agency was abolished as a separate Agency comprising the Dungarpur, Banswara and Pirtabgarh States and Kutchgarh Chiefship and these States came into Political relations with the Mewar Residency. The Resident in Mewar has since then been designated Resident in Mewar and Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States. His headquarters remain at Udaipur.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census 1931).	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Banswara.	His Highness Sri Rai-i-Rayan Maharawal Sir Pirthi Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maharawal of— <i>(Sisodia Rajput)</i> .	15th July 1888.	8th January 1914.	1,606	225,106	Rs. 5,88,000
2	Dungarpur.	His Highness Rai-i-Rayan Maharawal Sri Sir Lakshman Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharawal of— <i>(Sisodia Rajput)</i> .	7th March 1908.	15th November 1918.	1,460	227,544	7,45,000
3	Kushalgarh	Rao Ranjit Singh, Rao of— <i>(Rathor Rajput)</i> .	2nd May 1882	13th January 1916.	340	35,564	1,02,000
4	Parbhagath	His Highness Maharawal Sir Ram Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharawal of— <i>(Sisodia Rajput)</i> .	12th April 1908.	18th January 1929.	889	76,539	5,55,000
5	Udaipur (Mewar).	Lieut.-Colonel His Highness Maharawal Sir Sir Pirthi Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maharawal of— <i>(Sisodia Rajput)</i> .	22nd February 1884.	24th May 1930	12,941	16,11,373	52,62,000 Chittori 21,05,000 Imperial

BANSWARA.

1. The Rulers of Banswara are Sisodia Rajputs and belonged to the Dungarpur family, from which they separated in 1528 on the death of Maharawal Uday Singh of Dungarpur, whose elder son succeeded to the State of Dungarpur and the younger to Banswara. Towards the close of the eighteenth century the State fell under the sway of the Mahrattas, who levied heavy exactions and subjected the country to plunder. By a treaty concluded in 1818, the State came under the protection of the British Government, to whom all arrears of tribute due to Dhar were made payable in addition to a tribute of $\frac{3}{10}$ ths of the revenue. Subsequently, however, the tribute payable was fixed at Rs. 35,000 Salim Shahi, converted in 1904 to Imperial Rs. 17,500.

2. After the famine of 1900 it was found necessary to place the State under the administration of a Political Officer assisted by a Council selected by Government. This arrangement terminated when Maharawal Shambhu Singh was invested with ruling powers in 1906. The present Ruler, His Highness Sri Rai-i-Rayan Maharawal Sir Pirthi Singh, was born on 15th

Average annual ex- penditure (to nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Govern- ment.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS, OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES' FORCES UNITS.			Permanent.	Personnel.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
6,15,000	17,500	..	..	..	..	135	205	15	..	..
7,00,000	17,500	..	..	..	11	162 (5 mili- tery).	285	15	..	..
1,25,000	..	Rs. 550 Imperial to Ban- wara. Rs. 1,205 Salim- shahi equal- valent to Rs. 602-8 Imperial to Rutlam.	..	..	4	..	62	..	..	..
2,49,000	27,500	..	..	..	..	9	*308	15	..	..
51,72,000 Chhattori 20,00,000 Imperial.	2,00,000	150	150	947	97	..	2,745	19	..	21

* Including 21 mounted police.

July 1885, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 8th January 1914. His Highness has been married four times, namely, to the daughters of (1) His Highness Sir Kesri Singh Bahadur, the late Maharao of Sirohi, (2) the Maharana of Danta, (3) the Thakur of Malin and (4) to the sister of His Highness Maharaja Daulat Singh of Idar. He has two sons, Maharaj Kumar Chandra Veer Singh, born on the 26th November 1909 and the second born on the 15th May 1921. His Highness was invested with full powers on the 18th March 1914, and was created a K.C.I.F., on the 2nd January 1933.

3. No Viceroy has yet visited Banswara.

4. In December 1911 His Highness Maharawal Pirthi Singh, when he was Maharaj Kumar, attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi.

5. On the outbreak of the Great War of 1914-18, His Highness offered his services to Government.

6. The capital of the State is Banswara and the nearest railway station is Dahad.

DUNGARPUR.

1. The Rulers of Dungarpur are Sisodia Rajputs of the Gehlot-Ahara clan and are an elder branch of the house of Udaipur. The separation of the Dungarpur house from the house of Mewar dates from early thirteenth century of the Vikram era when Rawal Samant Singh, Ruler of Mewar and eldest son of Rawal Kshem Singh, was compelled to leave his patrimony. Migrating south he slew Chaurasimal the Parmar Ruler and established himself in Bagar—the country then comprising of Dungarpur and Banswara—with its capital at Batpatrak or Baroda. The early Rulers gradually extended their territory by driving out the Parmars from Galiakot and Arthoona. It was Maharawal Dungar Singh who founded the town of Dungarpur and made it his Capital.

2. On the death of Maharawal Uday Singh I, who fell fighting against Emperor Babar in 1528 at the battle of Khanwa, his territory was split up, one division of Dungarpur going to the elder son, Pirthvi Raj, and the other (now forming the State of Banswara) to the younger, Jagmal.

3. On the fall of the Mughal Empire the Dungarpur State paid a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 35,000 to the Mahrattas. By the treaty of 1818 the State came under the protection of the British Government, to whom was transferred the tribute, converted in 1904 to Imperial Rs. 17,500.

4. The present Ruler His Highness Rai-i-Rayan Maharawal Sri Sir Lakshman Singh Bahadur succeeded his father Maharawal Sir Bijaya Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., on the 15th November 1918. He was born on the 7th March 1908. His Highness was married first to the grand-daughter of the Raja of Bhinga on the 8th February 1920 and the daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur of Kishengarh on the 8th March 1928. His Highness has three sons and four daughters. The heir-apparent was born on the 14th August 1931. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. In 1927 he visited England.

5. From 1918 to 1928 the administration was carried on by a State Council of which a Political Officer was President. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on the 16th February 1928. He was created a K.C.S.I. on the 3rd June 1935.

6. No Viceroy has yet visited the State.

7. On the outbreak of the Great War of 1914-18, the late Maharawal placed the entire resources of his State at the disposal of the British Government, and supplied 100 men for garrison duty from May 1918.

8. The State possesses a good modern hospital and a High School.

9. The capital of the State is Dungarpur and the nearest railway station is Udaipur.

KUSHALGARH.

1. The Chiefship of Kushalgarh is a feudatory of Banswara and not an independent State.

2. In 1868, as a result of disputes between Banswara and Kushalgarh, the Government of India decided that the Banswara Darbar should refrain from all interference in the Kushalgarh estate and that the Rao, though continuing to render certain specified acts of allegiance and to pay an annual tribute of Rs. 1,100 Salim Shahi (converted in 1904 to Imperial Rs. 550) to the Banswara Darbar, should, in accordance with the custom observed in former years, correspond direct with the Political Agent. This tribute is paid through the Political Authorities, but the Chiefship also pays an annual tribute of Rs. 1,205 Salim Shahi direct to the Rutlam Darbar.

5. The Kushalgarh family belongs to the Rathor clan of Rajputs. It is closely connected with the ruling family of Jhabua in Central India, and is descended from Rao Jodha of Marwar, whose great grandson Askaran obtained a grant of Kushalgarh from the Emperor Aurangzeb.

4. The present Chief Rao Ranjit Singh was born on 2nd May 1882, and succeeded to the Estate on the death of his father Udai Singh on 13th January 1916.

5. The Rao of Kushalgarh attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar in December 1911.

6. The Rao at present has three sons by his junior Rani and a grandson born on the 11th May 1924 to his deceased eldest son Brij Behari Singh.

7. On the outbreak of the Great War of 1914-18, the late Rao placed all the resources of his estate at the disposal of Government.

8. In September 1936 the Rao was advised to reside outside his estate, the administration of which is now conducted by the Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States.

9. The capital of the Chiefship is Kushalgarh and the nearest railway station is Bamnia.

PARTABGARH.

1. The Maharawat of Partabgarh is descended from Khim Singh, second son of Rana Mokul of Mewar and younger brother of Rana Kumbha who held the *gaddi* of Mewar from 1419 to 1474. Khim Singh's second son, Suraj Mal, possessed himself of the Sadri and Dhariawad districts.

2. Bikaji, the great grandson of Suraj Mal, is said to have left Mewar in 1553 with a few Rajput followers and defeating the local Bhil proprietors carved out for himself an independent State on the border of Sadri with his capital at Deolia. The town of Partabgarh was founded by Maharawat Partab Singh at the beginning of the eighteenth century. From the time of the establishment of the Marhatta power in Malwa the Ruler of Partabgarh paid tribute to Holkar. In 1818, Partabgarh was taken under the protection of the British Government. Under the Treaty of Mandsaur, the British Government acquired a right to the tribute levied by Holkar from Partabgarh. In consideration, however, of the political influence lost by Holkar under that treaty, it was resolved to account to him annually for the amount of the tribute (Imperial Rs. 36,350), which is, therefore, paid to him from the British Treasury.

3. On Sawant Singh's death in 1844 he was succeeded by his grandson, Dalpat Singh. The latter had previously succeeded to the State of Dungarpur on the deposition of Jaswant Singh by whom he had been adopted. On his succession to Partabgarh he relinquished Dungarpur. Dalpat Singh was succeeded by his son Udai Singh who died without issue in 1890. The succession of his nearest male relative Raghunath Singh, Maharaj of Arnod, was recognised by Government. Some financial control of the State had to be exercised through Political Officers after the famine of 1900.

4. The present ruler is His Highness Maharawat Ram Singh Bahadur, who was born on the 12th April 1908, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 18th January 1929, on his demise of his grandfather Maharawal Raghunath Singh. His Highness was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He was first married to the eldest daughter of late Rao Raja Madho Singh of Sikar in Jaipur, who died in January 1931. His Highness subsequently married the daughter of Maharana Sir Keshav Prasad Singh, C.B.E., of Dumraon in Bihar on the 20th April 1932 and the third daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Dhrangadhra on the 16th May 1934, and has two daughters. His Highness was created a K.C.S.I., on the 1st January 1938. The nearest male relative to His Highness is his uncle Maharaj Gordhan Singh of Arnod.

5. No Viceroy has yet visited Partabgarh.

6. On the outbreak of the Great War of 1914-18, the Darbar placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of Government.

7. The capital of the State is Partabgarh.

UDAIPUR (MEWAR).

1. The Udaipur family is the highest in rank and dignity among the Rajput Princes of India. The Maharana is considered by Hindus to be the representative of Rama, the ancient King of Ajodhya, by one of whose descendants, Kanak Sen, the present family was founded about A. D. 144.

2. No State in India made a more courageous or prolonged resistance to the Muhammadans than Udaipur. It is the boast of the family that they never gave a daughter in marriage to any of the Muhammadan Emperors. They belong to the Sisodia sect of the great Gehlot clan. The foundation of the Gehlot dynasty in Rajputana was made by Bapa Rawal (the ancestor of the present Maharana) who, being driven out of Idar by the Bhils and having wandered for some years over the wild country to the north of Udaipur, eventually established himself in Chitor and Mewar in A.D. 734. Since that time Mewar has, with brief interruptions arising from the fortunes of war continued in the possession of the present house.

3. Chitor was besieged and captured with great slaughter by the Muhammadans on no less than three occasions, by Ala-ud-din Khilji in 1303, by Bahadur Shah of Gujerat in 1534 and by Akbar in 1567, but the Udaipur House succeeded in regaining possession of Chitor each time it was wrested from it. During the rule of Rana Udai Singh when Chitor was sacked for the third time, the Maharana retired to the valley of the Girwa in the Aravali hills, where he founded the City of Udaipur, the present capital of Mewar. Udai Singh survived the loss of Chitor only four years and was

succeeded in 1572 by his famous son, Partab, who disdained submission to the conqueror. After sustaining repeated defeats Partab was about to fly into the deserts towards Sind when fortune suddenly turned on his favour, and by the help of money supplied by his Minister he was enabled to collect his adherents, and surprised and cut to pieces the Imperial forces at Dawair. He followed up his success with such energy that in a short campaign he recovered nearly all Mewar, of which he retained undisturbed possession until his death. The country continued to enjoy tranquillity for some years afterwards, but in 1806 Udaipur again sustained severe reverses and was laid waste by the armies of Scindia, Holkar and Amir Khan and by many hordes of Pindari plunderers. To such distress was the Maharana reduced that he was dependent for his maintenance on the bounty of Zalim Singh, the Regent of Kotah, who gave him an allowance of Rs. 1,000 a month. In this state of degradation Maharana Bhim Singh was found in 1818, when the British Government extended its protection to the State.

The finances of the State were restored by Captain Tod, the first Political Agent, accredited to the State between 1818 and 1821. Full powers were restored to the Maharana in 1826. From 1861 to 1865 the State was administered by a Council advised by the Political Agent, during the minority of Maharana Sarabhu Singh, who was then entrusted with the management of the State. There was a similar minority administration from 1874 till Maharana Sajjan Singh received his powers.

4. On the death of the late Maharana Sir Fateh Singh Bahadur on the 24th May 1930, he was succeeded by his son His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Bhupal Singh Bahadur. His Highness was created a K.C.I.E., on the 3rd June 1919, and a G.C.S.I., on the 1st January 1931. He was made Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army on the 4th August 1939. A permanent local salute of 21 guns was sanctioned on the 1st January 1921.

5. His Highness married the sister of the Thakur of Auwa in March 1910, who died in June 1910. He married in February 1911 the daughter of Thakur Kesri Singh of Achrol in the Jaipur State. His third marriage took place on the 17th January 1928 with the daughter of the Thakur of Khudala in the Marwar State.

Maharaj Kumar Bhagwat Singh, son of Maharaj Partab Singh, who was born on 20th June 1921, has been adopted as heir-apparent.

6. The administration of the State is carried on under the supervision of His Highness the Maharana assisted by a Prime Minister and three Ministers.

7. The State maintains 2 units of Indian State Forces—the Mewar Lancers as an "A" class unit and the Sajjan Infantry the Bhupal Infantry and Bhupal Training Company as "B" class units.

8. The capital of the State is Udaipur.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census, 1931).	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Danta	Maharaja Sri Sir Eha-wanishihji Bahadur, K. C. S. I., Maharaja of — (Parmar Rajput).	13th September 1899.	20th November 1925.	347	26,172	Rs. 2,01,000
2	Jaisalmer	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharawal Sir Jawahir Singh Bahadur, K. C. S. I., Maharawal of — (Jadon Dhari Rajput).	18th November 1882.	26th June 1914.	16,062	76,255	4,20,000
3	Jodhpur (Marwar).	Air Commodore His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraja Sir Umair Singh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., K. C. V. O., A. D. C., Maharaja of — (Rathor Rajput).	8th July 1903	3rd October 1918.	35,071	21,34,848	1,65,86,000
4	Palanpur	Lt.-Colonel His Highness Nawab Sir Taley Muhammad Khan Bahadur, G. C. I. E., K. C. V. O., A. D. C., Nawab of — (Lohani Pathan).	7th July 1883	28th September 1918.	1,769	2,65,424	1,98,000
5	Sirohi	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharao Sir Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur, G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I., Maharao of — (Deora Chauhan Rajput).	27th September 1888.	29th April 1920.	1,994	2,16,528	16,03,000

DANTA.

The Ruler of Danta is the head of the Parmar clan of Rajputs, being descendants of the celebrated Emperor Vikramaditya of Ujjain.

2. The Parmars are said to have at one time held at least a major portion of Rajputana and Raja Dharni Varah, one of the descendants of Vikrama, divided these possessions amongst his brothers, retaining for himself the Province of Sindh. Driven back by the Mahomedan invasions, Raja Jasrajji, the then Ruler of Sindh, came to Mount Arasur, conquered the surrounding country and laid the foundation of the present State of Danta in 1608.

3. The successors of Jasrajji considerably extended and consolidated their domain which at one time included large tracts of territory now in the possession of surrounding States but protracted wars with Idar in the 16th and 17th centuries greatly reduced and impoverished the State.

4. The State entered into political relations with the British Government in 1812.

Average annual expenditure (to nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Govern-ment.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS, OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES' FORCES UNITS.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
1,93,000	...	2,371/1/1 to Baroda 513/12/3 to Idar.	...	...	...	70	150	9	...	...
4,28,000	...	...	...	..	248	292	75	15	...	...
1,28,69,000	2,13,000 (of this a sum of Rs. 1,15,000 has been suspended).	...	673 (Includ- ing Training Squad- rons).	719 (Includ- ing Training Coy. and Mule Corps)	363 (Hakumat Sowars.	76 (Jagir contin- gent foot 15, Central Jail Guard 61).	2,785	17	...	19
11,76,000	...	38,462	...	17	45	...	418	13	...	...
10,40,000	...	...	...	...	25	148	621	15	...	...

5. The present Ruler, Maharana Shri Sir Bhavanisinja Bahadur was born on the 13th September 1899 and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 20th November 1925. He was created a K.C.S.I., on the 2nd January 1939.

6. The Ruling family is connected by marriage with the Ruling Houses of Udaipur, Banswara, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Idar, Sirohi and Dhrangadhra.

7. On the outbreak of the Great War (1914-18) the State placed its entire resources at the disposal of His Majesty's Government.

8. The heir-apparent, Maharaj Kumar Shri Prithiraj Singhji, was born on the 22nd July 1928.

9. The capital of the State is Danta Bhawangadh and the nearest railway station is Abu Road.

JAISALMER.

1. The Ruling family is Jadon Bhati Rajput and claims descent from the Yadav Kings, whose power was paramount in India, 3,000 years ago. The founder of the Jaisalmer family is held to be Deoraj, who was the first Rawal and was born about the middle of the tenth century. Jaisalmer, the present capital, was built in 1156 by Rawal Jaisal.

2. The first Ruler with whom the British Government entered into political relations was Maharawal Mulraj, and a treaty was concluded in 1818. The late Ruler Maharawal Saliwahan succeeded to the *gaddi* by adoption in 1891 at the age of 5. During his minority the administration was conducted by the Resident at Jodhpur assisted by a Dewan and Council. He died on the 14th April 1914, leaving no heir by blood or adoption, and was succeeded by His Highness Maharawal Sir Jawahir Singh Bahadur who was the adopted son of Thakur Man Singh, the senior member of the Ruling family. His Highness was born on the 18th November 1882 and was educated at the Mayo College and with the Imperial Cadet Corps. He was created a K.C.S.I., on the 1st January 1918. Maharaj Kumar Girdhar Singhji, son and heir to His Highness, was born on the 13th November 1907. He was educated at the Mayo College and is married to the sister of the late Raja of Narsingarh in Central India. A second son, Maharaj Kumar Hukam Singhji, was born on the 14th February 1927. His Highness has a grandson Bhanwar Raghunath Singhji.

3. No Viceroy has yet visited this State.

4. His Highness Maharawal Saliwahan attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December 1911.

5. On the outbreak of the Great War the Darbar placed all their resources at the disposal of Government.

6. The capital of the State is Jaisalmer and the nearest railway station is Barmer.

JODHPUR (MARWAR).

1. Jodhpur is one of the three principal States of Rajputana and the Maharaja is the head of the Rathor clan of Rajputs. Off-shoots from Jodhpur are the States of Bikaner and Kisengarh in Rajputana, Idar in the Western India States Agency and Ratlam, Jhabua, Sitamau and Sailana in Central India.

2. The Marwar State may be said to have been founded in 1459 when the seat of Government was transferred to the present capital; but a first footing was acquired in the thirteenth century, when Sihji, a grandson of Jai Chand, the last King of Kanauj, conquered Mallani and the neighbouring tract, and planted the standard of the Rathors amidst the sand hills of the Luni in 1212.

3. A treaty with the British Government was concluded in 1818. Maharaja Takhat Singh did good service during the Mutiny of 1857 and was created a G.C.S.I. During the rule of Maharaja Jaswant Singh the State prospered. The civil jurisdiction of the district of Mallani was restored to the State in 1891, and complete jurisdiction over the district in 1898. Maharaja Sardar Singh, who succeeded Maharaja Jaswant Singh died in 1911 and was succeeded by Maharaja Sumer Singh. The latter proceeded to the front in the Great War and was created a K.B.E.

4. The present Ruler, Air Commodore His Highness Sir Umaid Singh Bahadur, was born on the 8th July 1903, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his elder brother, the late Maharaja Sir Sumer Singh Bahadur, on the 3rd October 1918. During the minority of His Highness, the administration of the State was conducted by a Council consisting of a President and five members and working under the general control of the Resident. In addition, a Committee of three members, representing the great body of Thakurs of Marwar, was formed to constitute an advisory body. The administration of the State is now carried on by His Highness assisted by a Council consisting of a Chief Minister and five other Ministers.

5. His Highness Maharaja Sir Umaid Singh was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and was invested with full ruling powers by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 27th January 1923. He was made an Honorary Captain in the Army on the 24th October 1921, was promoted to the Honorary rank of Major on the 2nd June 1923, Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in August 1933 and Colonel in September 1936. The rank of Air Commodore was bestowed upon him in March 1939. He married the daughter of Rao Bahadur Thakur Jai Singh of Umaidnagar (Osian) in Marwar on the 11th November 1921. Maharaj Kunwar Hanwant Singh, his son and heir, was born on the 16th June 1923. A second son Maharaj Kunwar Himmat Singh was born in London on the 21st June 1925, a third son Maharaj Kunwar Hari Singh was born on the 21st September 1929, a daughter was born on the 14th December 1930, a fourth Maharaj Kunwar Devi Singh, on the 20th September 1933 and a fifth Maharaj Kunwar Daleep Singh, on the 20th October 1937.

6. His Highness was created a K.C.V.O. on the 17th March 1922, a K.C.S.I. in June 1925, a G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1930, a G.C.S.I. in June 1936 and an Aide-de-Camp to the King-Emperor in January 1937.

7. His Highness visited Europe in March 1925 (accompanied by Her Highness), August 1928, October 1932 and May 1937. His Highness also visited East Africa in 1933 and 1935.

8. Lieutenant-General Maharaja Sir Partap Singh, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., A.D.C., great uncle of the present Ruler who had abdicated from the Idar *gaddi* in order to be appointed Regent of the Jodhpur State during the minority of the late Maharaja Sumer Singh, was appointed to the same position during the minority of the present Ruler. He was President of the Council of Regency until his death on the 4th September 1922.

9. The State Forces have seen much active service. The 1st Regiment of Cavalry served with distinction in the China Expedition (1900-1901) and in the Tirrah Campaign (1897-1898). The State Military organisation has recently been changed. There are now six "A" class units, the Jodhpur Sardar Risala, the Jodhpur Sardar Infantry, the Jodhpur Training Squadron, the Jodhpur Training Company, the Mule Corps and the Jodhpur State Military Band attached to the Jodhpur Sardar Infantry. The Sardar Risala

served with distinction in the Great War, first in France from 1914 to 1918 and thereafter in Palestine till the end of the war. Maharaja Sumer Singh and Maharaja Sir Partap Singh were with them in person, the former from September 1914 to June 1915, and the latter with one short interval from September 1914 to October 1918. In Palestine the Risala performed an exploit unprecedented in war, when they captured the fortified town of Haifa at the gallop, killing many Turks and capturing 700 prisoners and machine guns which now decorate the bastions of the Fort.

10. The following Viceroys have paid visits to Jodhpur: Lords Northbrook, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon, Minto, Hardinge, Chelmsford, Reading, Irwin, Gosechen, Willingdon, and Linlithgow.

The State was also visited by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in November 1921 and by Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught in January 1925.

11. The present length of the Jodhpur Railway in Marwar territory is 774 miles.

12. The capital of the State is Jodhpur.

PALANPUR.

The Ruling Family is of Afghan origin, belonging to the Yusufzai Lohani tribe, and is said to have first settled in Bihar in the 12th century. In the 14th century Malek Khurram Khan, the founder of the House, captured Jhalor. Their rule over Palanpur begins from the 16th century when the Emperor Akbar gave Palanpur, Deesa and Dantiwada to Ghazni Khan, the 12th Ruler of the House. Thus the Lohani House, which is the oldest amongst the existing Muhammadan Ruling Houses in India, came to rule over Jhalor, Sanchor and Bhinmal along with Palanpur, Deesa and Dantiwada until the end of the 17th century when the capital was finally established at Rampur.

2. Malek Usman Khan, the 5th Ruler, was granted the hereditary title of Zubt-ul-Mulk by the Sultan of Gujarat, and Ghazni Khan, the 12th Ruler, who was also the Governor of Lahore, received the hereditary titles of Dewan and Mahakhan from Emperor Akbar. The title of Nawab was conferred on the Ruler in 1910 as a hereditary distinction.

3. The present Ruler Lt.-Colonel His Highness Sir Taley Muhammad Khan Bahadur, the 29th Ruler of the House, ascended the *gaddi* on the 28th September 1918. His Highness was granted an Honorary Commission as Captain in the Army in 1916, awarded a K.C.I.E., on the 5th June 1920, appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his visit to India, awarded a K.C.V.O., on the 17th March 1922, promoted to Major in 1930 and to G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1932. He was promoted to the rank of Lt.-Colonel and appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King-Emperor in 1936.

4. His Highness was a member of the Indian Delegation to the 9th Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva in September 1928. He visited England in April 1937 to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor and again proceeded to Europe for medical treatment in 1938. His Highness's son and heir-apparent, Nawabzada Iqbal Muhammad Khan, was born on the 8th June 1917.

5. Lord Dufferin and Lord Elgin halted for a few hours at Palanpur. Lord Irwin paid a visit to Palanpur in 1927. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, when he was Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Force, twice stayed at Palanpur.

6. The Palanpur State assisted the British Government by supplying transport animals during the Afghan Wars of 1842 and 1879. During the Mutiny of 1857 the State rendered prompt and valuable assistance to the British Government. On the outbreak of the Great War of 1914-18, His late Highness placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty.

7. The capital of the State is Palanpur.

SIROHI.

1. The Rulers are Deora Rajputs, a branch of the Chauhan clan, and are said to be descended from Prithwiraj, the Chauhan King of Delhi. The founder of the Sirohi house was one Deoraj, the first of the Deora clan of Rajputs, who lived in the thirteenth century, but the Chauhans are said to have appeared in this part of the country (*i.e.*, at Jailor in Marwar) about 1152. The present capital, Sirohi, was built in 1425. About this time the Rana of Chitor is said to have taken refuge at Mount Abu from the army of Kutb-ud-din of Gujarat and, when that force retired, he refused to leave having learnt how strong the place was. He was, however, driven out by a force under the Sirohi Ruler's son, and no other Ruling Prince was allowed on the hill till 1836, when the prohibition was withdrawn. A treaty was concluded with the Rao of Sirohi in 1823, and in 1845 the Rao made over to the British Government, under certain conditions, certain lands on Mount Abu for the establishment of a sanatorium. These lands together with a surrounding portion amounting to about 6 square miles were made over to the British Government under a permanent lease in an agreement concluded in October 1917.

2. The present Ruler of Sirohi, His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharao Sir Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur, was born on the 27th September 1888. He was educated under a Political Officer and conducted the administration of the State for 10 years as Musahib Ala prior to his accession to the *gaddi*. He succeeded his late father Maharao Sir Kesri Singh on the 29th April 1920, the latter having abdicated from the *gaddi* on account of old age. His Highness has been married (1) to the youngest daughter of His Highness the Maharao of Cutch by whom he has had three daughters, the eldest of whom is married to His Highness the Jam Sahib of Nawanganagar, the second has since died and the third is still unmarried, (2) to the sister (since deceased) of His Highness the Maharaja of Rutlam, (3) to a daughter of the Thakur

of Kuwar in Gujarat and (4) to the daughter of the Thakur of Junia (Ajmer-Merwara). His Highness has no heir. The titles of Maharao and of Maharajadhiraja were conferred on the Ruler of Sirohi as hereditary distinctions on the 1st July 1889 and on the 12th December 1911, respectively. His Highness was created a K.C.S.I. on the 3rd June 1924 and a G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1932. The State is administered by His Highness with the help of a Chief Minister.

3. No Viceroy has yet visited Sirohi.

4. The capital of the State is Sirohi and the nearest railway station is Sujjan Road.

SIKKIM

It was arranged in June 1903 that the Political Officer in Sikkim, who was formerly subordinate to the Bengal Government, should, during the continuance of the Tibet Mission, be subject to the direct control of the Government of India in all matters relating to Tibet. All matters relating to the internal administration of the Sikkim State and its relations with the British Government were, however, dealt with by the Bengal Government as before. At the close of the Mission, the Government of India considered it desirable that this arrangement should be continued until matters affecting Chumbi and the trade route to Tibet were finally settled.

In 1905 the Government of Bengal represented the unsatisfactory nature of this arrangement and recommended the transfer of Sikkim to the direct control of the Government of India. This view was accepted, and on the 1st April 1906 control of the State of Sikkim was formally transferred from the Government of Bengal to the Government of India.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population, (Census, 1931).	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Sikkim	His Highness Sir Tashi Maharaja K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (Buddhist).	1893	5th December 1914.	2,818	109,651	Rs. 5,03,000

SIKKIM.

1. In ancient times the country was inhabited by the Lepchas under the rule of Chiefs. The present ruling dynasty claims to be of Tibetan origin and connected with the ruling dynasty of China through its ancestor Guru Tashi. Guru Tashi settled and died at Chumbi. His third son, Mipon Rab, Leader of Men, married a Tibetan lady and settled at Gangtok. He had four sons, from whom the four chief families in Sikkim trace their descent. His fourth son was Guru Tashi, whose great grandson, Pinchu Nam-gye, said to have been born in 1604 became the first Raja of Sikkim and his accession to the *gaddi* is said to have occurred in 1641. The Sikkim State suffered various encroachments from Bhutan, Tibet and Nepal. The Chumbi Valley, which originally belonged to Sikkim, was annexed to Tibet after the war between Tibet *cum* China and Nepal. British relations with Sikkim commenced at the time of the outbreak of the war with Nepal in 1814-15, and after its conclusion the country which had been wrested from the Raja during the successive Gurkha invasions dating from 1780, was restored to him.

2. In 1834-35 a further inroad into the Sikkim Terai by the Lepcha refugees in Nepal in which the British Government intervened, led to negotiations by which the British Government acquired the unconditional cession by the Maharaja of Sikkim of the Darjeeling tract. A compensation of Rs. 3,000 per annum was at first granted for this cession. It was increased in 1846 to Rs. 6,000.

3. The settlement in Darjeeling advanced rapidly from a population of 100 in 1839 to about 10,000 in 1849, chiefly by immigration from Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal. This increased importance of Darjeeling was viewed with jealousy by the Sikkim Darbar, resulting in 1849 in their seizure and imprisonment of Drs. Hooker and Campbell, the latter the Superintendent

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES FORCES UNITS. -			Perma- nent.	Personal	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.										
4,85,000	68	15	..	..

of Darjeeling, who were travelling in Sikkim with the permission of Government and the Maharaja. This led to the expedition of 1850, and the annexation of the Sikkim Terai and a certain portion of the Sikkim Hills to the Darjeeling district, and to the stoppage of the annual compensation of Rs. 6,000. There was another small expedition into Sikkim in 1860 ending in the Treaty of 1861. By the 22nd Article of the Treaty the Maharaja agreed to remove the seat of his Government from Tibet to Sikkim, and to reside there for nine months in the year, and a Vakil was accredited by the Sikkim Darbar to reside at Darjeeling. The annual compensation of Rs. 6,000 was restored in 1862. In 1868 it was increased to Rs. 9,000, and in 1873 to Rs. 12,000.

4. After the abandonment of the proposed Mission of 1886 the Tibetans advanced into Sikkim and built a fort at Lingtu. Intrigues followed. In 1888 the Sikkim expeditionary force was sent against Lingtu, and in September the campaign ended with the complete expulsion of the Tibetans across the Jelap La.

5. In December 1888 negotiations for the settlement of the Sikkim-Tibetan dispute were unsuccessfully opened with the Chinese Resident, who came to Gnalong for the purpose. The negotiations were re-opened in 1889 through Mr. James H. Hart of the Chinese Imperial Customs Service, and resulted in the Sikkim-Tibet Convention, signed in Calcutta on the 17th March 1890. The boundary between Sikkim and Tibet was fixed. The British Protectorate over Sikkim and its exclusive control over the internal administration and foreign relations of the State was recognised and the questions of increased facilities for trade, pasturage on the Sikkim side of the frontier, and of the arrangement for official communications between the British Government and Tibet were reserved for discussion.

6. In December 1893 the regulations regarding trade communications, and pasturage, to be appended to the above-mentioned Convention of 1890, were

drawn up. They included the establishment of a trade mart at Yatung on the Tibetan side of the frontier. The import and export of certain goods were prohibited, or permitted subject to such restrictions as either Government might impose; and other goods were to be exempt from duty for a period of five years, after which period a tariff was to be mutually agreed upon. During this period of five years trade in Indian tea was not to be engaged in. Up to the present date no further agreement on the question of a tariff or the importation of Indian tea has been arrived at. The mart in Yatung was opened in 1894.

7. A boundary commission was appointed in 1895, but with no useful results as both the Tibetan and Chinese authorities refused to recognise the line of demarcation fixed by the Convention of 1890, and the matter rested for the time.

8. In May 1902 the Government of India decided to assert their Treaty rights in respect of the boundary by expelling any Tibetan posts and officials found at Giaogong, or elsewhere on the Sikkim side of the frontier described in Article I of the Sikkim-Tibet Convention. Mr. White, the then Political Officer, accordingly left Gangtok for the frontier on the 15th June 1902, accompanied by a military escort and expelled the Tibetan outposts and officials stationed at Giaogong, and destroyed the Tibetan walls and block-houses on the British side of the frontier without any opposition. The party returned in August 1902, after having traversed and surveyed the whole of the boundary line north of Giaogong and the Donkya La and Lho-nak, and having taken a complete and careful survey of the country on both sides of the frontier. The Tibetan graziers and traders were permitted to remain, but were informed that they had no rights within that area.

9. In June 1903, the Government of India deputed a Mission to Tibet under Colonel (now Sir Francis) Younghusband, K.C.I.E., to meet Chinese and Tibetan representatives in order to settle long-pending questions relating to the Sikkim-Tibet boundary and trade facilities. The Mission stayed for some months at Khamba Jong, but as it was impossible to induce the Tibetans to negotiate there the Mission was forced to proceed to Chumbi and eventually towards the close of March 1904, to Gyantse. During the year the Tibet Mission, owing to the obstructive attitude of the Tibetans, was compelled to proceed to Lhasa and after successfully concluding a treaty with the Tibetan authorities returned to India without hindrance.

10. The Tibet Mission bulked very large in the history of the State during the years 1903 and 1904, and has in many ways exercised a very considerable influence on the State. In December 1903, a cooly corps was raised in which the late Maharaja took a keen interest and which did very good work for the Tibet Mission. The corps was disbanded in October 1904. The State helped largely with labour for the maintenance of the new road and improvement of the existing one.

11. In October 1905, the Tashi Lama stayed a few days at Gangtok on his way to India as the guest of the late Maharaja. This visit created great

interest throughout the country and the Buddhists flocked into Gangtok in large numbers to receive the Pontiff's blessing. On his return from India the Tashi Lama again stayed at Gangtok.

12. With the sanction of the Government of India Maharaj Kumar Tsotra Namgyal visited Sikkim for three months during 1917. The Dalai Lama passed through Sikkim on his flight from Lhasa in February 1910. The journey and the circumstances attending it aroused a deep and abiding interest.

13. In 1910 an extradition arrangement was concluded between Sikkim and Bhutan through the medium of the Political Officer and it is now possible to prevent bad characters from one country taking refuge in the other.

14. The present Maharaja of Sikkim, Sir Tashi Namgyal, K.C.I.E., was born in 1893 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 5th December 1914 on the death of his half-brother Sidkeong Namgyal. His formal accession to the *gaddi* according to Sikkim custom took place on the 15th May 1916, and he was invested with full ruling powers on the 5th April 1918. In October of the same year he married Kunzang Dechen, daughter of the Rakashar Depon, a General in the Tibetan Army. Her Highness is grand-daughter of the late Lonchen Shokang, who was Prime Minister of Tibet and was educated in 1920 at the Hampton Court College, Missoorie. Their Highnesses have ~~three sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Kunzang Paljor Namgyal, was born on the 20th November 1921.~~ The Maharaja has the following relations : —

(1) Raja Tsotra Namgyal (still in Tibet), born in 1879 (half-brother). The Government of India conferred the title of Raja upon him as a personal distinction on the 2nd January 1922.

(2) Kumari Choni Wangmo La, born in 1896 (sister). She was married to Deb Zimpon Raja Sonam Tobgay Dorji, Agent to His Highness the Maharaja of Bhutan at Kalimpong (also Assistant for Bhutan to the Political Officer in Sikkim), on the 5th April 1918.

15. The Maharaja was educated at the Mayo College in Ajmer (1909 and 1910) and at St. Paul's School in Darjeeling (1911 and 1914). He accompanied his father the late Maharaja Sir Thotub Namgyal, K.C.I.E., to Calcutta on the occasion of the visit to India of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1905, and to the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in 1911. His Highness visited Bombay in 1916 and Delhi on the occasions of the visits to India of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in 1921 and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in 1922.

16. The State is administered by the Maharaja with the help of a Council. The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 15 guns and resides at Gangtok. During the last few years the trade and revenues of the State have increased greatly. A survey for a railway connecting Gangtok with Bengal was made but the project is never likely to materialise owing to the comparative ease and cheapness of motor communication.

17. There are no regular troops in Sikkim, but a force of armed police consisting of 68 men including 3 Sub-Inspectors.

18. On the outbreak of war in Europe in 1914—18, Sikkim was quick to respond to the call. The late Maharaja offered his personal services to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and placed all the resources of his little State at the disposal of the Government. During the war many Sikkimese fought in the ranks of Gurkha Regiments and nearly eight hundred men joined the Army and more than three hundred the Military Police, the enlistments in each being many times larger than during peace. A few also joined ambulance companies. Subscriptions were made to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund and to the St. John's Ambulance Fund.

19. For services in connection with the War the Maharaja was appointed a C.I.E. on the 1st January 1919 and was promoted to be a K.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1923. The Maharaja was also appointed a K.C.S.I. on the 8th June 1939.

20. On the outbreak of war between Germany and Allies in Europe in September 1939, the Maharaja again placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty.

21. The capital of the State is Gangtok.

WESTERN INDIA STATES.

Prior to 1924 the States now comprising the Western India States Agency, were under the Government of Bombay; in that year a new Agency was formed in direct relations with the Government of India, and in it were included all the States of the old Kathiawar, Cutch and Banas Kantha Agencies. In 1933 a further redistribution took place, and while Palanpur was handed over to the Rajputana Agency the whole of the Mahi Kantha Agency, except Danta, became a part of the Western India States Agency.

2. All Salute States and the non-Salute State of Vijaynagar are in direct relations with the Resident. For the remainder, the Agency is divided into three subordinate Agencies, designated Western Kathiawar, Eastern Kathiawar, and Sabar Kantha.

3. The Western Kathiawar Agency has its headquarters at Rajkot and comprises the old Prants of Sorath and Halar. It contains 45 non-Salute Jurisdictional States and Talukas and 4 Thana Circles. Among the Jurisdictional States the following are prominent :—Jasdan, Manavadar, Thana Devli, Vadia, Virpur, Malia, Kotda-Sangani, Jetpur, Bilkha and Khirasra.

4. The Eastern Kathiawar Agency has its headquarters at Wadhwan Civil Station, and combines the old Prants of Jhalawad and Gohelwad. It contains 15 non-Salute Jurisdictional States and Talukas and 7 Thana Circles. Among the Jurisdictional States in direct relations with the Political Agent the following are prominent :—Lakhtar, Sayla, Chuda, Vala, Tathi, Muli, Rajana and Patdi.

5. The Sabar Kantha Agency has its headquarters at Sadra; the Agency was constituted by the amalgamation of the old Mahi Kantha and Banas Kantha Agencies except for the States of Palanpur and Danta. The Agency contains 46 Jurisdictional non-Salute States, 8 Thana Circles and 1 Sub-Thana. Among the States in direct relations with the Political Agent, the States of Thorad and Wao are prominent.

States in direct relation with the Hon'ble the

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census Report, 1931).	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bhavnagar	Lieutenant His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Krishna Kumarsinhji Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of (Gohil Rajput).	19th May 1912.	17th July 1919.	2,961	500,274	Rs. 1,08,90,951
2	Cutch	His Highness Maharaja Dhiraaj Mirza Maharao Shri Sir Khengarji, Savai Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (Jadeja Rajput).	23rd August 1866.	1st January 1876.	8,249.5	514,307	28,37,500
3	Dhrangadhra	Major His Highness Maharaja Sir Sir Gopal Singhji, Sahab of — (Jhala Rajput).	31st May 1889.	8th February 1911.	1,163	88,961	18,35,000
4	Dhrol	Thakur Sahab Shri Chandrasinhji Dipsinhji, Thakur Sahab of — (Jadeja Rajput).	28th August 1912.	20th October 1937.	282.7	21,639	2,67,270
5	Gondal	His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Bhagvatsinhji Sagramji, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (Jadeja Rajput Hindu).	24th October 1865.	14th December 1869.	1,024	205,846	50,00,000
6	Idar	His Highness Maharaja Sir Sir Bhagvatsinhji Sagramji, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (Rathod Rajput).	22nd October 1899.	14th April 1931.	1,669	262,660	21,00,000
7	Jafrabad (Janjira).	His Highness Nawab Sidi Muhammad Khan Sidi Ahmad Khan, Nawab of Janjira and Jafrabad.	7th March 1914.	2nd May 1922.	53	12,083	2,45,251
8	Junagadh	Captain His Highness Nawab Sir Mahabat Khan Rasulkhan, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Nawab of — Babi Pathan (Yusufi).	2nd August 1900.	22nd January 1911.	3,331	545,152	76,84,648
9	Limbdi.	Thakur Sahab Shri Sir Gopal Singhji, Thakur Sahab of — (Jhala Rajput).	11th July 1868.	14th April 1908.	343.96	40,688	7,89,707
10	Morvi	His Highness Maharaja Sir Sir Bhagvatsinhji Sagramji, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of — (Jadeja Rajput Hindu).	26th December 1876.	11th June 1922.	822	113,023	58,53,000
11	Nawanagar	Lt.-Col. His Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Sir Digvijaysinhji Ranjitsinhji Jadeja, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., A. D. C., Maharaja Jam Sahab of — (Jadeja Rajput Hindu).	18th September 1895.	2nd April 1933.	3,791	402,192	97,15,510

* Temporary.

† The Junagadh State receives a tribute styled 'Zortaibi' amounting

Resident for the States of Western India.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces	SAVING IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS, OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES FORCES UNITS.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
1,20,56,126	1,28,060	26,439.8	271	217	...	730	796	13	...	15
29,46,700	82,237-15-0	...	35	360	124	706	900	17	...	19
18,13,000	40,671	4,006	49	212 (Band 17).	...	...	197	13	...	...
2,69,000	...	10,231	...	...	...	...	104	9	...	...
46,00,000	49,096	616	...	...	25	...	600	11	...	...
20,50,000	...	30,340	...	150 (Band 15).	...	...	469	15	...	...
73,564	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 1/2	...	...	...
68,10,492	28,394	37,210 [†]	173	201	...	...	1,066	13	15	15
9,00,000	54,517-1-0	1,390	...	...	31	34	167	9	...	...
55,72,000	9,263	52,296	...	...	...	...	279	11	...	...
84,52,240	50,312	69,781	366	242	...	...	640	13	...	15

to Rs. 92,421-8-0 from 184 States and Talukas.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census Report, 1931).	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12	Palitana	Thakor Saheb Shri Sir Bahadursinhji Mansinhji, K.C.S.I. K.C.I.F., Thakor Saheb of — (<i>Gohil Rajput</i>).	3rd April 1900.	29th September 1905.	300	62,150	Rs. 8,24,000
13	Porbandar	His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Nivratsinhji Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja Rana Saheb of — (<i>Jethva Rajput</i>).	30th June 1901.	10th December 1908.	642.25	115,673	25,00,000
14	Radhanpur	His Highness Nawab Murtaza Khan Jorawar Khan Babi, Nawab of — (<i>Pathan</i>).	10th October 1899.	1st January 1937.	1,150	70,530	6,62,000
15	Rajkot	Thakor Saheb Shri Dharmendsinhji, Thakor Saheb of — (<i>Jadeja Rajput</i>).	4th March 1910.	2nd February 1930.	283.4	75,540	13,55,000
16	Vijayanagar.	Rao Shri Hanirsinhji Hindusinhji, Rao of — (<i>Rathod Rajput</i>).	3rd January 1904.	27th January 1916.	135	8,491	93,075
17	Wadkwan (Vadwan).	Thakor Saheb Shri Sorendrsinhji Jorawarsinhji, Thakor Saheb of — (<i>Jhala Rajput</i>).	4th January 1923.	27th July 1934.	242.6	42,602	5,51,000
18	Wankaner	Captain His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Amarsinhji Bansinhji, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. F., Maharana Raj Saheb of — (<i>Jhala Rajput</i>).	4th January 1879.	12th June 1891.	417	44,259	7,37,000

BHAVNAGAR.

1. The Gohil tribe is said to have entered Kathiawar about 1260, under their Chief Sejakji, whose descendant Bhavsinhji founded Bhavnagar in 1723. The sons of Sejakji were the founders of Bhavnagar, Palitana and Lathi States.

2. Lieutenant His Highness Maharaja Sir Shri Krishna Kumarsinhji Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., the present Ruler, who was born on the 19th May 1912, succeeded to the *gaddi* in July, 1919. The State was under a Council of Administration during his minority, which terminated on the 18th April 1931, when the Maharaja was invested with full powers. The late Maharaja left two other sons, K. S. Nirmalkumarsinhji, born on the 2nd August 1914, and K. S. Dharmakumarsinhji, born on the 14th April 1917. Maharaj Kumar Shri Virbhadrasinghji, the heir-apparent, was born on the 14th March 1932.

Average annualex- penditure (to nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTE IN OUNS.		
	To Govern- ment.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS, OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES FORCES UNITS.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
9,56,000	...	10,364	...	...	...	...	157	9	...	...
24,00,000	21,202 15,000	12,302	...	31	224	...	332	13	...	...
6,02,000	...	...	...	...	20	75	176	11	...	...
13,16,000	18,991	2,330	...	...	21	...	343	9	...	...
85,359	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	...	...	...
4,55,000	26,009-8-8	2,682	...	...	36	...	154	9	...	...
6,63,000	17,422	1,457	...	...	29	9	96	11	...	...

§ Special payment.

3. The personal title of Maharaja, conferred on the late Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji on the 1st January 1909, was made hereditary on the 1st January 1917. The Maharaja possesses a sanad of adoption.

4. Lord Willingdon visited the State in 1936.

5. The capital of the State is Bhavnagar.

CUTCH.

1. The ruling family are the descendants of Lakha, the son of Jada, whose ancestors reigned at Tatta in Sind. Lakha is supposed to have entered Cutch about 1465 and is looked upon as the founder of the Jadeja tribe, though actually he in no way differed as regards caste or tribe from any of his progenitors who were Samas. The present ruler, His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Mirza Maharao Shri Sir Khengarji, Savai Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., was born in 1866. He succeeded to the *gaddi*

on the death of his father in 1876 and was invested with full powers in 1885. In the same year he received the title of "Savai Bahadur". His Highness was made a G.C.I.E. in 1887 after taking part in London in the ceremonies in connection with the Jubilee of Her late Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress Victoria.

He was made a G.C.S.I. in June 1917, and for his services in connection with the Great War (1914-18) the title of Maharao as a hereditary distinction was conferred upon him on the 1st January 1918. A local salute of 19 guns was granted to him on the 1st January 1921. His Highness attended the Imperial Conference in London in June and July 1921, as a representative of India. He also attended the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva in September 1921, in a similar capacity.

2. His Highness the Maharao has two sons. Maharaj Kumar Shri Vijayraji, the heir-apparent, was born in 1885. The second son, Kumar Shri Godji, was born in 1888.

2. ~~3.~~ The Maharao is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

3. ~~4.~~ The capital of the State is Bhuj.

DHRANGADHRA.

1. The Jhala family to which the Ruling Princes of Dhrangadhra belong is of great antiquity and is said to have entered Kathiavar about 1100 from the north and to have established itself first about Patdi, whence it moved to Halvad and then to Dhrangadhra.

2. His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Ghanshyamsinhji Ajitsinhji, the present Maharaja of Dhrangadhra, succeeded ~~the late~~ Sir Ajitsinhji, K.C.I.E., who died on the 8th February 1911.

3. His Highness received primary education at Dhrangadhra, and was subsequently sent to the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. In 1904, he was sent to England for further study. His Highness has three sons of whom Maharaj Kumar Mayurdhwaj Sinhji, the heir-apparent, was born on the 3rd March 1923.

4. The Maharaja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911. In recognition of the services rendered in connection with the Great War (1914-18), the title of Maharaja as a hereditary distinction was conferred on the Ruler on the 1st January 1918, and his permanent salute was increased to 13 guns. He was made a K.C.S.I., in 1917, and a G.C.I.E., in 1922.

5. The Ruler is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. He possesses a sanad of adoption.

6. The capital of the State is Dhrangadhra.

DHROL.

1. The founder of this State was Jadeja Hardholji, brother of Jam Raval, who founded Nawanagar.

2. Thakor Saheb Shri Chandrasinhji was born on the 28th August 1912. He is a Jadeja Rajput and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his brother, T. S. Jorawarsinhji, in 1939. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and the Deccan College, Poona.

3. The Thakor Saheb is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. He also possesses a sanad of adoption, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

4. The capital of the State is Dhrol.

GONDAL.

1. His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Bhagvatsinhji Sagramji, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., was educated first at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot and then at the University of Edinburgh.

He was appointed a K.C.I.E. in 1887 and a G.C.I.E. in 1897. On the 1st February 1937 he was promoted G.C.S.I.

2. The Maharaja attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot in November 1900, and also the Delhi Coronation Durbar on the 1st January 1903. He attended the Coronation of King George V, and the Coronation Durbar, Delhi, in 1911.

3. The heir-apparent, Yuvraj Shri Bhojrajji, was born on the 8th January 1883. A son was born to the heir-apparent on the 13th October 1914.

4. The State is singular in being free from rates, taxes, customs, octroi and export duties. It is the only State in the Western India States Agency where female education is compulsory. Gondal is noted for the number and excellence of its roads and is one of the pioneers of railway enterprise in Kathiawar. The number of public institutions and schools, is a marked feature of the State. The Ruler has built a large college on the boarding school system for the education of the sons of landholders. He has established a Girls High School in his State, and was the first to start a travelling dispensary and an asylum for the maintenance of the poor.

5. The Maharaja holds a sanad of adoption.

6. Lord Willingdon visited the State in 1936.

7. The capital of the State is Gondal.

IDAR.

1. The ruling family belongs to the same illustrious Rathor family as Jodhpur.

2. His Highness Maharaja Shri Himatsinhji Dowlatsinhji, the present Maharaja, succeeded his father Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Dowlatsinhji on the 14th April 1931 and was installed on the *gaddi* on the 11th July 1931. He accompanied the late Maharaja Dowlatsinhji to Europe when the latter went to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor in London, and acted as a page to His Imperial Majesty at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in 1911.

3. The heir-apparent, Maharaj Kumar Daljitsinhji, was born on the 10th July 1917, and received his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

4. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.
5. The State enjoys plenary powers.
6. The capital of the State is Himatnagar.

JAFRABAD.

1. This small property, consisting of 12 villages on the south coast of Kathiawar and the port of Jafrabad, belongs to the Nawab of Janjira. The founder was Sidi Hilol of the Janjira House. He conquered Jafrabad from the Muhammadan Thandar about the middle of the 18th century.

2. The present Nawab His Highness Sidi Muhammad Khan Sidi Ahmad Khan succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father, Sidi Sir Ahmed Khan, G.C.I.E., in 1922 and was invested with full powers on the 9th November 1933. A Mamlatdar with first class magisterial powers resides at Jafrabad.

3. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.
4. The capital of the State is Janjira.

JUNAGADH.

1. Junagadh was a Rajput State under the Chudasama dynasty until 1472-3 when it was conquered by Sultan Muhammad Bedga of Ahmedabad. Under the Emperor Akbar, it became a dependency of the Court of Delhi, under the immediate authority of the Subah of Ahmedabad. About 1735, when the Muhammadan Government had fallen into confusion, Sherkhan Babi, a soldier of fortune and officer under the Subah, expelled the Mughal Deputy Governor and established his rule in Junagadh.

2. The present Nawab is a descendant of Sherkhan Babi. His Highness Nawab Sir Mahabat Khan Rasulkhanji succeeded his father, the late Nawab Rasulkhan, G.C.S.I., who died on the 22nd January 1911, and was invested with full powers on the 31st March 1920. In recognition of the services of the State in connection with the Great War (1914-18) the Nawab's salute was raised permanently to 13 guns on the 1st January 1918, and he was granted a personal salute of 15 guns and a permanent local salute of 15 guns on the 1st January 1921. He was created a K.C.S.I. in 1926, and a G.C.I.E. in 1931. The Nawab visited Europe in 1913-14. The heir-apparent Muhammad Dilawar Khanji was born on the 23rd June 1922, and a second son Mohammad Himatkhanji on the 16th February 1924. Both are being educated in England.

3. The Nawab receives from a large number of Chiefs of Kathiawar a tribute termed "Zortalbi" which is collected like the Gaekwar tribute by the Agency.

4. The State contains the famous Gir forest, the only part of India where lions are still to be found.

5. The following Viceroys have visited the State:—

Lord Curzon (1900), Reading (1924), Irwin (1927), and Willingdon (1936).

6. The Nawab holds a sanad of adoption.
7. The capital of the State is Junagadh.

NAWANAGAR.

1. The Jadeja family of Nawanagar entered Kathiawar from Cutch and dispossessed the ancient family of Jathwas (Porbandar) then established at Ghumli. It is said that Nawanagar was founded in 1540 by Jam Raval, the founder of the State.

2. ~~Mr.~~ Col. His Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Sir Digvijaysinhji Ranjitsinhji Jadeja, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., was born on the 18th September 1895. He succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 2nd April 1933. His Highness belongs to the famous Jadeja clan, from which the Rulers of Cutch also trace their descent. He received his early education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, at Malvern College and subsequently at University College, London. He entered the training school for Indian Cadets at Indore in 1918, and received His Majesty's Commission on the 1st December 1919. He served with the 5th Battalion, Rajputana Rifles (Napier's), and saw active service with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force in 1920 and with the Wazir Force from January 1922 to 1924. His Highness resigned his Commission in 1931. He was made a K.C.S.I. on the 3rd June 1935. He was appointed Major in the Army in 1936, and promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in 1936a. He was appointed an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to King Edward VIII in 1936, and to H. M. King George VI, in 1937.

3. The State has an extended sea coast of about 100 miles and the harbours of Jodiya, Bedi and Salaya. There are pearl fisheries on the coast.

4. The Maharaja holds a sanad of adoption.

5. Lord Willingdon visited the State in 1936.

6. The capital of the State is Jamnagar.

PALITANA.

1. Thakor Saheb Shri Sir Bahadursinhji Mansinhji, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., is a Gohil Rajput and is a descendant of Shahji, son of Sejakji. He was born on the 3rd April 1900. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and at Shrewsbury. He was invested with the full powers on the 27th November 1919. The Thakor Saheb was present at the Delhi Coronation Durbar held in 1911, and had the honour of attending as a page on Her Majesty the Queen Empress. He received a K.C.I.E., in 1930 and a K.C.S.I. in 1939.

2. The heir apparent, Yuvraj Shri Shivendrasinhji, was born on the 23rd September 1936.

3. The Thakor Saheb holds a sanad of adoption and is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

4. Lord Willingdon visited the State in 1936.

5. The capital of the State is Palitana.

PORBANDAR.

1. The Maharaja belongs to the tribe of Jethwa Rajputs. They claim descent from Hanuman, the staunch devotee of the great King Rama. They probably came from the north and established themselves (A.D. 900) near Morvi. The Jethwas are one of the most ancient of all the ruling races in the Peninsula. His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Natwarsinhji Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., the present Ruler, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 10th December 1908. He was invested with ruling powers on the 26th January 1920. The Rulers of Porbandar enjoyed the family title of Rana. In recognition of services rendered in connection with the War (1914-18) the title of Maharaja was recognised as a hereditary distinction, and the salute of the Rana was permanently raised to 13 guns on the 1st January 1918. His Highness was created a K.C.S.I. in 1929.

2. Porbandar is an open roadstead. It has a sheltered creek where country craft can lie up securely during the rains, but the creek can only be entered at certain tides. The creek is now being deepened. Loading facilities have been accorded by the construction of quays.

3. The well-known Porbandar lime stone underlies this State and is largely quarried in the Barda Hills within it, and exported to different parts of India, Africa, etc. Porbandar manufactures fine white crushed salt which is largely exported to Bengal. There are at Porbandar a cement factory, a spinning and weaving mill and a match factory. Porbandar is a terminus station of the Porbandar State Railway and also of the Bombay-Kathiawar Air-Service of the Air-Services of India Ltd.

4. The Maharaja holds a sanad of adoption.

5. Lord Irwin visited Porbandar in 1927 and Lord Willingdon in 1936.

6. The capital of the State is Porbandar.

RADHANPUR.

The State of Radhanpur is situated in the north of Gujarat and has 173 villages. It is a First Class State with full criminal and civil jurisdiction.

2. The State pays no tribute to the British Government or to any Indian State, but receives an annual Jama (tribute) amounting in all to Rs. 1,712 from the surrounding 8 villages of Chhadchhat and Santalpur, 1 of Varahi, 4 of Jhinhawada, 4 of Vanod and 1 of Dasada. The State has a share in the customs collected at Terwada by the State at a Customs Post controlled by this State and has a share in the revenues of the village of Undi under Varahi.

3. The present Ruler, His Highness Nawab Saheb Murtazakhan Jorawarkhan Babi Bahadur, is a descendant of the illustrious Babi Family who since the reign of Humayun have always been prominent in the annals of Gujarat, and a nephew of His late Highness Nawab Saheb Sir Jalaludinkhanji Babi Bahadur, K.C.I.E. He is the tenth Nawab occupant of the *gaddi* since the foundation of the Babi House in Radhanpur by Babi Jafarkhan.

4. The Ruler is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy. He holds a Sanad of adoption, and is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

5. The capital of the State is Radhanpur.

RAJKOT.

1. The founder of this State was Jadeja Vibhaji, a cadet of the Nawanagar House.

2. Thakor Saheb Dharmendrasinhji was born on the 4th March 1910. He is a Jadeja Rajput and was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and Highgate. He succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 2nd February 1930. During his minority the State was administered by a Council of Administration. He was invested with full powers on the 21st April 1931.

3. The Thakor Saheb attended the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI.

4. The Thakor Saheb holds a sanad of adoption and is a member of the Chamber of Princes. Lord Willingdon visited the State in 1936.

5. The capital of the State is Rajkot.

VIJAYANAGAR.

1. The Vijayanagar State, which was formerly known as Polo State, adjoins the State of Udaipur. The territory is throughout hilly and wild, and the population consists mostly of Dungari Bhils.

2. The family belongs to the Rathod clan of Rajputs, which claims its descent from Jeychand, the last Rathod Rajput Chief of Kanauj (1193). The Rulers enjoy the title of Rao, and ruled Idar up till 1731.

3. The present Rao Shri Hamirsinhji Hindusinhji, who was educated at the Scott College, Sadra, and the Mayo College, Ajmer, was invested with ruling powers on the 26th October 1924.

4. The Rao is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy. He paid a visit to Lord Willingdon at Rajkot in 1936.

5. The heir-apparent was born on the 24th September 1930.

6. The State pays no tribute but receives Chauth and Tika, Hath Gharna and other Haks from Idar State.

7. Education is free and compulsory.

8. The capital of the State is Vijaynagar.

WADHWAN.

1. The Wadhwan State was founded in about 1630 by Rajoji, son of Prathirajji, the eldest son of Raj Chandarsinhji of Halvad.

2. Thakor Sahab Shri Surendrasinhji Jorawarsinhji was born on the 4th January 1922. He belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs. He succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 27th July 1934. The Thakor Sahab is a minor and the administration is carried on by a Council. He first attended the Mayo College, Ajmer, but is now being educated in England.

3. The Thakor Sahab holds a sanad of adoption.

4. The capital of the State is Wadhwan.

WANKANER.

1. The ruler belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs being descended from Sartanji, son of Prathirajji, the eldest son of Raj Chandrasinhji of Halvad. The State was founded in about 1605 by the said Sartanji.

2. Captain His Highness Maharana Rajsahab Shri Sir Amarsinhji, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., the present Ruler, was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, was invested with full powers on 18th March 1899. He was made a K.C.I.E. in 1911 and a K.C.S.I. in 1936. His Highness was on service at the front during the Great War (1914-18) when the honorary rank of Captain was conferred on him. Lord Irwin visited the State in 1927, and Lord Willingdon in 1936. His Highness attended the Coronation of His Majesty in London in 1937.

3. His Highness has three sons. The eldest, Maharaj Kumar Shri Pratapsinhji, the heir-apparent, was born on 12th April 1907. He has two sons of whom the elder, Digvijaysinhji, was born on 20th August 1932.

4. The Ruler holds a Sanad of Adoption.

5. The capital of the State is Wankaner.

Jurisdictional States in political relations with the

1 Serial No.	2 Name of State or Estate.	3 Name, title and caste of Ruler.	4 Date of birth.	5 Date of succession.	6 Area in square miles.	7 Population (Census Report, 1931).	8 Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
							Rs.
1	Akala . . .	V. S. Jaga Giga (<i>Kathi</i>) .	11th November 1918.	14th March 1937.	(Not surveyed).	013	18,000
2	Alldhra . . .	V. S. Amra Moka (<i>Kathi</i>)	20th September 1912.	25th March 1920.	25½	2,754	50,000
3	Anlida . . .	V. S. Jetham and Maosur Puola (<i>Kathi</i>).	25th July 1912 and 5th May 1914.	7th March 1917 and 1st July 1924.	30½	4,720	84,000
4	Bagasra Majmu Taluka.	V. S. Ram Harsur . V. S. Vajsur Valera . Vala Samat Matra . Valo Godad Matra .	...	...	25	10,153	13,000
5	Bantwa Majmu Taluka. (Bantwa Bara Majmu Taluka.)	K. S. Gulammolnuddin Khanji. (representing Sardargadi Taluka.) K. S. Sher Khanji (representing Bantwa Chhota Majma Taluka) (Babis.)	...	...	27	14,703	1,29,000
6	Bantwa Taluka. (Bantwa Chhota Majmu Taluka.)	Khan Shri Sher Khanji Talukdar three representative and about 18 other Shareholders (Babis.)	26th October 1902.	6th February 1934.	56.2	7,838	2,40,000
7	Barwala . . .	V. S. Amra Bhan (<i>Kathi</i>)	19th January 1910.	27th October 1937.	45	5,654	1,00,000
8	Bhadwa . . .	" " " " " " " "	2nd July 1907.	28th January 1934.	7	1,401	10,373
9	Bhayavadar . . .	" " " " " " " "	30th December 1880.	7th June 1800.	11.5	1,106	25,000
10	Blilka . . .	D. S. Vala Ravat Ram (<i>Kathi</i>).	19th January 1906.	19th January 1928.	135	29,033	3,75,000
11	Champrajpur Taluka.	V. S. Champraj Jasa (<i>Kathi</i>).	27th June 1903.	22nd January 1917.	50.3	6,112	1,00,000
12	Dangavadar . . .	V. S. Ebbal Vajsur (<i>Kathi</i>)	29th November 1896.	4th March 1910.	11	1,525	17,500
13	Dedan . . .	K. S. Unad Bhon (<i>Kathi</i>)	23rd September 1891.	1807 . . .	24½	1,778	12,000
14	Gadhko . . .	Thakor Shri Lakhdhrlsinhji (<i>Jadeja Rajput</i>).	29th July 1910.	1st April 1932.	23.1	2,392	17,000
15	Gavridad . . .	Thakor Shri Laxmansinhji Bhowansinhji of —, (<i>Rajput</i>).	31st July 1926.	20th June 1935.	27	2,110	24,000
16	Hadala . . .	V. S. Vajsur Valera (<i>Kathi</i>).	30th January 1873.	25th November 1877.	24	5,015	60,000
17	Harsurpur . . .	V. S. Meram Harsur (<i>Kathi</i>).	26th January 1921.	11th December 1934.	Not available.	1,094	21,000
18	Jalla-Devaol . . .	Thakor Shri Mohobatsinhji of —, (<i>Jadeja Rajput</i>).	6th August 1910.	11th December 1919.	38.89	3,133	30,000
19	Jaadan . . .	Darbar Shri Khaseher Ala Vajsur of —, (<i>Kathi</i>).	4th November 1905.	11th June 1919.	290	34,056	4,65,000
20	Jetpur . . .	V. S. Surag Mulu (<i>Kathi</i>).	8th September 1923.	11th September 1936.	About 120	About 34,000	2,98,377
21	Khari . . .	V. S. Ram Mulu (<i>Kathi</i>)	10th May 1885.	15th May 1891.	30	3,417	1,10,000
22	Khljadia . . .	V. S. Bhupendra Kumar Valera (<i>Kathi</i>).	15th June 1938.	17th July 1938.	Not available.	2,747	40,000
23	Khiroora . . .	Thakor Shri Sursinhji Balsinhji (<i>Jadeja Rajput</i>).	26th September 1890.	24th February 1920.	47.5	4,003	75,000

Political Agent, Western Kathiawar Agency.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTE IN OUNES.		
	To Government.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCE :		STATE TROOPS, OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES FORCES UNIT.			Permanent	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.								
18,000	364-12-10	76-6-6	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
45,000	1,295-10-0	733-10-0	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
59,000	2,483-4-0	600-2-3	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...
62,000	...	60-0-0	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...
2,12,000	7,410-8-0	1,148-7-2	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
90,000	3,810-13-6	547-13-11	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
16,000	1,394-0-0	548-0-0	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
20,000	594-7-1	55-6-6	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
3,25,000	10,465-0-0	2,111-2-0	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	...
90,000	3,319-9-6	100-7-9	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
16,000	1,012-0-0	17-2-6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
12,000	789-0-0	306-4-0	...	...	...	...	Agency police. 6	...	...	...
13,000	643-0-0	202-0-0	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
22,000	1,011-0-0	610-0-0	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
58,000	...	1,366-0-0	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
17,000	1,011-14-4	17-2-6	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
27,000	...	1,576-12	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...
4,40,000	10,795-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	122	...	...	...
2,60,000	5,057-8-6	2,084-4-0	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...
70,000	...	1,707-8-7	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
37,000	1,259-10-0	737-11-3	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
48,000	2,366-0-0	350-0-0	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census Report, 1931).	Average annual revenue (to nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
24	Kotda Pitha	Five Talukdars and other shareholders (<i>Kathi</i>).	...	...	About 45	7,070	1,00,000
25	Kotda-Sanganl.	Thakor Shri Pradyumansinhji (<i>Jadeja Rajput</i>).	5th December 1920.	23rd February 1930.	00	10,420	1,50,000
20	Kotharia	Thakor Shri Shilvanshi (<i>Jadeja Rajput</i>).	26th May 1895.	25th September 1925.	27	2,407	29,000
27	Lodhika Mulwaji Estate.	T. S. Mulwaji (<i>Jadeja Rajput</i>).	22nd August 1912.	0th November 1917.	7½	2,577	31,000
28	Lodhika Vijaysinhji Estate.	T. S. Vijaysinhji (<i>Jadeja Rajput</i>).	26th March 1909.	1st December 1918.	7½	2,449	30,000
20	Malla	Thakar Shri Bhupendrasinhji (<i>Jadeja Rajput</i>).	2nd April 1929.	14th July 1930.	103	12,142	1,40,000
80	Manavadar	Khan Shri Galammolnuddin Khan (<i>Babi Pathan</i>).	22nd December 1911.	19th October 1918.	101	20,084	6,54,000
81	Maapar	V. S. Naja and Jiwa Manasla.	8th July 1900 and 28th August 1912.	2nd March 1927 and 14th March 1927.	15	1,544	35,000
82	Mayapadar	V. S. Desa Naz — (<i>Kathi</i>).	21st June 1807	26th February 1917.	14	1,132	25,000
83	Meaganl	Thakor Shri Jorawarsinhji Narvanshi (<i>Jadeja Rajput</i>).	9th October 1898.	20th May 1937.	34.5	3,642	35,000
24	Nadala	V. S. Unda Rana (<i>Kathi</i>).	28th August 1881.	7th November 1910.	16	019	21,000
85	Natwarnagar	V. S. Vira Mulu (<i>Kathi</i>).	20th January 1888.	15th May 1801.	14	1,202	30,000
36	Pal	Thakor Shri Jaswantsinhji (<i>Jadeja Rajput</i>).	20th August 1884.	2nd July 1931	21.2	1,433	19,725
37	Pipalla	V. S. Laxman Khadn (<i>Kathi</i>).	2nd July 1887.	24th July 1924.	30	1,260	25,000
38	Rajpara (Halar).	Thakor Shri Nirmalsinhji Prithiraj (<i>Jadeja Rajput</i>).	18th April 1919.	10th October 1935.	15.5	2,601	25,000
30	Sannala	V. S. Nathu Giga (<i>Kathi</i>).	28th February 1929.	13th Decr. 1937.	7.42	644	24,000
40	Sardargadh	K. S. Gulammolnuddin Khanji (<i>Babi Pathan</i>).	11th June 1919.	19th January 1934.	72	10,140	2,25,000
41	Sardarpur	V. S. Vajsur Valera (<i>Kathi</i>).	25th July 1907.	1st October 1937.	14	711	22,000
42	Shahpur	Thakor Shri Prabhatsinhji Bhupatsingh (<i>Rajput</i>).	20th June 1894.	8th November 1907.	10	1,509	26,000
43	Thana Devil	D. S. Vala Amra Laxman (<i>Vala Kathi</i>).	28th November 1805.	12th May 1922.	117.32	16,005	3,00,000
44	Thumbala	V. S. Bhabhnhal Unad (<i>Kathi</i>).	10th September 1907.	2nd October 1919.	21	2,508	40,000
45	Vadla	D. S. Vala Surag Bawa (<i>Kathi</i>).	15th March 1904.	7th May 1930.	00	13,719	2,50,000
46	Vasavad Majnu.	Eight Talukdars (<i>Nagar Brahman</i>).	...	...	16.8	6,236	21,000
47	Virpur	Thakar Shri Dillipsinhji, Hamirsinhji, Thakor of (<i>Jadeja Rajput</i>).	19th Sept. 1809.	15th Sept. 1938.	66.6	8,050	1,24,000

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS, OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES FORCES UNITS.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.								
1,00,000	4,850-0-0	728-0-0	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
1,40,000	10,189-0-0	1,427-0-0	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...
32,000	948-0-0	298-0-0	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
30,000	644-8-0	202-8-0	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
30,000	643-8-0	202-8-0	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
1,55,000	...	1,367-0-0	...	...	...	...	00	...	...	...
0,87,000	14,821-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	...	...
20,000	546-9-10	127-2-4	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
25,000	546-9-9	127-2-4	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
30,000	3,412-0-0	457-4-0	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
21,600	364-12-10	76-6-6	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
21,000	...	341-8-0	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
18,000	1,253-0-0	394-0-3	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
25,000	762-2-8	109-9-2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
25,000	2,022-0-0	241-0-0	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
24,000	594-7-2	55-6-6	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
1,90,000	7,410-8-0	1,003-2-10	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
20,000	364-12-9	76-0-6	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
24,000	464-0-0	146-0-0	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
2,80,000	6,040-11-0	760-2-4	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...
35,000	2,023-12-0	34-5-0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
2,00,000	7,280-15-0	525-0-0	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...
21,000	766-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	Agency police.	...	...	...
1,23,000	4,114-0-0	...	...	...	7	...	44	...	...	...

BILKHA.

1. The Chief, Darbar Shri Vala Ravat Ram, is a Kathi of the Virani Branch of the Vala Sub-Division. He was born on 19th January 1906. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and succeeded to the State of the late Darbar Shri Kanthadwala on 19th January 1928. He married in the same year and has two daughters and four sons, the heir-apparent, K. S. Jaswantsinhji, was born on 19th November 1928.

2. He attended the reception held by His Excellency Lord Willingdon at Rajkot in 1936.

3. The Chief of Bilkha was a shareholder of Jetpur-Bilkha but as a result of exchanges affected between the Jetpur Bhagdars now enjoys exclusive jurisdiction over the towns of Bilkha, Chital and Mendarda.

4. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers :—

Civil.—Suits up to the value of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal.—Sentences up to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 5,000.

5. The capital of the State is Bilkha.

JETPUR.

1. The large taluka of Jetpur owned by the Vala tribe of Kathis has in course of time been divided into numerous smaller talukas, because the Kathis did not observe the rule of primogeniture. As a result, the town as well as certain villages were for many years held jointly between 20 and 30 shareholders, jurisdiction over Jetpur and the joint villages being exercised by a body known as the Jetpur Taluka Court.

2. In recent years, however, a process of consolidation of territory by exchange has begun; Vadia and Thana Devli States were first to exchange their shares in Jetpur, and recently the great majority of the remainder have exchanged their shares with the old Pithadia State which now exercises sole jurisdiction over the town and is known as the Jetpur State. The Jetpur Taluka Court was abolished on the 9th August 1937.

3. Darbar Shri Vala Surag Mulu, Chief of Jetpur, is a Kathi of the Jaitani branch of the Valas. He was born on the 8th September 1923 and succeeded his father, the late Darbar Shri Mulu Surag, C.I.E., on the 11th September 1936. The State, which follows the rule of primogeniture, is under management on account of the minority of the Chief, who is being educated at the Kathiawar Public School, Rajkot.

4. The capital of the State is Jetpur.

JASDAN.

1. Jasdan, which was conquered by Viko Khacher, the ancestor of the present ruler, in 1665, is the premier Kathi State and succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture though the usual Kathi custom provides for equal division of inheritance.

2. Darbar Shri Khacher Ala Vajsur succeeded his father Khacher Shri Vajsur Odha on the 11th June 1919, and was invested with full powers on

the 1st December 1925. The Chief was born on the 4th November 1905. He attended the reception held by Lord Willingdon at Rajkot in 1936.

3. The Chief was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

4. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Unlimited powers.

Criminal.—Full powers, except that the State may not try persons other than its own subjects for capital offences, and provided that sentences of death are confirmed by the Hon'ble the Resident for the States of Western India

5. The capital of the State is Jasdan.

KHIRASRA.

1. This State is an offshoot of the Dhol State. The founder of this house was Bhimji, son of Kaloji of Dhol, who received the taluka in appanage.

2. Thakor Shri Sursinhji Balsinhji of Khirasra is a Jadeja Rajput. He was born on the 26th September 1890, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 24th February 1920. He received his education in England where he stayed for about 3½ years. He has travelled in Europe, and was in the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun for a year and a half. He attended His Majesty's Coronation in 1911 and the reception held by Lord Willingdon at Rajkot in 1936.

3. The heir-apparent, K. S. Prabalsinhji, was born on the 7th September 1918.

4. The State exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

5. The capital of the State is Khirasra.

KOTDA-SANGANLI.

1. The Ruling family has been in possession of this State, which is an offshoot of Gondal, since 1750.

2. Thakor Shri Parymnasinhji succeeded his father Thakor Shri Himatsinhji, who died on the 23rd February 1930. The Chief belongs to the Jadeja clan of Rajputs and was born on the 5th December 1920. He is a minor and is at present receiving administrative training at Bangalore, and the State is under Agency management on account of the minority of the present Chief. The Chief attended the reception held by Lord Willingdon at Rajkot in 1936.

3. The State exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

4. The capital of the State is Kotda-Sanganli.

MALIA.

1. Thakor Shri Bhupendrasinhji is a Jadeja Rajput, descended from Kanaji of Wagad and Machchu Kantha. He succeeded his father Thakor Shri Harishchandrasinhji on the 14th July 1939. He was born on the 2nd April 1929 and is being educated at the Kathiawar Public School, Rajkot. He has one brother K. S. Virendrasinhji.

2. Primogeniture governs succession.

3. The State is at present under Agency management on account of the minority of the Chief.

4. The State exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

5. The capital of the State is Malia.

MANAVADAR.

1. Khan Sri Gulammoinudinkhanji, who was born on the 22nd December 1911, succeeded his father, Khan Shri Fatehdinkhanji, who died on the 19th October 1918, and was invested with the full powers of the taluka on the 21st November 1931. The Chief was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. The heir-apparent, K. S. Mahomed Aslam Khan, was born on the 15th March 1935.

2. The Ruling family has been in possession of the taluka since about 1733. When the Chorashi Parganah (which included Manavadar, Bantwa, Gidad now called Sardargadh and other talukas) was granted by Sherkhan Babi to his brothers Dilerkhan and Sher Zamankhan after their expulsion from Gogha, the grant was held by the two brothers jointly as long as they had to fight for their existence, but when they finally became established they divided it. The elder brother Dilerkhan took Manavadar. The younger brother Sher Zamankhan took Bantwa and Gidad and to equalise the shares Dilerkhan got also a share in Bantwa, which his descendants enjoy to this day. The jurisdiction over the Majmu share of the three Bantwa shareholders is exercised by them through a Majmu Nyayadhish with the following powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 5,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 2,000 fine.

Appeals against the decisions of the Majmu Nyayadhish lie to the District and Sessions Judge, Kathiawar. The Judicial Commissioner, Western India States Agency, exercises powers of revision.

3. The State exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Unlimited powers.

Criminal.—Full powers except that the State may not try persons other than its own subjects for capital offences, and provided that sentences of death are confirmed by the Hon'ble the Resident for the States of Western India.

4. The Chief attended the reception held by Lord Willingdon at Rajkot in 1936.
5. The capital of the State is Manavadar.

THANA DEVLII.

The Chief, Darbar Shri Vala Amra Laxman, is a Kathi of the Jaitani branch of the Vala sub-division. He was born on the 28th November 1895, and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 12th May 1922, by adoption. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. The State follows the rule of primogeniture. The Chief attended the reception held by Lord Willingdon at Rajkot in 1936.

2. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Ram Vala, was born on the 8th March 1920.

3. The Chief of Thana Devli was a shareholder of Jetpur, but he has exchanged his share with Darbar Shri Vala Ravat Ram and has now no connection with the Jetpur Taluka.

4. The powers of the State are as under :—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 20,000.

Criminal.—Seven years' rigorous imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 10,000.

The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers as a personal distinction :—

Civil.—Unlimited powers.

Criminal.—Full powers except that the State may not try persons other than its own subjects for capital offences, and provided that sentences of death are confirmed by the Hon'ble the Resident for the States of Western India.

6. The capital of the State is Thana Devli.

VIRPUR.

1. Thakor Shri Dilipsinhji Hamirsinhji of Virpur is a Jadeja Rajput. He was born on the 19th September 1899. The State is an off-shoot of Nawanganagar. The founder of this house was Bhanji, son of Jam Vibhaji. Jam Vibhaji I, received Kalavad and other villages in appanage in 1579 but owing to dispute with the Nawanganagar State, renounced the Giras and independently founded the present Kharedi-Virpur State. The heir-apparent, K. S. Narendrasinhji, was born on the 5th March 1911.

2. The present Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers :—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal.—Sentence restricted to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

3. The capital of the State is Virpur.

WADIA (VADIA).

1. The Chief, D. S. Vala Surag Bawa, is a Kathi of the Virani Branch of the Vala Sub-Division. He succeeded his father D. S. Vala Bawa Jiwan who died on the 7th May 1930. The Chief was born on 15th March 1904. He married in 1922 and has two sons who were born on the 23rd April 1931 and the 27th January 1934. The Chief was educated by a private tutor. He attended the reception held by Lord Willingdon at Rajkot in 1936.
2. The Chief of Vadia was a shareholder of Jetpur, but he has exchanged his share in Jetpur with Darbar Shri Mulu Surag.
3. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers :—
 - Civil.*—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 10,000.
 - Criminal.*—Sentences restricted to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.
4. The personal powers of the present Chief are as follows :—
 - Civil.*—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 20,000.
 - Criminal.*—Sentences restricted to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine.
5. The capital of the State is Vadia.

Non-Jurisdictional Talukas and Estates

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census Report, 1931).	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs..
1	Akadla	Four shareholders (<i>Kathi</i>)	...	...	2	163	4,000
2	Amrapur	Three shareholders (<i>Mahomedans</i>).	...	...	8	1,771	16,000
3	Dabra.	Six shareholders (<i>Kathi</i>)	...	...	10	8,242	88,000
4	Bagasra	Vala Goded Matra (<i>Kathi</i>)	25th September 1910.	15th December 1933.	23½	2,101	15,000
5	Bagasra	Vala Samat Katra (<i>Kathi</i>)	20th October 1912.	15th December 1933.			13,000
6	Dhadli	Five shareholders (<i>Kathi</i>)	...	...	16	4,112	62,000
7	Bhailgaon Baldoi.	Two shareholders (<i>Kathi</i>)	...	...	1	820	7,000
8	Bildi	One shareholder (<i>Mahomedan</i>).	...	...	3	484	4,000
9	Charkha	One Talukdar (<i>Kathi</i>)	...	...	10	1,134	1,250
10	Dahida	Six shareholders (<i>Kathi</i>)	...	...	2	987	24,000
11	Dedan (Majmu).	Two Talukdars (<i>Kathi</i>)	...	...	25	4,011	20,000
12	Derd Janba	Three shareholders (<i>Charan</i>)	...	...	2	680	9,000
13	Dholarva	One shareholder (<i>Kathi</i>)	...	...	4	400	1,500
14	Dhrafa	Nine shareholders (<i>Rajput</i>)	...	...	44	9,733	80,000
15	Gadhla	Two shareholders (<i>Kathi</i>)	...	...	11	971	7,000
16	Garmali (Moti).	One shareholder (<i>Kathi</i>)	...	...	2	385	6,000
17	Garmali (Nani).	One shareholder (<i>Kathi</i>)	...	...	2	239	3,000
18	Gigasaran	Three shareholders (<i>Kathi</i>)	...	...	6	703	8,000
19	Halaria	One shareholder (<i>Kathi</i>)	...	...	6	1,008	11,000
20	Itarla	One shareholder (<i>Kathi</i>)	...	...	6	1,050	20,000
21	Jhamka (Voli).	Three shareholders (<i>Kathi</i>).	...	...	7	606	5,000
22	Kamadhla	One Talukdar (<i>Mahomedan</i>).	...	...	4	713	10,000
23	Kaner	One shareholder (<i>Kathi</i>).	...	...	2	266	2,800
24	Kankasali	One shareholder (<i>Rajput</i>).	...	...	76	233	4,000
25	Kanpur (Ishwaria).	Four shareholders (<i>Kathi</i>).	...	...	7	1,444	16,000
26	Karlana	Five shareholders (<i>Kathi</i>).	...	...	16	3,000	40,000

in the Western Kathiawar Agency.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATES' TROOPS, OTHER THAN IND. & STATES' FORCES UNITS.					
			Cavalry.	Infantry	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. & P.								
3,000	129	25-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,500	511	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...
14,000	...	341-8-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40,000	1,101	256-0-0	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
6,000	204	69-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,600	328	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
11,000	...	241-0-0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...
18,000	2,217	018-12-0	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
900	...	116-0-0	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...
60,000	4,971	106-2-3	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	...
...	...	195-0-0	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...
...	...	220-0-0	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	194-0-0	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..
...
...	...	179-0-0	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
15,000	252	61-0-0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	165-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
7,000	377	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
...	105	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...
3,000	84	27-0-0	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
15,000	210	117-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
50,000	810	50-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

Non-Jurisdictional Talukas and Estates

Seria No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and casts of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census Report, 1931).	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27	Kathrota .	One shareholder (Kathi).	...	...	1	238	Rs. 7,500
28	Khambhala .	Two shareholders (Kathi).	...	...	6	1,187	12,000
29	Khijadla Nayani (Lakhapadar Thana).	One shareholder (Kathi)	...	...	1	133	3,000
30	Khijadla (Babra Thana.)	One Talukdar (Sayed Muhammadan).	...	...	2	329	5,000
31	Kotla Nayani	Four Talukdars (Rajput)	...	...	3	1,242	10,000
32	Kuba .	Three shareholders (Nagar Brahman).	...	...	3	314	4,000
33	Lakhapadar	One shareholder (Kathi)	...	...	6	570	5,000
34	Lodhika Majmu.	Two Talukdars (Jadeja Rajput).	...	...	8	1,732	24,000
35	Manavav .	One shareholder (Kathi)	...	...	5	485	8,000
36	Mahuva Nana.	Three shareholders (Rajput).	...	...	76	355	2,700
37	Monyel .	Two shareholders (Kathi)	...	...	31	2,755	25,000
38	Mulla Deri .	Five shareholders (Rajput)	...	...	16	3,025	38,800
39	Nilvala .	One shareholder (Kathi)	...	...	2	545	6,000
40	Noghanvadar	Two Talukdars (Kathi)	...	...	1	174	5,000
41	Randhla .	One Talukdar (Muhammadan).	...	...	3	760	10,000
42	Satudadvadi	Four Talukdars (Rajput)	...	...	13	1,503	20,800
43	Shana .	Two shareholders (Kathi)	...	...	4	661	7,000
44	Shang Chaudli.	Five shareholders (Rajput)	...	...	1	1,788	20,000
45	Vadali .	One shareholder (Rajput)	...	...	2	756	12,000
46	Vaghavadi (Vaghvori).	One shareholder (Kathi)	...	...	3	107	2,000
47	Vanala .	Two shareholders (Kathi).	...	...	2	388	7,875
48	Vokerla .	One shareholder (Kathi)	...	...	3	653	8,000
49	Vichhavadi .	Four shareholders (Nagar Brahman).	...	...	3.7	424	6,000
50	Virva .	One shareholder (Rajput).	...	...	70	149	2,312

in the Western Kathiawar Agency.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTE IN OUNES.		
	To Government.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS, OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES FORCES UNITS.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.								
250	...	52-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,000	405	118-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	52-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,000	...	687-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	178-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	172-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,700	120	38-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	332-15-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22,000	1,279	175-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,500	511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,800	1,466	461-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	102-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,000	720	226-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,000	246	78-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	195-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,000	306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	54-12-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
18,00	149	44-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Jurisdictional States in political relation

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census Report, 1931).	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
1	Anandpur .	K. S. Dada & Nana Jiwa (Kathi).	19th October 1906.	17th February 1921.	25	1,010	12,000
2	Anandpur .	Khacher Shri Hathia Desa of—(Kathi).	24th June 1906.	24th February 1937.	70	2,238	18,000
3	Bajana .	Darbar Shri Malek Kamal-khanji Jivankhanji (Jat Mahomedan) Chief of—	6th December 1907.	10th March 1920.	183.12	13,481	2,30,000
4	Chuda .	Th—	23rd April 1900.	21st December 1920.	78.2	12,915	1,38,000
5	Lakhtar (Lakhtar Thana).	Thakor Saheb Shri Balvir-sinhji Karansinhji, Thakor Saheb of — (Jhala Rajput).	11th January 1881.	8th August 1924.	247.48	28,754	2,57,000
6	Lathi .	Thakor Shri Prahladsinhji Pratapsinhji Chief of— (Gohil Rajput).	31st March 1912.	14th October 1918.	41.8	9,404	1,62,000
7	Mull .	Thakor Shri Harichandrasinhji, Chief of — (Parmar Rajput).	10th July 1899.	3rd December 1905.	183.2	17,109	1,89,000
8	Patdi .	Desai Shri Raghurvisinhji, Chief of — (Kandli).	8th January 1926.	26th October 1928.	165	17,225 (inclusive of Ziliyah villages). 656	3,03,000
9	Raf Sankli .	.....	...	...	6	...	27,000
10	Rajpur .	Jhala Shri Chandrasinhji Mansinhji, Talukdar of — (Rajput).	18th October 1910.	1st April 1918	22.8	2,118	47,000
11	Sayla .	Thakor Saheb Shri Karansinhji, Madarsinhji, Thakor Saheb of — (Jhala Rajput).	11th May 1891.	9th April 1938.	222	15,295	1,58,000
12	Vala .	Thakor Shri Vakhatsinhji Meghrajji, Chief of — (Gohil Rajput).	10th October 1864.	20th August 1875.	190.3	14,060	1,96,000
13	Vanod .	Khan Saheb Malek Shri Hussain Mahomedkhanji Kamaluddinkhanji — (Jat Mahomedan).	7th December 1885.	1st May 1905	57.3	4,676	1,00,000
14	Vithalgadh .	Fanse Shri Ramchandrarao alias Vijaysinhji of— (Kavasth Prabhu).	15th October 1896.	15th February 1920.	56	4,078	70,000
15	Zainabad .	Malek Shri Azizmahomed khanji, Talukdar of—	21st June 1917.	27th January 1923.	30	2,414	1,28,000

BAJANA.

1. Darbar Shri Malek Kamal-Khanji Jivankhanji succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 10th March 1920. His estate, which lies between the Ramn of Cutch and the Ahmedabad Collectorate, is populated by the predatory class of Muhammadans called Jats. The Chief is descended from Malek Hedoji,

with the Political Agent, Eastern Kathiawar Agency.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS. OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES FORCES UNITS.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.								
18,000	178-12-0	51-4-0	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
18,000	357-8-0	102-8-0	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
2,28,000	7,937-10-0	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...
1,36,000	6,467-6-5	676-0-0	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...
2,35,000	6,887-0-0	464-0-0	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...
1,75,000	...	1,857-0-0	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...
1,83,000	7,501-0-0	1,853-0-0	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...
4,34,000	5,900-15-2	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...
27,000	556-0-0	382-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42,000	2,412-0-0	186-0-0	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
2,12,000	9,001-0-0	510-0-0	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...
1,77,000	...	9,202-0-0	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...
90,000	1,953-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...
60,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...
89,000	3,265-4-0	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...

on whom the Taluka was bestowed by the Sultan of Ahmedabad. The Chief studied in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot in 1924, and the reception held by Lord Willingdon at Rajkot in 1936.

2. The Chief was invested with full powers on the 11th June 1926. He exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

3. The heir-apparent K. S. Bismilakhanji was born on the 24th December 1925.

4. The capital of the State is Bajana.

CHUDA.

1. Thakore Shri Bahadursinhji Jorawarsinhji of Chuda is a Jhala Rajput. He was born on the 23rd April 1909. His father died on the 21st December 1920. The present Chief studied at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot in 1924, and the reception held by Lord Willingdon at Rajkot in 1936. He was invested with the powers of the Taluka on the 7th February 1929. He exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 20,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine.

2. The capital of the State is Chuda.

LAKHTAR.

1. The Chief is descended from the Dhrangadhra House. Jhala Abhesinhji, son of Raj Saheb Chandrasinhji of Halvad, received Lakhtar in appanage. Thakore Saheb Shri ~~Valirsinhji Karansinhji~~ ^{Indrasinhji Balwarsinhji} is a Jhala Rajput.

2. The Chief attended the Viceroy's Durbar in Rajkot in 1924 and the reception held by Lord Willingdon at Rajkot in 1936.

3. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Unlimited powers.

Criminal.—Full powers except that the State may not try persons other than its own subjects for capital offences, and provided that sentences of death must be confirmed by the Hon'ble the Resident for the States of Western India.

4. The heir-apparent, K. S. Indrasinhji, was born on the 5th April 1907. He studied in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. His son and heir K. S. Balbhadrasinhji, was born on the 19th November 1929.

5. The capital of the State is Lakhtar.

LATHI.

1. The proprietor of this taluka is descended from Sejaki, the ancestor of the Rulers of Bhavnagar and Palitana. Thakore Shri Pratapsinhji died on the 14th October 1918. Thakore Shri Pahladsinhji Pratapsinhji, who was born on the 31st March 1912 succeeded. He studied at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot in 1924 and the reception held by Lord Willingdon at Rajkot in 1936.

2. The Chief was invested with the powers of the taluka on the 9th February 1931. His personal powers are as follows:—

Civil.—Suits up to the value of Rs. 20,000.

Criminal.—Seven years' rigorous imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 10,000.

3. The State exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

4. The heir-apparent K. S. Bhupendrasinhji was born on the 27th November 1935.

5. The capital of the State is Lathi.

MULI.

1. Muli is the only Parmar State in Kathiawar. The Parmars came to Kathiawar from Thar Parkar in 1159. The present Chief Harischandrasinhji succeeded his father on the 3rd December 1905. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and received administrative training in Jamnagar State.

2. The heir-apparent K. S. Dharmendrasinhji was born on the 25th May 1921.

3. The Chief attended the Viceroy's Durbar held at Rajkot in 1924 and the reception held by Lord Willingdon at Rajkot in 1936.

4. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 20,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine.

5. The capital of the State is Muli.

Page 333, *Paldi narrative*.—

Paragraph 1—Replace the first two sentences by the following:—

"The Chief, Desai Shri Pratapsinhji, who was born on 2nd June 1895, is a Kadwa Patidar. He succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father the late Chief Desai Shri Narasinhji, on the 17th December 1911".

and settled at Viramgam, which they raised to wealth and importance. In 1741, the then Desai Bhavsinhji was obliged to come to terms with the Moguls and the Marathas under which he had to surrender Viramgam and retained Patdi and its dependent villages. Since then Patdi has been the seat of his family. The greater part of this State was comprised in the Ahmedabad Zillah when that Zillah was formed in 1818.

2. ~~Owing to the minority of the Chief, the Senior Rani Saheba is for the present at the head of the administration.~~

2. 3. The taluka exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

4. ~~The Chief attended the reception held by Lord Willingdon at Rajkot in 1936.~~

3. 5. The capital of the State is Patdi.

SAYLA.

1. Thakor Saheb Shri Karansinhji Madarsinhji is a Jhala Rajput. He succeeded to the *Gaddi* on the 9th April 1938. Sesabhai, the second son of Raj Raisinhji of Dhrangadhra, conquered Sayla in 1751 from the Karpada Kathis and made it his capital. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Surendrasinhji Karansinhji, was born on the 4th June 1915.

2. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Unlimited powers.

Criminal.—Full powers except that the State may not try persons other than its own subjects for capital offences and provided that sentences of death are confirmed by the Hon'ble the Resident.

3. The capital of the State is Sayla.

VALA.

1. The founder of the State was Gohil Visoji, the son of Bhavsinh, the founder of Bhavnagar.

2. Thakor Shri Vakhatsinhji Meghrajji of Vala is a Gohil Rajput. His capital stands on the site of the ancient Valabhi, the seat of an ancient dynasty. Copper plates, coins, rings, etc., are frequently dug up in its vicinity.

3. The Chief has two sons, the elder of whom is Kumar Shri Gambhirsinhji. The Chief was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and his heir was for some years at Harrow in England, completing his education with a course of training in the Imperial Cadet Corps.

4. The Chief exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 20,000.

Criminal.—Sentences restricted to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine.

5. The Chief attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot in 1924 and the reception held by Lord Willingdon at Rajkot in 1936.

6. The capital of the State is Vala.

Non-Jurisdictional Talukas and Estates

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of accession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census Report, 1931).	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Alampuri (Diwani).	One shareholder (Rajput)	...	...	3	500	Rs. 6,000
2	Anandpur	Five shareholders (Kathi)	...	...	18	5,208	45,000
3	Ankevala	Two shareholders (Rajput)	...	...	17	2,239	38,200
4	Bamanbor	One shareholder (Kathi)	9th Decem- ber 1869.	2nd August 1900.	12	812	8,000
5	Bhadvana	Three shareholders (Rajput).	...	...	15	1,109	39,000
6	Bhalala	Three shareholders (Rajput).	...	...	6	376	10,000
7	Bhalgamda	Three shareholders (Hindu).	...	...	10	1,903	54,600
8	Bhandana	Four shareholders (Ahir)	...	...	3	080	5,000
9	Bbarejda	Two shareholders (Kathi)	...	...	2	208	3,000
10	Bhathau	Two shareholders (Rajput).	...	...	4	465	10,772
11	Bhimora	Two shareholders (Kathi)	...	...	36	1,012	20,000
12	Bholka	One shareholder (Rajput)	...	...	30	3,365	43,000
13	Bhojavadat	Two shareholders (Rajput)	...	...	3	701	5,000
14	Bodanogera	One shareholder (Ahir)	...	...	0.88	205	1,000
15	Chanchana	One shareholder (Rajput)	...	...	6	340	7,000
16	Chamardi-Vachhani.	Three shareholders (Rajput).	...	...	7	1,801	20,000
17	Chalala	Two shareholders (Rajput)	...	...	5	650	14,333
18	Chitroda	Shareholders	...	...	0.72	367	3,000
19	Chitravay (Dovan).	One shareholder (Rajput)	...	...	1	278	2,000
20	Chobari	Two shareholders (Kathi)	...	...	13	472	7,000
21	Chok	Two shareholders (Rajput)	...	...	4	1,633	7,000
22	Chotila	Nine shareholders (Kathi)	...	...	115	8,890	70,000
23	Darod	Two shareholders (Rajput)	...	...	4	209	3,340
24	Dasada	Six shareholders (Mahomedan).	...	...	*89.7	9,835	2,00,000
25	Datha	Two main shareholders (Rajput).	...	...	68.9	13,147	29,000
26	Dedarda	Two shareholders (Rajput)	...	...	2	717	4,000
27	Devalia	Two shareholders (Rajput)	...	...	11	837	20,000
28	Diola (Devani).	One shareholder (Rajput)	...	...	1	205	4,000
29	Dhundhrej	Three shareholders (Rajput).	...	...	12	2,695	23,420
30	Gadhali	Three shareholders (Rajput).	...	...	5	1,691	15,000

* Exclusive of Zainabad area.

† Tribute.

‡ Kochada Ghadano.

§ Gadhanpur Jama.

Non-Jurisdictional Talukas and Estates

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census Report, 1931).	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
31	Gadhula .	Two shareholders (Rajput).	...	...	1	324	3,000
32	Gandhol .	One shareholder (Rajput)	...	...	0.53	229	2,000
33	Gedi .	Two shareholders—(Rajput).	...	...	2	951	14,000
34	Gundlala .	Oneshareholder (Rajput)	...	...	15	1,825	31,112
35	Iavej .	Two shareholders (Rajput).	...	...	7	1,350	5,000
36	Jakhan .	Two shareholders (Rajput).	...	...	3	498	6,800
37	Jalla-Kayajl.	Oneshareholder (Rajput)	...	...	1	500	2,000
38	Jalla-Menajl.	One shareholder (Rajput)	...	...	1	205	2,000
39	Jhamar .	Two shareholders (Rajput).	...	...	4	561	6,470
40	Jhampodad .	Three shareholders (Rajput).	...	...	4	509	6,600
41	Jhinjhuwada	Nine shareholders (Koli)	...	...	164.6	11,350	1,10,018
42	Junapadar .	One shareholder (Koli)	...	...	0.31	224	1,000
43	Kamalpur .	Two shareholders (Rajput).	...	...	4	682	15,220
44	Kanjarda .	One shareholder (Rajput).	...	...	0.08	251	3,000
45	Kantharia .	Five main shareholders (Rajput).	...	...	14	1,752	33,000
46	Karmad .	Gagubha Jashwatsoli (Rajput).	1894	1894	3	484	5,000
47	Karol .	Two shareholders (Rajput).	...	...	11	1,685	21,850
48	Katodia (Vachhani).	Two shareholders (Rajput).	...	...	1	381	4,600
49	Kesaria .	Two main shareholders (Rajput).	...	...	3	325	6,000
50	Khambhav .	Three shareholders (Rajput).	...	...	10	983	15,400
51	Khandia .	Two shareholders (Rajput).	...	...	5	590	5,452
52	Kherali .	Three shareholders (Rajput).	...	...	11	1,987	20,000
53	Khljadia Dotsaji (Soogadi Thana).	Two shareholders (Rajput)	...	...	1	254	4,000
54	Lallad .	Two shareholders (Rajput)	...	...	4	686	17,000

Non-Jurisdictional Talukas and Estates

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census Report, 1931).	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
55	Limbda .	Three Talukdars .	...	...	7	1,765	35,000
56	Matra Timba	Khachar Laxman Deva (Kathi).	...	...	6	470	2,000
57	Mevasa .	Two shareholders (Kathi) .	...	...	24	947	10,000
58	Morehopna .	One shareholder (Ahr) .	...	...	0.88	483	1,000
59	Munjpur .	Three shareholders (Rajput).	...	...	3	489	7,850
60	Pachhegam (Devani).	Two shareholders (Rajput)	...	...	10	3,229	40,000
61	Pah .	Two shareholders (Rajput)	...	...	1	272	3,000
62	Palali .	Two shareholders (Rajput)	...	...	4	624	7,300
63	Pallad .	Seven shareholders (Kathi)	...	...	85	8,758	60,000
64	Panchavda (Vachhani).	One shareholder (Rajput) .	...	...	0.76	420	2,000
65	Rajpara (Ghok Thana).	Two shareholders (Ghok Rajput).	...	...	1	604	3,000
66	Ramanka .	Two shareholders .	...	...	2	484	3,000
67	Ramparda .	Two shareholders (Kathi)	...	...	5	533	3,000
68	Ranlgan .	Two shareholders (Rajput) and (Kathi).	...	...	3	863	6,000
69	Ranparda (O h o k Thana).	Two shareholders (Kathi) .	...	...	6	551	1,000
70	Ratanpur-Dhamanka.	Three shareholders (Rajput)	...	...	5	602	6,000
71	Rohisala .	Two shareholders (Rajput)	...	...	1	572	3,000
72	Rozwa .	Three shareholders .	...	...	16	405	7,200
73	Sahuks .	One shareholder (Rajput) .	...	...	6	785	12,000
74	Samadhala (Ghok Thana).	Two shareholders (Rajput)	...	...	1	610	8,000
75	Samadhala .	Two shareholders (Charan)	...	...	1	209	3,000
76	Samadhala Chhabhadia.	Eleven shareholders (Rajput)	...	...	0.62	1,206	6,000
77	Samla .	Four shareholders (Rajput)	...	...	13	1,112	23,375
78	Sanala .	Two shareholders (Sarwaja Rajput).	...	...	0.51	550	3,000
79	Sanosra .	One shareholder .	...	...	13	1,023	7,000
80	Sata-no-ness	One shareholder (Ahr) .	...	...	0.67	230	1,000

in the Eastern Kathiawar Agency—contd.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS, OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES FORCES UNITS.			Permanent.	Personal.	10
			Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
32,000	...	1,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,000	120	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,000	445	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,000	603	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38,000	...	2,802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,000	...	319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,000	357	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40,000	907	306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,000	...	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,000	...	672	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,500	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,000	...	714	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,000	...	903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,000	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,200	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,000	510	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,000	...	518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,000	...	2,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,000	059	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,000	180	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	109	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...

Non-Jurisdictional Talukas and Estates

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census Report, 1931).	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
81	Sejakpur .	Threeshareholders (Kathi).	...	...	29	1,103	9,534
82	Sebdi-vadar .	Oneshareholder (Koli) .	...	...	1	359	1,000
83	Soagadh (Vachhan).	Threeshareholders (Rajput)	...	...	1	1,503	4,000
84	Sndamda Dhandhalpur.	Fourshareholders (Kathi).	...	...	185	7,742	47,112
85	Talsana	Two shareholders (Rajput)	...	...	43	2,472	31,000
86	Tavi .	Two shareholders (Rajput)	...	...	12	775	13,000
87	Toda-Vachhani	Two shareholders (Rajput)	...	...	1	635	4,000
88	Untal .	Two shareholders (Rajput)	...	...	6	543	10,000
89	Vadal Bhandaria.	Two shareholders (Ahir) .	...	...	1	458	3,000
90	Vadod (Devani).	Two shareholders (Rajput).	...	...	...	632	6,000
91	Vadod (Jhalawad).	Oneshareholder (Rajput).	...	...	11	1,418	21,250
92	Vana .	Six shareholders (Rajput).	...	...	24	3,080	78,050
93	Vangadhra .	Oneshareholder (Rajput).	...	...	0.02	376	2,000
94	Vavdi Dharvala.	Five shareholders (Rajput).	...	...	4	1,521	11,000
95	Vavdi Vachhani.	Oneshareholder (Rajput).	...	...	0.71	277	3,000
96	Vejanoness .	Oneshareholder (Koli).	...	...	0.29	206	500

Jurisdictional States in political relations with the

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census Report, 1931).	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Amballara		5th November 1887.	17th March 1908.	80	10,179	Rs. 1,03,000
2	Bhalusna	Thakor Vakhatsinhji Ratan-sinhji, Thakor of—(Chohan Koli).	20th April 1892.	12th December 1935.	1	Included in the Gadhwada Thana.	4,000
3	Bolundra	Thakor Hindusinhji Sardar-sinhji, Thakor of—(Rohar Rajput).	1888	5th November 1913.	6	1,078	6,000
4	Daolha		25th July 1808.	8th August 1893.	12	1,774	13,000
5	Dadhalla	Thakor Amar-sinhji Jawansinhji, Thakor of—(Sis Rajput).	9th September 1884.	21st June 1915.	28	4,062	16,000
6	Dedhrota	Thakor Pratapsinhji Dawat-sinhji, Thakor of—(Makwana Koli).	4th August 1916.	18th October 1921.		1,225	10,000
7	Deodar	Waghela Khanji Anand-sinhji, Talukdar of—(Rajput).	25th October 1936.	30th March 1937.	Survey not made.	4,845	13,000
8	Deodar	Waghela Himatsinhji Vajesinhji, Talukdar of—(Rajput).	12th July 1903.	2nd May 1918.	Do.	4,455	16,000
9	Deroi	Thakor Dipsinhji Ramsinhji, Thakor of—(Makwana Koli).	10th December 1884.	22nd April 1927.	10	1,234	11,000
10	Gabat	Thakor Rupsinhji Moti-sinhji, Thakor of—(Makwana Koli).	10th August 1885.	5th December 1904.	10	1,159	10,000
11	Ghodasar	Thakor Fatehsinhji Ratan-sinhji, Thakor of—(Dabhi).	7th August 1909.	7th July 1930.	16	6,708	51,000
12	Hadol	Thakor Jawansinhji Vajesinhji, Thakor of—(Thakarda).	1st October 1877.	8th May 1910.	27	Included in the Gadhwada Thana.	3,000
13	Hapa	Thakor Himatsinhji Vakhatsinhji, Thakor of—(Makwana Koli).	21st August 1914.	1st April 1931.	5	991	11,000
14	Ilol	Thakor Shivasinhji Vajesinhji, Thakor of—(Makwana Koli).	31st December 1910.	18th October 1927.	10	4,062	45,000
15	Kadoli	Thakor Kubersinhji Bhawansinhji, Thakor of—(Makwana Koli).	26th July 1888.	4th June 1914.	8	1,435	12,000
16	Katosan	Thakor Shri Kirtisinhji Takhtasinhji, Thakor of—(Makwana Koli).	18th June 1920	20th January 1932.	10	5,803	51,000
17	Khadal	Thakor Fatehsinhji Rafumia, Thakor of—(Makwana Koli).	1899	7th February 1912.	8	2,505	31,000

Political Agent, Sabar Kantha Agency.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTE IN GUNS.		
	To Government.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS, OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES FORCES UNITS.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
1,00,000	...	373	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...
4,000	204	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,000	...	134	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
13,000	...	203	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
16,000	...	1,310	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
10,000	...	774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,000	...	550	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
10,000	...	43	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
50,000	3,989	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
3,000	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,000	...	1,244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40,000	...	2,307	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
12,000	...	606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51,000	...	5,565	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...
31,000	803-8-6	1,608-7-5	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...

Jurisdictional States in political relations with the

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census Report, 1931).	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18	Kliedawada .	Thakor Becharasinhji Vakhatsinhji, Thakor of— (<i>Makwana Koli</i>).	29th June 1892.	12th June 1902.	27	1,400	Rs. 14,000
19	Likhi .	Thakor Himatsinhji Jalamsinhji, Thakor of— (<i>Chohan Koli</i>).	14th January 1862.	11th March 1890.	9	...	8,000
20	Magodi .	Thakor Pravinchandrasinhji Jaswatsinhji, Thakor of— (<i>Rathod Rajput</i>).	23rd January 1927.	10th November 1933.	23	3,238	16,000
21	Malpur .	Raoji Shri Ganshsinhji	27th October 1914.	23rd June 1923.	07	13,552	1,05,000
22	Manasa .	Raoji Shri Sujansinhji Takhatsinhji Raoji of— (<i>Charda Rajput</i>).	3rd November 1903.	4th January 1934.	25	16,042	1,44,000
23	Mohanpur .	Thakor Shri Santasinhji	6th February 1886.	18th November 1927.	89	14,264	64,000
24	Palaj .	Thakor Dowlatsinhji Pratapsinhji, Thakor of— (<i>Makwana Koli</i>).	2nd June 1876.	4th November 1891.	2	Included in the Katosan Thana.	11,000
25	Pathapur .	Thakor Shri Ganshsinhji	3rd October 1895.	1896	11	5,376	36,000
26	Prempur .	Thakor Harisinhji Gulabsinhji, Thakor of— (<i>Makwana Koli</i>).	31st March 1900.	5th January 1916.	25	2,531	12,000
27	Punadra .	Thakor Ajitsinhji Shirsinhji, Thakor of— (<i>Makwana Koli</i>).	22nd June 1903.	14th February 1907.	11	2,330	27,000
28	Ramas .	Thakor Manalsinhji Udesinhji, Thakor of— (<i>Makwana Koli</i>).	14th August 1912.	22nd February 1929.	6	1,615	10,000
29	Ranasan .	Thakor Jaswant Singsinhji Takhatsinhji, Thakor of— (<i>Rehvar Rajput</i>).	3rd February 1916.	2nd December 1933.	30	4,875	36,000
30	Rupal .	Thakor Takhatsingji Jalamsinhji Thakor of— (<i>Rehvar Rajput</i>).	30th November 1883.	3rd July 1935.	16	4,515	18,000
31	Santalpur in Sabar Kantha, Rawaji and Adesar in Gntch.	Jadeja Pravinsinhji (<i>Rajput</i>).	18th July 1909	17th July 1924.	Not surveyed.	413	3,000
32	Sathamba .	Thakor Sursinhji Ratan-sinhji, Thakor of— (<i>Baria Koli</i>).	26th September 1920.	28th December 1934.	18	4,634	56,000
33	Satlasna .	Thakor Bhupatsinhji Ratan-sinhji, Thakor of— (<i>Chohan Koli</i>).	13th May 1938	12th March 1934.	25	Included in the Gadhwada Thana.	16,000

Jurisdictional States in political relations with the

1 Serial No.	2 Name of State or Estate.	3 Name, title and caste of Ruler.	4 Date of birth.	5 Date of succession.	6 Area in square miles.	7 Population (Census Report, 1931).	8 Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
							Rs.
34	Sudasoa	Thakor Shri Prithisinhji Takhtasinhji, O.I.E., Thakor of — (<i>Parmar Rajput</i>)	24th August 1884.	9th March 1900.	2	6,928	34,000
35	Tajpur	Thakor Mohabatsinhji Vakhat Singhjee, Thakor of — (<i>Makwana Koli</i>).	17th July 1923.	8th February 1933.	7	1,635	6,000
36	Terwada	Twelve shareholders (<i>Baloch</i>)	...	...	61.78	5,736	24,000
37	Thara	Six shareholders (<i>Rajput</i>).	...	...	78	10,941	65,000
38	Tharad	Thakor Shri Bhimsinhji Dolatsinhji, Thakor of — (<i>Waghela Rajput</i>).	28th January 1900.	9th February 1921.	1260.5	54,311	95,000
39	Vaktapur	Thakor Jethusinhji Vajesinhji, Thakor of — (<i>Makwana Koli</i>).	14th September 1926.	14th April 1930.	4	2,330	16,000
40	Valasoa	Thakor Shilvesinhji, Thakor of — (<i>Rathod Rajput</i>).	7th November 1910.	6th November 1920.	21	3,971	26,000
41	Varsoda	Thakor Jorawarsinhji Surajmalji, Thakor of — (<i>Charda Rajput</i>).	17th April 1914.	18th July 1919.	11	4,023	44,000
42	Wadagam	Thakor Yakhatsinhji Gopalsinhji, Thakor of (<i>Rehwar Rajput</i>).	17th November 1918.	14th January 1929.	28	3,038	26,000
43	Warahl	Malek Shri Hussainyavarkhanji Joravarkhanji (<i>Jat Mahomedan</i>).	1st May 1930.	25th May 1938.	120	3,000	32,000
44	Warahl	Malek Muridkhan Rawaji — (<i>Jat Mahomedan</i>).	9th October 1890.	18th August 1911.	40	1,411	15,000
45	Wro	Rana Shri Harisinhji Chhandansinhji, Chief of —	10th September 1889.	25th May 1924.	759	20,721	55,000
46	Wanna	Thakor Bapusinhji Takhtasinhji, Thakor of — (<i>Rathod Rajput</i>).	18th September 1896.	26th April 1918.	10	3,967	25,000

AMBALIARA.

1. The family belongs to the clan of Kolis known as Khants but claims descent from Chauhan Rajputs of Sambhar or Ajmer.

2. The present Thakor Kesarisinhji Jalamsinhji, who was educated at the Scott College, Sadra, was invested with the powers of the State on the 7th May 1908. His judicial powers were enhanced in 1930 as a mark of personal distinction, and he is now entitled to hear suits up to Rs. 10,000 in value and to inflict sentences of three years' rigorous imprisonment and of Rs. 5,000 fine. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Sardarsinhji was born in September 1923.

Political Agent, Sabar Kantha Agency—contd.

Average annual expenditure (to the nearest thousand).	PAYMENTS.		MILITARY FORCES.				Police Forces.	SALUTE IN OUNS.		
	To Govern-ment.	To other States.	INDIAN STATES' FORCES.		STATE TROOPS, OTHER THAN INDIAN STATES FORCES UNITS.			Permanent.	Personal.	Local.
			Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry and Artillery.				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
35,000	1,398	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	.
6,000	...	685	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
26,000
65,000	...	381-14-6	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
62,000	64	...	...	...
12,000	...	1,604	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
24,000	...	280	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	..
40,000	...	1,536	...	...	..	...	8	...	..	...
27,000	7	...	...	...
25,000	15	...	...	...
15,000	5	...	...	...
55,000	...	520-3-0	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...
23,000	...	3,109	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...

3. Thakor Kesarisinhji attended the reception held by Lord Willingdon at Rajkot in 1936.

4. The capital of the State is Ambaliara.

GHODASAR.

1. The ruling family claims to be a Rajput family descended from that of Kusha (Dabh), one of the sons of Rama, the king of Ayodhya. The present Thakor Fatehsinhji Ratansinhji was invested with the ruling powers in 1930. His judicial powers were raised in 1933 as a mark of personal distinction and he is now entitled to hear suits up to Rs. 10,000 in value

and to inflict sentences of 3 years rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine in criminal matters. In 1930, the Government of Bombay made him an honorary magistrate of the second class for the Kaira District.

2. Thakor Fatchsinhji attended the reception held by Lord Willingdon at Rajkot in 1936.

3. The capital of the State is Ghodasar.

ILOL.

1. The family belongs to the Makwana clan of Kolis and claims descent from Makwana Rajputs.

2. The present Chief, Thakor Shivsindhji Vajesindhji, was born on the 31st December 1910. He was educated at the Scott College, Sadra, and in England. He was invested with the full powers of the State on the 1st April 1935. He attended the reception held by Lord Willingdon at Rajkot in 1936.

3. The capital of the State is Ilol.

KATOSAN.

The family belongs to the Makwana clan of Kolis of the Chandra race and claims descent from Shamtaji, the third son of Keshar the Makwana, who was the son of the Velhas of the Jhala tribe, which sprang from the Anhilwad dynasty. The present Thakor Shri Kirtisindhji Takhatsindhji being a minor, the taluka is under Agency management. The Thakor attended the reception held by Lord Willingdon at Rajkot in 1936.

2. The capital of the Taluka is Katosan.

KHADAL.

1. The family which belongs to the Makwana clan of Kolis and claims descent from the Jhala Rajputs of Halvad in Kathiawar was converted to Islam by Mahmud Begda (1459-1513). The present Thakor Fatesindhji Rajumia was educated at the Scott College, Sadra, and was invested with the powers of the State in November 1922. In 1929 the judicial powers of the present Thakor were enhanced as a mark of personal distinction. He is now entitled to hear suits up to Rs. 10,000 in value and to inflict sentences of three years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine. He attended the reception held by Lord Willingdon at Rajkot in 1936.

2. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Dadbha, was born on the 10th September 1924.

3. The capital of the State is Khadal.

MALPUR.

The family belongs to the clan of Rathod Rajputs, an offshoot of the house of the former Raos of Idar. The Chief enjoys the title of Raulji Shri. The present Chief, Raulji Shri Gambhirsindhji Himatsindhji, was born on the 27th October 1914. He received his education at the Scott College, Sadra, and at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He was invested with the full powers of the State in February 1935. He attended the reception held by Lord Willingdon at Rajkot in 1936.

2. The capital of the State is Malpur.

MANSA.

The State of Mansa is to the north-east of Ahmedabād and surrounded on all sides by Baroda territory.

2. The Chief claims to be descended from Vanraj Chavada, the founder of Anhilpur Pattan, and therefore belongs to the clan of Chavda Rajputs. The present Chief, Raoji Shri Snjansinhji Takhatsinhji, was born on the 3rd November 1903, and educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 4th January 1934, on the death of his father Raoji Shri Takhatsinhji.

3. The heir-apparent, Koman Shri Vantajsinhji, was born on the 7th October 1939.

4. The capital of the State is Mansa.

MOHANPUR.

1. The Thakor is a Rehwar Rajput of the Indra race and claims descent from the Raos of Chandravati near Mount Abu.

2. The present Thakor Shri Sartansinhji Thakhatsinhji, who was educated in local vernacular schools, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1927. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Vinaisinhji, who was born on the 6th December 1903, was at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

3. The State exercises the following jurisdictional powers:—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the value of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal.—Sentence restricted to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

4. The capital of the State is Mohanpur.

PETHAPUR.

1. The family belongs to a clan of Vaghela Rajputs and claims descent from the Vaghela Chiefs of Anhilwad Pattan. Pethapur is situated on the Sabarmati river a few miles north of Ahmedabad.

2. The present Thakor Shri Fatehsinhji Gambhirsinhji was educated at the Scott College, Sadra. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Mulsinhji alias Bhupendrasinhji, was born on the 7th October 1921.

3. Thakor Shri Fatehsinhji attended the reception held by Lord Willingdon at Rajkot in 1936.

4. The Taluka is under Agency management since the 20th September 1938 on account of mal-administration.

5. The capital of the Taluka is Pethapur.

PUNADRA.

1. The family belongs to a clan of Mukwana Kolis and was converted to Islam by Mahomed Begda (1459-1613). It claims descent from the Jhala Rajputs of Halvad in Kathiawar.

2. The present Thakor Shri Ajitsinhji was born on the 22nd June 1903, and educated at the Scott College, Sadra.

3. The capital of the Taluka is Punadra.

KANASAN.

1. The Thakor is a Rehwar Rajput of the Indra race and claims descent from the Raos of Chandravati near Mount Abu.

2. The present Thakore Shri Jaswantsinhji was born on 3rd February 1916. He was educated at the Scott College, Sadra, and the Daly College, Indore. He was invested with the powers pertaining to the Taluka on 2nd December 1938. He exercises the following powers :—

Civil.—Suits upto Rs. 2,500.

Criminal.—One year's rigorous imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 500.

3. The capital of the Taluka is Ranasan.

SUDASNA.

The ruling family belongs to the Parmar sect of Rajputs, and claims descent from Vikram the Great of Ujjain. The present ruling Chief, Thakor Shri Prithisinhji Takhatsinhji, C.I.E., was born on the 24th August 1884. He succeeded his father in the year 1900, and as he was still a minor the State was taken under Agency management. He was invested with the full powers of the State in 1906. In 1911 his powers were raised as a mark of personal distinction and he is now entitled to hear suits to the value of Rs. 5,000 and to inflict sentences of two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 2,000 fine. In 1919 the State was permanently raised from the 5th to the 4th Class in recognition of the Thakor's administrative record and of his services to Government during the War (1914-18). The Thakor's powers were again enhanced in 1929 as a further mark of personal distinction and now extend to the hearing of suits up to Rs. 10,000 in value and to the infliction of 3 years' imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine. The present Thakor was made a C.I.E. on the 23rd June 1936.

2. The Thakor has only one son. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji was born on 11th August 1910. He is working as a Karbhari.

3. Thakor Shri Prithisinhji attended the reception held by Lord Willingdon at Rajkot in 1936.

4. The capital of the State is Sudasna.

THARAD.

The ruling family claims descent from Kanji, one of the supporters of the Babi family. The late Chief died on the 9th February 1921, leaving three sons of whom Bhimsinhji the eldest succeeded to the State. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. For many years the larger portion of the State, consisting of what are known as the Jamiya villages, was under British administration. The Government of India, however, affirmed in 1884 the principle that these villages were a part of the Tharad State and that the jurisdiction belonged to the Thakor. This jurisdiction was restored to him in 1904 when the Tharad Thana was abolished. The majority of the holders of these Jamiya villages are Chauhan Rajputs who were in possession before the Musalmans conquered them. A son and heir was born to the Thakor on the 13th March 1923.

2. The powers of the State are as under :—

Civil.—Limited to suits of the maximum value of Rs. 20,000.

Criminal.—7 years' rigorous imprisonment. Fine to the extent of Rs. 10,000.

3. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

4. Engagements were entered into with the British Government in 1820 and 1826.

5. The Chief attended the reception held by Lord Willingdon at Rajkot in 1936.
6. The State is under Agency management with effect from the 15th June 1939 on account of misrule.
7. The capital of the State is Tharad.

VARSODA.

1. The State is situated on the banks of the river Sabarmati.
2. The family belongs to a clan of Chavda Rajputs and is of the same stock as the Raoji of Mansa. It claims its descent from the Chavda dynasty of Anhilwad Patan.
3. The present Thakor Jorawarsinhji Surajmalji was invested with ruling powers on the 13th December 1933. He attended the reception held by Lord Willingdon at Rajkot in 1936.
4. The capital of the State is Varsoda.

WARAH (MALEK SHRI HUSSEINYAVARKHANJI).

Malek Shri Jorawarkhanji, C.I.E., died on the 17th March 1938. Succession of minor Malek Shri Husseinyavarkhanji has been recognised. The Taluka is under Agency management owing to minority.

WAO.

1. The ruling Chief claims descent from Shambhar and Nandol in Merwara and also claims kinship with Prithiraj, the Chauhan King of Delhi. Rana Vajaji built the town of Wao.
2. The present Chief, Rana Shri Harisinhji Chandansinhji, succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1924 on the death of his father.
3. Jurisdiction over the Bhayati estates which were under the Wao Thana was restored to the State on the 1st April 1917, and the Thana was abolished. The Chief's powers are :—

Civil.—Limited to civil suits of the maximum value of Rs. 10,000.

Criminal.—'Three years' rigorous imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

The personal powers of the present Chief are as under :—

Civil.—To the extent of Rs. 20,000.

Criminal.—7 years' rigorous imprisonment. Fine to the extent of Rs. 10,000.

4. The heir-apparent K. S. Taldmtsinhji was born on the 25th June 1923.
5. Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.
- Engagements were entered into with the British Government in 1820 and 1826.
6. The Chief attended the reception held by Lord Willingdon at Rajkot in 1936.
7. The capital of the State is Wao.

Non-Jurisdictional Talukas and

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Name, title and caste of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Area in square miles.	Population (Census Report, 1931).	Average annual revenue (to the nearest thousand).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Deloli .	Shareholders (Makwana Kolis).	..	...	2	Included in the Katosan Thana.	Rs. 4,000
2	Ijpura .	Shareholders—(Makwana Kolis).	...	...	2	Included in the Katosan Thana.	5,000
3	Kasalpara .	Shareholders—(Makwana Kolis).	...	...	2	Included in the Katosan Thana.	3,000
4	Maguna .	Eleven shareholders—(Makwana Kolis).	...	...	5	Included in the Katosan Thana.	18,000
5	Mehrnadpura	Seven shareholders—(Makwana Kolis).	...	...	1	Included in the Katosan Thana.	2,000
6	Mota Kothasna	Thakor Pratapsinhji Vajesinhji, Thakor of—(Chohan Koli).	1913	26th September 1918.	3	Included in the Gadhwada Thana.	1,000
7	Rampura .	Sixteen shareholders	...	...	1	Included in the Katosan Thana.	4,000
8	Ranipura .	Shareholders—(Makwana Kolis).	...	...	1	Included in the Katosan Thana.	3,000
9	Sulgani	Twentyone shareholders—(Rajput)	...	...	220	8,925	18,000
10	Telpura .	Shareholders—(Makwana Kolis).	...	...	4	Included in the Katosan Thana.	3,000
11	Timba .	Thakor Sardarsinhji Nathusinhji, Thakor of—(Chohan Koli).	1886	29th March 1919.	3	Included in the Gadhwada Thana.	3,000
12	Umri .	Thakor Jaswantsinhji, Thakor of—(Chohan Koli).	1891	31st October 1916.	10	Included in the Gadhwada Thana.	1,000
13	Vhrada .	Two shareholders—(Makwana Kolis).	...	...	3	Included in the Katosan Thana.	4,000

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Talukas under Thana Circles and the villages under each Thana.

No.	Name of State or Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under.	Population (Census Report, 1931).	REMARKS.
SABAR KANTHA AGENCY.					
1	Kankrej Thana	744†	84	41,595	
2	Deodar Thana	591 (Including Solgam).	101	30,768	
3	Santalpur Thana	303	..	13,820	
4	Varahl Thana	240	33	11,359	
5	Gadhwada Thana . . . . .	..	71	19,113	
	1 Timba	3	2	..	
	2 Umri	10	1	..	
	3 Mota Kothasoa	3	1	..	
	4 Chandnp . . . . .	..	1	..	
	5 Mohur . . . . .	..	1	..	
	9 Ghazipur . . . . .	..	1	..	
6	Katosan Thana . . . . .	..	24	13,525	
	1 Maguna	5	..	..
	2 Tejpara	4	..	..
	3 Virsoda	3	..	..
	4 Kasalpura	2	..	..
	5 Deloli	2	1	..	
	6 Memadpura	1	1	..	
	7 Ijpora	2	1	..	
	8 Rampura	1	1	..	
	9 Ranipura	1	1	..	
7	Vatrak Kantha Thana	50	51	11,400	
8	Bawshi Thana	67	102	30,470	
EASTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY.					
1	Wadhwan C. S.	9	1	13,853	
2	Wadhwan Bhoika Thana	196-476	..	..
	(a) Wadhwan District Thana—				
	1 Kesari . . . . .	..	1	325	
	2 Vana . . . . .	..	3	3,089	
	3 Dhudhrej . . . . .	..	2	2,059	
	4 Kherali . . . . .	..	2	1,937	
	5 Munjpur . . . . .	..	1	489	
	9 Gundlala . . . . .	..	2	1,325	
	7 Devalla . . . . .	..	2	837	
	8 Bhalala . . . . .	..	1	376	
	9 Talsana . . . . .	..	7	2,472	
	10 Palali . . . . .	..	2	624	
	11 Bhatban . . . . .	..	1	465	
	12 Tavi . . . . .	..	1	775	

* Shared by Ulikhi and Bhadravar Jamadar.

† Shared by Prempur, Derol and Khedawada.

*List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Talukas under Thana Circles
and the villages under each Thana—contd.*

No.	Name of State or Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of Villages under.	Population (Census Report, 1931).	REMARKS.
	EASTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY—contd.				
2	(a) Wadhwan District Thana—contd.				
	13 Bhadvana . . . . .	..	2	1,100	
	14 Jhamar . . . . .	..	1	561	
	15 Jhampodad . . . . .	..	1	509	
	16 Lallad . . . . .	..	1	630	
	17 Vadod . . . . .	..	3	1,418	
3	Chotila Thana	367.0	..	..
	1 Chotila . . . . .	..	27	8,034	
	2 Bhimora . . . . .	..	11	1,010	
	3 Choharl . . . . .	..	3	472	
	4 Anandpur . . . . .	..	20	4,002	
	5 Damanbor . . . . .	..	4	812	
	6 Merava . . . . .	..	6	045	
	7 Ramparda . . . . .	..	1	624	
	8 Sanosra . . . . .	..	4	1,022	
4	Dasada Thana	110.76	..	..
	1 Dasada . . . . .	..	18	0,885	
	(b) Bhojka Thana	178.388	3	3,305	
	1 Samle . . . . .	..	2	1,112	
	2 Ankevalia . . . . .	..	3	2,230	
	3 Dhalgamda . . . . .	..	3	1,003	
	4 Untdi . . . . .	..	1	543	
	5 Jakhan . . . . .	..	1	408	
	6 Khambhav . . . . .	..	2	983	
	7 Oedi . . . . .	..	2	951	
	8 Karol . . . . .	..	2	1,035	
	9 Sahuka . . . . .	..	1	785	
	10 Kantharia . . . . .	..	2	1,762	
	11 Darod . . . . .	..	1	200	
	12 Kamalpur . . . . .	..	1	6,632	
	13 Khandia . . . . .	..	1	500	
	14 Chanchana . . . . .	..	1	340	
	15 Chalala . . . . .	..	1	650	
	16 Karmad . . . . .	..	1	484	
	17 Vanala . . . . .	..	1	388	
	18 Bhojka . . . . .	..	3	3,305	
5	Pallad Thana	227.3	..	..
	1 Pallad . . . . .	..	17	8,768	
	2 Matra-Timba . . . . .	..	1	470	
	3 Bharejda . . . . .	..	1	298	

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Talukas under Thana Circles and the villages under each Thana—contd.

No.	Name of State or Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under.	Population (Census Report, 1931).	REMARKS.
	EASTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY—contd.				
5	Pallad Thana—contd.				
	4 Sudamda-Dhandhalpur . . . . .	..	27	7,742	
	5 Sejakpur . . . . .	..	4	1,103	
6	Jhinjhuwada	164.6	..	..
	1 Jhinjhuwada . . . . .	..	19	11,743	
7	Songadi Thana	154	..	..
	1 Limbda . . . . .	..	4	1,765	
	2 Vavdi-Dharvala . . . . .	..	4	1,521	
	3 Bhojavadar . . . . .	..	1	701	
	4 Samadhlala-Chhabhadla . . . . .	..	2	1,200	
	5 Vangadhra . . . . .	..	1	370	
	6 Khljadia (Dosa)] . . . . .	..	1	254	
	7 Gadhula . . . . .	..	1	324	
	8 Katodia (Vachhan)] . . . . .	..	1	331	
	9 Songadh (Do.) . . . . .	..	..	1,558	
	10 Panchavda (Do.) . . . . .	..	1	420	
	11 Toda (Do.) . . . . .	..	3	685	
	12 Vavdi (Do.) . . . . .	..	2	277	
	13 Chamardi (Do.) . . . . .	..	1	1,861	
	14 Pachhegam (Devani) . . . . .	..	3	8,220	
	15 Chitravar (Do.) . . . . .	..	1	278	
	16 Ramanka (Do.) . . . . .	..	1	538	
	17 Vadod (Do.) . . . . .	..	1	632	
	18 Alampur (Do.) . . . . .	..	1	500	
	19 Dhola (Do.) . . . . .	..	1	265	
	20 Gadhall . . . . .	..	3	1,691	
	21 Samadhlala . . . . .	..	1	209	
	22 Ratanpur-Dhamanka . . . . .	..	2	602	
8	Chok-Datha Thana	172.8	..	..
	1 Datha . . . . .	..	24	13,147	
	2 Alyavej . . . . .	..	2	1,350	
	3 Ranigam . . . . .	..	1	863	
	4 Chok . . . . .	..	2	1,633	
	5 Morehopna . . . . .	..	1	483	
	6 Gandhol . . . . .	..	1	229	
	7 Jalla (Amra)] . . . . .	..	1	500	
	8 Rohlaala . . . . .	..	1	572	
	9 Pah . . . . .	..	1	272	
	10 Boda-no-ness . . . . .	..	1	205	
	11 Sebdlvadar . . . . .	..	1	359	

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Talukas under Thana Circles and the villages under each Thana—contd.

No.	Name of State or Taluka	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under.	Population (Census Report, 1931)	REMARKS.
EASTERN KATHIWAR AGENCY— <i>contd.</i>					
8	Chok-Datha Thana— <i>contd.</i>				
	12 Sanala . . . . .	..	1	550	
	13 Samadhala . . . . .	..	1	610	
	14 Rajpara . . . . .	..	1	604	
	15 Chiroda . . . . .	..	1	387	
	16 Veja-do-nesa . . . . .	..	1	205	
	17 Vadal-Bhandaria . . . . .	..	1	458	
	18 Dedarda . . . . .	..	1	717	
	19 Jalla (Manaji) . . . . .	..	1	203	
	20 Kanjarda . . . . .	..	1	251	
	21 Bhandaria . . . . .	..	1	680	
	22 Sata-do-nesa . . . . .	..	1	299	
	23 Junapadar . . . . .	..	1	224	
WESTERN KATHIWAR AGENCY.					
1	Lakhpadar Thana	2120.7	..	..
	1 Kader	2	1	266	
	2 Kathrota	1	1	258	
	3 Khiljadia-Nayani	1	1	133	
	4 Garmali Moti	2	1	325	
	5 Garmali Nani	2	1	230	
	6 Gadha	11	2	371	
	7 Chartha	16	2	1,134	
	8 Dholava	4	1	400	
	9 Manavav	6	1	486	
	10 Lakhpadar	5	1	570	
	11 Monvel	31	4	2,765	
	12 Vekaria	8	1	653	
	13 Vaghavadi	3	1	107	
	14 Halaria	6	4	1,008	
	15 Ellana	4	1	661	
	16 Dahida	2	2	987	
	17 Ghasaran	6	1	703	
	18 Jhamka (Velani)	7	1	606	
	19 Kuba	3	1	314	
	20 Vichhavadi	8.7	1	434	
2	Dhrava Thana	207.7	..	..
	1 Dhrava	44	23	9,784	
	2 Satudad-Vavdi	13	4	1,603	
	3 Amrapur	8	2	1,771	

*List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Talukas under Thana Circle
and the villages under each Thana—concl'd.*

No.	Name of State or Taluka.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under.	Population (Census Report, 1931).	REMARKS.
WESTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY— <i>cont'd.</i>					
3	Lodhika Thana	265.2	..	..
	1 Sisang Chandli	1	2	1,785	
	2 Vitya	75	1	140	
	3 Kankasali	76	1	233	
	4 Mullia Deri	15	8	3,025	
	5 Mahuva (Nana)	76	1	356	
	6 Kotda-Nayani	3	1	1,242	
	7 Kanpur-Ishwarla	8	2	1,444	
	8 Bhalgam-Bhaldoi	1	1	320	
	9 Vadali	2	1	756	
4	Babra Thana	298.7	..	..
	1 Babra	10	6	6,242	
	2 Janbal-ul-Derdi	2	1	689	
	3 Randhla	3	1	769	
	4 Akadla	2	1	103	
	5 Nilvala	2	1	545	
	6 Kbfadla	2	1	329	
	7 Bhldi	3	1	484	
	8 Kamadhia	4	1	713	
	9 Kotda-Pitha	25	13	6,895	
	10 Bhadli	15	9	4,112	
	11 Kariana	10	10	3,064	
	12 Noghanvadar	1	1	174	
	13 Itarla	6	5	1,050	
	14 Khambhala	6	6	1,137	

